



George IVth

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PUBLIC
CHARACTERS
OF ALL NATIONS;
CONSISTING OF
Biographical Accounts
OF NEARLY
THREE THOUSAND
EMINENT CONTEMPORARIES.
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

—
With Numerous Portraits.

—
IN THREE VOLUMES.
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VOL. II

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1823.

PUBLIC MEN
OF
ALL COUNTRIES.

COUNT FORTIA D'URBAN.

THIS nobleman is of a family originally from Catalonia, but was born at Avignon, in 1756. He was educated at the college of La Flèche and the military school of Paris; and entered as second lieutenant into the king's regiment of infantry. Some years after this he went to Rome, and the Pope appointed him colonel of the infantry militia of the Comtat Venaissin. In 1811 he was made a knight of the legion of honour. M. Fortia d'Urban is a member of ten literary academies, and has written five-and-twenty works, which are said to be full of erudition; but, occasionally, paradoxical. The latter will be easily believed, when it is related that one of them is intended to prove the authenticity of Berossus and the veracity of Ammius of Viterbo. Among his principal productions, are an excellent "Treatise on Arithmetic;" "Principles and Questions of Natural Morality;" "A Life of Xenophon;" "An Introduction to the Study of Ancient History," in 10 volumes; "Plan of a Portable Historical Atlas," 6 vols.; "Historical and Geographical Picture of the World, from its Creation till the Age of Alexander," 4 vols.; "A Life of Petrarch;" "Principles of the Mathematical Sciences;" "Project of a New Roman History," which was read by the author to a society at Rome, and obtained the gold medal; "A Discourse on the Saturnean or Cyclo-

pean Wall, and a 'Historical and Genealogical Picture of the House of Burbon.'

THE REV. F. D. FOSBROOKE

This gentleman completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford, and took his degree in 1792. Mr. Fosbrooke obtained the living of Horsley in Gloucestershire, and acquiring distinction by his researches, was elected a fellow of the Antiquarian Society. He has since removed to Ross in Herefordshire, where he enjoys some clerical preferment, and conducts a seminary for the education of a select number of pupils. His works are, 'The Economy of a Monastic Life as it existed in England,' apocryphal with Philosophical and Archaeological Illustrations, 1795, "British Monachism," 2 vols. 8vo 1802, "Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the Courts of Gloucester," 2 vols. 4to 1804, "Letter to Mr. Canning on the uncondid Abuse of the Duke of York," 1809, and "A Key to the New Testament," abridged from Whithy 1815. Mr. Fosbrooke is also the author of many papers in the Monthly and Gentleman Magazines, and he has recently published "Berkeley Anecdotes, with a History of the Castle and Parish of Berkeley," and also the First Part of a Cyclopædia of Antiquities.

UGO FOSCOLO

The celebrated Italian patriot, Ugo Foscolo, was born about the year 1791. He began his studies at Padua, where he was soon distinguished by his splendid talent. His historical and philosophical studies made rapid progress. His earliest production was a tragedy called "The Corsican," which he wrote at the age of nineteen. Noble in his sentiment, Foscolo was early an ardent friend of liberty, and when he heard that the French had destroyed the autocratic government of Venice he hastened to that city, in the hope that a free state would be founded on its ruins. His hopes, however, were soon blighted by the untimely transfer of the Venetian province to the despotic authority of Austria, and he quitted Venice with indignation. He set out for Bologna, and while there wrote his celebrated work the *Letter to Zucchi*, which speedily went through three

editions. He entered into the Italian army, and in a short time became a captain. He afterwards quitted the army, and became professor of eloquence in the University of Pavia, in which office he gained high reputation. Melzi, the vice president of the republic, conferred an annual salary on him for his exertions in the cause of liberty and of literature. Foscolo, however, soon gave offence to Napoleon by the boldness of his principles; and, as he could not submit to be a slave, he withdrew altogether from public employments. Literature seems for a long time after this to have engrossed him wholly. In 1803 he published an ironical and satirical commentary on a poem of Callimachus; in 1807 he printed at Brescia a poem, called "The Tombs," in which the natives of Milan were severely satirized; and, in the following year, he edited the first volume of the works of Montecuculi. These works were followed by a translation of the first two books of the *Iliad*, and a tragedy entitled *Ajax*. The tragedy was acted in 1811, and gave offence to the viceroy, who was induced to believe that some parts of it were directed against Napoleon. Foscolo was on the point of being exiled, when his friend General Pino saved him from being publicly sentenced, by sending him to Mantua under pretence of a military mission. From Mantua, Foscolo proceeded to Tuscany, where he settled, and began to study the English language with great perseverance and success. He soon obtained so thorough a knowledge of it as to be enabled to give to the world the best translation that had ever been made of *Sterne's Sentimental Journey*. It appeared under the feigned name of Didimo Chierico, accompanied by pungent notes, and a life of the pretended translator. When Italy was invaded by the Austrians in 1814, Foscolo, who justly disliked to see his country receive their yoke, re-visited Milan, and aided the government by his counsels and his eloquent pen. He was the author of many proclamations addressed to the citizens and the army, to incite them to combat for their independence. At Milan he became acquainted with many English officers, and he laboured strenuously to interest the British government in favour of Italian freedom. His noble efforts were, however, fruitless. He remained at Milan till King Joachim declared war against Austria; but, having then become an object of

suspicion to the Austrian despotism, he travelled into Switzerland, and thence to Russia. He at length came over to England, where, we believe, he still resides, and we trust that he will live to see his countrymen released from their fetters, and "crushing the tyrant while they tend the chain"

RIGHT HON. JOHN FORSTER,

Is a native of Ireland, and son of the lord chief baron of the Exchequer in that kingdom. He was born in 1740, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the bar in 1766. He soon after obtained a seat in the Irish parliament, for the county of Louth, which county he has represented ever since. As a public character he has distinguished himself by introducing a new system of Corn Laws, and by a close attention to the linen manufacture of Ireland. In 1780 he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, but resigned that place on being elected speaker of the House of Commons, a post in which he continued until the Union, and for the loss of which he has a pension, although he strenuously opposed that measure. In 1804 he was again invested with the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, which he held with a short intermission, during Mr. Fox's administration, until the two Exchequers were consolidated. In 1781 he married Margaretta, daughter of Thomas Bugh, esq. of the county of Kildare. In 1790 she was created Baroness Oriel; and, in 1797, Viscountess Ferrars; by this lady he has a son, who will inherit her titles. Mr. Foster has published two speeches; one, in 1793, on allowing the elective franchise to the Catholics, and the other in 1799, on the question of the Union. His Majesty was last year pleased to elevate Mr. F. to the British peerage by the title of Baron Oriel.

BARON FOURIER,

FORMERLY a priest of the Oratory, a geometrician and mechanist, born at Auxerre, in Burgundy, was appointed assistant to M. de Prony, as professor of geometry and arithmetic, in their application to mechanics. M. F. accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he was nominated his commissioner to the government established in that country. In 1803 he was made prefect of the department of the Isère, and in 1806 admitted into

the legion of honour. On the restoration of the King, M. F. transmitted his adhesion to the new government, and was confirmed in his prefecture. In March, 1815, he was recalled by Napoleon, whom he had not supported in his department; but he was soon afterwards appointed prefect of the Rhone, in which situation, however, his conduct was such as to cause him to be again dismissed. On the second return of the King, M. F. was not employed. In May, 1816, he was chosen an associate of the Academy of Sciences; but the King did not confirm his nomination. M. Fournier has published several dissertations in the Journal of the Polytechnic School; and, as a member of the Egyptian commission of men of science, he composed the preface of the Memoirs published by them.

COUNT FOURNIER SARLOVESE,

A NATIVE of Perigord, and of a mercantile family, was born in 1775, and quitted the study of the law in 1792 to enter into the army as a second lieutenant of dragoons. He soon distinguished himself, particularly at the battle of Fleurus; and, at the age of twenty three, he was raised to be a colonel of hussars. The principles of Fournier were republican, but in 1798 he manifested his nobleness of spirit, by defending some royalists who had been attacked in a coffee-house by a band of assassins. He received six sabre wounds in the contest. When Bonaparte became first consul he wished to patronize Fournier, who displayed infinite talent and courage in various instances during the Italian campaign of 1800. The republican notions of Fournier seem, however, to have drawn him into a plot against the life of Napoleon, for in 1805 he was arrested, first confined in the Temple, then exiled to his native province, and afterwards sent to the West Indies with the expedition under Admiral Villeneuve. After his return he was allowed to serve with the grand army in Germany, and he was present at the battle of Eylau. On this occasion Napoleon addressed to him these remarkable words, "Colonel, a baptism of blood is necessary in your affair." After the battle of Friedland he was made brigadier-general, and served with so much distinction in Spain, and in Russia, as to obtain the rank of general-of division, and the title of count, to which was subsequently added the rank of commander of the legion

of honour, for his gallant conduct at Leipsic. But, having displeased Napoleon by the boldness of his language, he was dismissed, and put under the superintendence of the police. He was in this situation when Louis returned, who gave him the order of St. Louis. During the reign of the hundred days, Fournier refused to join Napoleon, and spoke of him with an uncommon degree of boldness. In consequence of this, Savary one day said to him, "you are playing the part of Mordecai insulting Haman at the palace gate, and I warn you that it is a dangerous one." "Yes, for Haman," replied the general; "for one has been hanged already." Napoleon, nevertheless, who knew the talent, and respected the spirit, of Fournier, more than once invited him to the Tuilleries; but Fournier answered, "If Bonaparte should send an armed force to tear me out of my house, I shall be forced to see him, but I will never go to him voluntarily."

GENERAL FOY.

THIS excellent officer, and strenuous friend of liberty, who possesses, in an extraordinary degree, military, political, and oratorical talents, was born in 1775, at Ham, in the department of the Somme. He was receiving an education for the bar at the period when the French revolution took place, but he preferred the army to the courts of law; and, in 1791, obtained a commission in the artillery service. After the breaking out of the war he distinguished himself in the army of the North, under the eyes of Dumourier, Dampierre, Custine, Jourdan, and Pichegru; but, preserving the sentiments of a citizen in the midst of the camp, he patriotically and loudly expressed his indignation at the triumph of the Jacobins on the 31st of May, and at the excesses which stained the revolutionary army. He was in consequence accused of want of courage, and dragged before the tribunal of Cambray; and it was only the fortunate intervention of the 9th of Thermidor which saved him from death. Sent to the army of the Rhine, he distinguished himself in the memorable retreat of Moreau, and shortly after obtained the rank of *chef d'escadron*, by his personal bravery. He also shared the laurels of Massena, at Zurich; and was raised to the rank of adjutant-general. Having returned to the artillery after the peace of



General Foy.

Amlens, he made, as colonel, the campaigns from 1803 to 1806 on the Coast, in Holland, in Austria, and in the Frioul. In 1809 he was sent to Constantinople, at the head of twelve hundred cannoniers, offered by Napoleon to the Sultan Selim. He defended the Dardanelles against the English and Russian squadron, and shortly after set out with Junot, on the expedition to Portugal, where he was made marshal-de camp and lieutenant-general. While in the Peninsula he defeated the opposing forces at Arroyo del Puerco, Almeida, Gracos, and other places, harassed the English in their retreat from Burgos, and made himself master of Castro Urdial, which was defended by a considerable garrison. At the battle of Orthez he greatly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded.

By Louis XVIII. General Foy was appointed inspector-general of infantry in the fourteenth division, was made a knight of St. Louis, and grand officer of the legion of honour, and, soon after, the title of count was conferred on him. Foy was inspecting some regiments at Nantes when Napoleon returned, and he was immediately called into action. He commanded a division at Waterloo, and was wounded in that battle, for the fifteenth time since his entering into the army. In 1819 he was elected one of the members of the department of the Aisne, and he has recently been re-elected.

When called to the Chamber of Deputies, he was preparing a history of the war in Portugal and Spain. Already General Foy has acquired a considerable reputation in that assembly: his speeches bear the impress of that independence which characterizes him, he has proved himself an able advocate of his companions in arms, and a courageous champion of the liberties and institutions of his country. The eloquence of General Foy is pure, though vehement, its principal attributes are an accurately selected choice of expressions, a cautious and logical style. His impromptu replies are remarkable for quickness of repartee, selection of phrase, and clearness of reasoning. Though arrived at a mature age, General Foy still preserves the ardour and energy of his early youth. The fatigues of war, numerous wounds, and intense application, have altered his form, but not weakened his mind. His person, though meagre, has lost nothing of its manly and dignified appearance. As a public

man, he is eloquent and unshinking at the rostrum ; and, in private, he affords the model of a man of worth, who is at peace with his own conscience. In a word, he is one of the hopes of the French nation, and of the friends of liberal principles throughout the world.

DR. FRAMPTON,

ONE of the most respectable physicians in London, is the son of a clergyman, and was born at Marlborough. After having been initiated in the preliminary branches of education at his native place, he was sent to Cambridge. While there he distinguished himself in the more abstruse sciences, particularly in mathematics, his knowledge of which is said to be profound. Nor, while attaining these severer sciences, did he fail to make a rapid progress in the studies connected with polite literature. While at the university he lost his father, who had intended him for the church, and being now left to his own choice, he fixed upon the profession of medicine. At the usual period he took his doctor's degree. After completing his medical education at the Scotch capital, he became a fellow of the college, and settled in London. Not long after he commenced his practice, he was elected physician to the London hospital, on the resignation of Dr. Hamilton. As a hospital physician, he is said to be "rather a bold, and decided practitioner in his treatment, not led away too much by the chemical partialities of the day, but inclining to those explanations which are allied to the principles of animal life."

FRANCIS I.

EMPEROR of Austria, son of Leopold II. and Mary Louisa, daughter of Charles III. of Spain, was born on the 12th of February, 1768. He succeeded to his father in the hereditary states of his family on the 1st of March, 1792, was crowned King of Hungary on the 6th of June, and King of Bohemia on the 5th of August following, having been elected King of the Romans on the 7th of July preceding. According to the list of emperors of Germany, Francis was counted the second of the name ; but, by a foresight of what was to happen, and after France had assumed the rank of an empire, he, by a



Francis 2nd
Emperor of Austria

declaration of the 11th of August, and by a proclamation of the 7th of December, 1804, took the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria. By that precaution he secured to himself and his family his rank and title, when, on the 6th of August, 1806, he was obliged to relinquish the titles of Emperor of Germany, and King of the Romans.

Francis was first educated under the eye of his father, when Grand Duke of Tuscany, but he was soon called to Vienna by his uncle Joseph II. who placed him under the charge of eminent instructors. The reigns of Joseph and his brother Leopold were fertile in important events, and furnished many instructive lessons to all sovereigns, in particular with respect to internal administration. Both of those princes seemed to have an ardent desire to introduce very important improvements in their dominions; Francis, on the contrary, has always cherished a strong attachment to the institutions of former times.

At the age of twenty he made a campaign with his uncle Joseph II. against the Turks, in which he displayed great steadiness and perseverance, the fall of Belgrade was the result of that expedition. He assisted at the famous conferences of Pilnitz in August 1791, between his father, the King of Prussia, and the elector, now King of Saxony. That the object of that meeting related to France is no longer doubted, and Francis, on the death of his father, prepared to carry into effect what was then resolved on. He was not, however, the aggressor, for France declared war against him on the 20th of April, 1792. The contest between France and the princes of Germany was at first distinguished by success on both sides; at last, in 1795, Prussia made a separate peace with the republic, but Francis still kept the field. By the voluntary devotion of his people, and the pecuniary aid of England, he maintained a prodigious line of troops from the Mediterranean to the frontier of Holland; but it was in Italy that the contest was carried on with the greatest activity and effect. After five years of a very sanguinary war, Austria found it necessary to accept peace from France on tolerable conditions. By the treaty of Campo Formio, signed on the 17th of October, 1797, the emperor relinquished his portion of the Netherlands, and all his ~~ancient~~ possessions in Italy, receiving, in exchange, Venice, Istria, Dalmatia,

and the Venetian Isles. The peace was not, however, of long duration; for, in 1790, Paul having ascended the throne of Russia, he, agreeably to the animosity he had always expressed against the revolution in France, excited another coalition against that power, to which it was not difficult to engage Austria to accede. The Austrian and Russian forces were fully successful in Italy, and Francis was again master of Milan; but, the Russians not being properly seconded by their allies in Switzerland, jealousies and misunderstandings arose between the two emperors. Paul called home his army, the coalition was dissolved, and Austria remained alone to struggle against France; a contest which, for a while, seemed to promise complete success to the imperial arms. At last, in the end of 1799, a new and most extraordinary change of government in France threw the whole of her military power into the hands of a single individual. That individual was Napoleon Bonaparte, whose military talents and reputation, whose activity and ambition, gave union, consistency, and energy, to her military operations. Placing himself at the head of the army in 1800, Bonaparte crossed the Alps; and, in the plains of Lombardy, engaged with the Austrian General Melas in a battle, which, contrary to all expectation, was decisive in favour of France. Negotiations for peace were begun, but Francis would not detach himself from England; and Bonaparte, who had at first agreed to treat with both powers, broke off the discussions and resumed his arms, when England refused to permit supplies to be sent to the French army in Egypt. Moreau, at the head of the French army in Germany, by the victory of Hohenlinden, and his advance on Vienna, induced the Austrians again to solicit peace, which was arranged at Luneville in Lorraine on the 3d of February, 1801. The Netherlands were again formally ceded to France, together with other districts on the left bank of the Rhine; the territory of the Italian republic was enlarged, and the antique constitution of the Germanic empire was fundamentally changed. The Duke of Modena, and the grand Duke of Tuscany, resigned their dominions for indemnifications in Germany. With all these arrangements France was not however contented. She seized Piedmont, Parma, and Genoa; and Bonaparte placed on his own head the new crown of Italy. The

following invasion of Naples compelled Austria again to provide for her safety. In conjunction with Russia she occupied Bavaria in 1805, and prevailed on the elector to join the alliance. All these preparations were, however, rendered ineffectual by the inexplicable surrender of the powerful army under Mack at Ulm, on the Danube, on the 17th October 1805, and by the subsequent defeat of the archduke Ferdinand in Bohemia. The loss of the battle of Austerlitz, in which both the imperial armies were united, completely destroyed all hopes of a favourable issue of the war. After that event Francis resolved to go in person to his conqueror: then was settled the basis of the peace of Presburg in Hungary, which was concluded on the 26th of December. By that treaty the Venetian States were annexed to the kingdom of Italy, and the ancient patrimony of Austria, the Tyrol, was transferred to the rival house of Bavaria. By such alterations the Germanic empire was overturned, and in its stead arose in part the Rhenish confederation, of which Napoleon declared himself the protector. On his return to his capital, Francis was obliged to dismiss those ministers who were obnoxious to the conqueror, and he maintained a strict neutrality during the war against Prussia in 1806 and 1807, in which his offers of mediation were rejected. The peace of Tilsitt, which in a manner so unexpected brought France and Russia into concord, placed Austria in an embarrassing position, rendered still more critical by the usurpations of France, carried on in contravention of that treaty. To relieve herself from thralldom, the reverses of the French in Spain presented a favourable opportunity, and then Francis published a manifesto, stating his complaints, which manifesto Napoleon regarded as an act of hostility. In that important paper, dated the 27th of March 1809, are contained not only a correct picture of the situation of Austria, in consequence of the proceedings of France, but a detail of all the principal transactions and occurrences of the reign of Francis I. The war now again broke out between France and Austria. Napoleon in person was successful at Obensberg on the 10th of April 1809; on the 23d he carried Ratisbon; and, when on the point of entering Vienna, he indulged in his despatches in the most offensive language against the house and the princes of Austria. The army of the archduke Charles

tell back on the north side of the Danube, whither it was followed by Napoleon, whose rashness in pursuing the Austrians beyond the river at Esslingen had nearly been fatal to his army. But, the Austrian general neglecting to avail himself of his advantage on that occasion, Napoleon established bridges, carried over his troops, and, by means of numbers, finally overwhelmed the Austrians in the field of Wagram. Francis once more proposed an accommodation; and the new treaty, concluded at Vienna on the 14th of October, 1809, bore still harder on Austria than any of the preceding. The archbishopric of Salzburg was secularized and transferred to Bavaria, the French took possession of Trieste, and all the other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, a considerable part of Galicia was ceded to Russia, and another part was annexed to the grand duchy of Warsaw, under the influence of France. In addition to these public cessions made by Francis, another condition was stipulated of a private and personal nature; by a secret article of the peace the hand of his eldest daughter, Maria-Louisa, was promised to that very conqueror to whose insatiable ambition the accumulated disasters of the house of Austria were ascribed.

This arrangement promised a long cessation of hostilities; but when, in 1812, Napoleon projected the invasion of Russia, Francis was compelled to furnish a body of troops to act against his late ally. These troops took, however, as small a share as possible in the operations of the expedition, and the reverses of Napoleon put an immediate stop to their exertions. For a considerable time Francis kept aloof from the contest, of 1813, in Saxony and Franconia; towards the beginning of June, however, he repaired to Bohemia, attended by a respectable force, to give effect to his mediation, which had been accepted by France as well as by Prussia and Russia. A congress was to be held at Prague on the 5th of July; but Napoleon deferred the arrival of his negotiator Caulincourt, who, when he did appear, was not furnished with sufficient powers to conclude a peace, at the same time that he proposed terms on which peace seemed to be wholly unattainable. On that occasion Francis declared to the world what he had done, but in vain, for the sake of amity with France; and, on the 9th of September, at Toplitz, he formed an alliance with Russia and

Prussia, an alliance which acquired important advantages by the results of the actions at Leipzig on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of October. A short time before those memorable actions, Bavaria and Wirtemberg had also detached themselves from the declining fortunes of Napoleon ; Bavaria had likewise withdrawn from the confederation of the Rhine. In consequence of these measures the allied armies entered France ; and, after several ineffectual attempts to induce a pacification, the sovereigns, on the 1st of March, 1811, came to a determination at Chaumont in Champagne, not to lay down their arms until the objects for which they had been assumed should be fully obtained. Whilst the Russians and Prussians invaded the northern provinces of France, the Austrians penetrated through Switzerland as far as Lyons on the east. The Emperor Francis assisted in all the military movements of his armies, which were commanded by Schwartzemberg, and he directed all the negotiations. He was at Dijon in Burgundy when his allies entered the capital of France, and he arrived himself in Paris on the 15th of April, where his appearance was welcomed by the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), at the head of the senate. The answer of Francis was not, however, to the taste of the majority of that body, for he counselled them, and all France, to adhere to Louis XVIII. while they, not unnaturally, conceived he would support the cause of the regency of his daughter and his grandson. The emperor's discourse was therefore not entered on the journals of the senate. During the two months of his residence in Paris, the Emperor of Austria visited with attention every establishment and institution from which information could be drawn applicable to the improvement of his own country. In the library of the Mazarine College, his notice was particularly attracted by the bronze globe made by the orders of Louis XVI. and by the manuscript instructions for the ill-fated expedition of La Pérouse, in the hand-writing of that unfortunate prince. "It is with kings," observed Francis, "as with other men : it is not those who make the greatest noise in the world, who are the most deserving of fame ; and, in many cases, justice is never done to their character till after their death." After his return to Vienna the emperor was engaged in important discussions with the sovereigns and the plenipotentiaries

of the states in alliance against Napoleon, when the news arrived of his escape from Elba, and his appearance in France. Without hesitation Francis assented to the declaration of the 15th of March and the treaty of the 21st of April, 1815 and, marching his troops, he again occupied those provinces of France which he had seized in the preceding year. That Francis would now at last espouse the cause of the young Napoleon, however he might be indisposed towards his father, was the persuasion of many in France but, on the contrary, he was the first of the allies to declare openly for Louis XVIII.

Returning through his Italian states to Vienna, Francis employed his whole attention to heal the severe wounds his people had sustained in the preceding unexampled contests, particularly by a material reduction of public expense, and a severe examination into all parts of public administration. In the spring of 1816 he proceeded to Inspruck, to receive the renewed declarations of affection of his faithful subjects. By the treaty of Paris, Tuscany and Parma were restored to princes of the house of Austria, which thus came into possession of the greatest part of Italy. Austria obtained also enlargements of territory in Germany and Poland and by these means, the extent and the population of her entire dominion are now carried beyond what they were in the brilliant reign of Charles V. This immense power has been recently exerted to crush the new born liberty of the Neapolitans, and the kingdom of Naples is now, in fact, little more than an Austrian power.

Francis of Austria is now married, for the fourth time. The Empress Charlotte Augusta daughter of the present King of Bavaria, was born in the beginning of 1792. In the year 1810 the Emperor Napoleon proposed that that princess should be married to William Frederic, now King but then hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg, who was determinedly averse to the match. After a long struggle with his father, the prince, at last, lest his refusal should expose the state to a vengeance of Napoleon, consented, on a previous secret examination with the Princess of Bavaria, that the religious ceremony of espousals should be celebrated, immediately after which the parties separated. On the fall of the Emperor of France, the princess who was a Catholic while the Prince of Wurtemberg was a Protestant, fled to the court of Rome.

to have the pretended marriage annulled. This was done in full form, and she gave her hand to the Emperor Francis, while her nominal husband espoused a sister of Alexander of Russia. By his second wife, a princess of Naples, Francis had thirteen children, of whom Maria-Louisa, born on the 12th of October 1791, was, on the 2d of April, 1810, married to Napoleon Emperor of the French. The hereditary imperial Prince of Austria, Ferdinand Charles Leopold Joseph, was born on the 17th of April, 1793.

The Emperor Francis is remarkable for patience and forbearance of temper, for a peculiar attachment to his country and people, and for entering into the minutest details of every branch of public administration. Although he possesses in perfection the German language, he makes it a rule always to converse in the peculiar dialect of Austria. Averse to all parade and ostentation of dignity, he is wholly devoted to the enjoyments of private, and even retired, life. He often mixes, even when known, among the people, and observes and studies their characters and manners. He is in the habit of lending sums of money to persons in difficulty, of whom he has a good opinion, observing in the transactions the customary formalities of men of business. On certain fixed days he gives audience, to which all classes of his people, without distinction, are admitted, to solicit the protection or the justice of their sovereign. Francis, however, is not disposed to relinquish any of the rights of despotism. It has already been mentioned that he has a hatred of all changes. Two anecdotes will show how far that hatred is carried.

When the professors of the Lyceum of Laybach were presented to him, he said—"Gentlemen, the students of Carniola have always deserved praise. Endeavour to preserve for them this good character. Remain ever faithful to what is ancient, for what is ancient is good, and our ancestors ever found it so. Why should it not be the same to us? People are occupied elsewhere with new actions that I cannot approve, and which I never shall approve. From such notions preserve yourselves: attach yourselves to nothing but what is positive. I do not want learned men, I want only loyal and good subjects, and it is your part to form them. He who serves, will instruct according to my orders; and, whoever feels

himself incapable of that, and embraces novel ideas, had better depart, or I shall myself remove him."

The enlightened and liberal views displayed by the Emperor of Austria in this speech are not a solitary instance of that august person's sagacity. A few years ago his majesty visited his newly-acquired dominions in Italy.

At Bologna he was accompanied on a visit to the Museum by a deputation of the professors of the University, who submitted to his notice, among other objects of curiosity, one of Sir Humphry Davy's safety lamps. His majesty was given to understand, that the Englishman, its inventor, had, by his numerous discoveries, produced a revolution in science. At the word revolution the countenance of the emperor changed, and, turning his back on the Cicerone, he said, that the King of England would no doubt in time, feel the consequences of his condescension to his unwily subjects, but, as to himself, he should take proper care not to suffer any of his subjects to make revolutions.

Francis is of a delicate constitution, but, by extreme moderation and regularity, has so strengthened his frame, that in the late wars he was able, in the most rigorous season, to march on horseback for seven or eight hours together at the head of his troops. In commemoration of his father, he, in 1803, instituted a new order of knights of St. Leopold.

COUNT FRANÇOIS DE NEUCHÂTEAU,

BORN in Lorraine in 1755, was, from his birth, taken under the protection of the grand bailiff of Alsace, grand cross of the order of Malta. Being early called to the bar, he became favourably known by his "*History of the Common Law of Lorraine*." But his taste led him rather to poetry, of which a small collection was published when he was only thirteen years old. When those poems appeared, Voltaire, who always encouraged early indications of genius, particularly when employed in his own praise, announced François de Neuchâteau as his successor in poetry. Having filled several subordinate situations in the civil administration of Lorraine, and been admitted into various literary and scientific so-

cities in France. M. L. was, in 1785, sent out as attorney general to St. Domingo. Returning to Europe a few years afterwards, he lost by shipwreck all his manuscripts, among which he chiefly regretted his translation of the *Orlando Furioso*. With the view of obtaining the patronage of the house of Orleans, he paid his court to the celebrated Madame de Genes, then governess of the young Princess of that family. Embracing in 1789, the party of the revolution in France, he was imprisoned in Lorraine for having excited illegal meetings of the people; but he was set at liberty by the celebrated royalist general the Marquis de Piche, and appointed a justice of peace and a member of the departmental administration of the Vosges. In 1791, he was deputed by that department to the legislative assembly, of which he was chosen president. In the end of that year he proposed that all priests who refused to take the oath to the new civil constitution of the clergy should be made answerable for whatever disorders might arise under the pretext of religion, and be banished from France; but the king withheld his consent to the decree. He afterwards proposed that the national property should be disposed of in very small lots, that men of even low rank might become purchasers, and consequently be interested in maintaining the new system of affairs.

In 1792 he declined, on account of his health, the office of minister of justice, and at the same time was supposed to be the author of a "Table to enrich the memory of young Sans culottes," a piece in which the king, the queen, and the dauphin, were indicated under the most offensive characters, and which but ill accorded with the fulsome adulation lavished on the same personages in some of his earlier writings. But François de Neufchateau is not the only poet of these days, in other countries as well as in France, to whom similar tergiversation may justly be reproached. In 1793 M. L. brought out in Paris, "*Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded*," a piece, of which the success was much more due to the exertions of the actors than to its own merits, and which was, besides, only a translation from a comedy of the Venetian Goldoni. He afterwards composed a hymn for the opening of the temple of liberty in Paris, and a prayer to the Supreme Being for the festival ordered by

Robespierre. In 1797, while minister of the interior, or home-department, his submission to the directory procured for him a place in that body in the room of Carnot. On quitting that situation he became a second time minister of the interior; and his conduct had the fortune to be censured by both royalists and republicans. It must, however, be confessed, that F. more than any other minister, showed great zeal for the promotion of knowledge and the encouragement of learned men, by purchasing and transmitting to the departmental libraries copies of all the most valuable publications. In consequence of the grand revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, (9th of November, 1799), when Bonaparte assumed the chief power in the state, M. F. was nominated a member of the conservative senate, of which body he was president from May 1804 to May 1806: at the same time he became a grand-officer of the legion of honour. From that time down to 1814, F. de N. bestowed his chief attention on agriculture, visiting the various establishments in the provinces, and collecting the most valuable information. On the 3d of April, 1814, he declared his adherence to the new measures of the senate, and was presented to the King at the head of the agricultural society of the department of the Seine. During the *hundred days*, as they are called, of Bonaparte's resumption of the sovereignty, he withdrew from all public duties, and, on the King's return to Paris, he relinquished for the exigencies of the state, one-third of his pension, as a senator. M. F. de N. has exercised his pen on various subjects; poetry, jurisprudence, agriculture, morality, history, &c. His name was enrolled by Lalande in his "Dictionary of Atheists," on the authority of Carnot; a charge which called forth a very warm defence from the accused. He was a primitive member of the Institute of France, and was continued a member of the Academy of the French language, on its restoration. In 1817 he published a "letter to M. Suard, on the new edition of his translation of *the History of Charles V.*; pointing out some omissions of the author, Dr. Robertson."

DR. FRANK,

BORN in the grand-duchy of Baden, in 1742, of a

family originally French, received his doctor's degree in the University of Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine, and afterwards became physician and councillor of the Prince-bishop of Spire. In 1781 he was appointed fourth professor of physic in the University of Göttingen, in Hanover; but in the following year the Austrian government placed him in the chair of clinical physic, at Pavia, in Italy. After ten years of distinguished service in that capacity, he was called to Vienna, where he had a similar appointment, together with that of director of the general hospital. Yielding to the solicitations of the Emperor of Russia, Professor Frank removed to a medical chair in Wilna, and afterwards to Petersburg, where he was appointed physician to the Emperor, who, agreeably to the practice in the Russian court, bestowed on him the rank of a major-general. In 1806 he left Russia with a pension of 3000 roubles, (712*l.*) to resume his profession in Vienna, where he holds the first place among medical practitioners. The Emperor Napoleon endeavoured, while in that capital, by the most splendid offers, to engage Dr. Frank to remove to Paris; but all his offers were declined, on the ground that the doctor wished to devote the remaining years of his life to the improvement of his literary labours, which are numerous and valuable. He is an ardent opposer of the celebrated medical theory of Brown, of Edinburgh, on the system of irritation and excitement, which in Germany and Italy was received with enthusiastic eagerness. Joseph Frank, the doctor's son, himself a physician, and his successor in the medical chair in Pavia, with other works, published in Vienna in 1803, "*A Tour by Paris to London, and through a great part of England and Scotland; for the purpose of obtaining information relative to Hospitals, Dispensatories, establishments for the Indigent, Prisons, &c.*"

VISCOUNT FRANKFORT

Is the son of Redmond Morris, so long member of parliament for the city of Dublin, and is descended from one of the most ancient houses of Ireland. He was brought early into parliament, attached himself to the Ponsonbys, and joined them warmly in opposition to the

Townsend administration. He contended with great earnestness in favour of the proposition to make the Prince of Wales regent during the king's first illness, and for this he was dismissed from his office of Treasurer to the Post Office, and from the sinecure of Comptroller of the Licences. During the lord-lieutenantship of Earl Fitzwilliam, he was, however, made secretary in the Civil Department, but this office he soon after resigned. Under the administration of Lord Camden he was introduced into the Privy Council of Ireland, and appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. He greatly contributed to bring about the union of the two kingdoms, and for that was rewarded by a barony, and in 1803 advanced to the dignity of Viscount Frankfort, the name of an estate which he possessed in the county of Galway. Viscount Frankfort married a rich heiress, who is dead, and has not left him any children.

WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is a son of the late Governor Franklin, and grandson of that great philosopher and politician, Dr. Franklin. It is well known that Governor Franklin was a determined royalist, and, as such, enjoyed a pension from government until his death; but his son, Temple Franklin, was placed under the protection of his grandfather, and was of course bred a republican. He received his first education in America, and was taken when young to France, where his grandfather went ambassador from the United States of America. He acted for some time as his grandfather's secretary, in which capacity he gained much information of public affairs, and he returned with him to America. For many years Mr. Franklin employed himself in collecting facts relative to his grandfather, and arranging his papers, and he has lately published his *Life and Letters*, in several volumes. From the talents of his grandfather, more was expected than this work is found to contain; and, from the manner in which it has been published, strong suspicions are entertained that many letters and papers have been suppressed which bore hard on the policy and character of the British court. The work is, however, not entirely devoid of curious and entertaining information.

DR. W. FRANKLIN.

THIS gentleman is a native of England, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, and in the London hospitals; he was long a pupil at Guys, under the late Dr. Saunders. When the period arrived for his choosing his practice, he preferred service in the army, rather than the comparatively inactive life of a resident physician. His first permanent appointment was in the West India, where he continued eight years, and had, of course, abundant opportunity, of which he did not fail to avail himself, to become fully acquainted with the symptoms and treatment of tropical maladies. He next served for ten years in the Mediterranean. In the course of this time he passed through the various degrees of promotion, till he rose to be inspector of hospitals and physician on the staff. His exertions were so satisfactory, that, on Dr. Gordon retiring from the Medical Board, Dr. Franklin was called home to fill the vacant place, and he is now principal inspector of that board.

FREDERICK VI. KING OF DENMARK,

SON of Christian VII. and Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of Great Britain, was born on the 26th of January, 1768. He was educated under Dr. Struensee, whom the protection of the queen had advanced to the first places in the state, but who afterwards became the innocent cause of her misfortunes. On the 25th of October, 1790, the prince married his cousin Maria-Sophia Frederica of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has two daughters. Owing to the mental indisposition of his father, the reins of government came very early into the hands of the prince-royal, as regent of the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway. His regency, under the ministry of the celebrated Bernstorff, father and son, gained the good opinion of all the political parties in the state, on account of the justice, probity, and publicity, of the administration. The consequence of such a system, and of the natural prudence and uprightness of the regent, was that, while the other parts of Europe were involved in confusion and distress, his two kingdoms enjoyed profound peace both abroad and at home. Frederick was, it is

true, compelled, in 1733, through his alliance with Russia, to march a body of troops against Sweden; but, by the intervention of England and Prussia, he was released from his engagement, and permitted to resume his neutrality. That neutrality he strictly observed during the first years of the French revolution; and from it his people, and the state, derived essential advantages. The Danish paper-money, first issued in 1736, began to suffer depreciation after the American war, and in 1789 fell to three-fourths of its nominal value: by the enlargement of commerce, however, it again rose to its full price. By a convention between Denmark and Sweden, the two countries bound themselves, from 1794 to 1799, to defend their neutrality, by a fleet of ships belonging to both. The Danish flag having obtained some success against the African rovers in the Mediterranean, procured from them also greater security for mercantile adventurers. In 1800, Frederick entered into the league formed in the north of Europe by Paul of Russia, in conjunction with Napoleon of France. He fitted out also a squadron to act against England, a step which rendered war with her inevitable. In this unequal contest the Danish navy received from Admiral Nelson a severe blow. An arrangement, however, soon ended this unnatural quarrel, and Denmark received back her insular colonies in America, on the condition that she should withdraw her troops from Hamburg. The prince-royal having, in 1804, appeared at the head of some troops in the vicinity of that town, the government of France was offended; but peace was not interrupted till 1807, when Napoleon, having again formed a league of neutrality in the north, England required the Danish fleet to be delivered into her custody until a general peace should be arranged. This requisition was indignantly rejected, and the British attacked Copenhagen. The city was bombarded for three days, magazines and warehouses were burnt down, the naval arsenal was plundered, merchant-ships of very great value were captured at sea, and the English retired from Copenhagen in March 1808, conveying with them the Danish fleet of fifteen ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and five brigs. Severe as was this loss to Denmark, it was not all: she lost also her American colonies, and even the home-islands of Anholt and Helgoland, together with the fruits of seventeen years of peace and industrious activity. When

Copenhagen was attacked, the prince-roy hastily hastened to remove his afflicted father to a place of safety, away from the enemy, but the king died on the 13th of March, in his residence at Rendsburgh, and Frederic VI. mounted that throne, which, by the universal voice of his people, he was so well entitled to occupy. The commencement of his reign was marked by occurrences of high importance. Just before his accession, he had declared war against Sweden: the attack of the Swedes upon Norway was repelled; and, such was the impression made by the conduct of Frederic on that trying occasion, and such the alarm in Stockholm, that many Swedes publicly declared their desire to have him for their own king, that the three kingdoms of ancient Scandinavia might all be once more subjected to one sovereign. Peace between the two countries was signed on the 10th of December, 1809, but hostilities still continued between Denmark and England.

The alliance with France had now lasted ten years, but, when the disasters of Napoleon in his Russian expedition were known, Frederick turned his thoughts to bring about an accommodation with England, adhering, nevertheless, to his principle of neutrality. So steadily did he adhere to that principle, that not even all the inducements held out to him by the powers allied against France in 1813, were able to engage him to depart from it. Danish troops, it is true, occupied Hamburg and Lubeck, but it seemed to be with the intention of restoring them to France, should her affairs assume a prosperous aspect. In the end of that year the Swedish troops, under the command of their adopted prince-royal (Bernadotte), as part of the allied armies, entered the Danish countries of Holstem and Sleswick; but an armistice was speedily concerted, which brought on the peace of the 14th of January, 1814, a peace which produced a most important and extraordinary change in the Danish state. By that treaty, Frederick was constrained to relinquish one of the most ancient and valuable jewels of his crown. Norway was surrendered to Sweden, to strengthen the hands of a prince already too formidable a neighbour of Denmark, which was to be indemnified by the possession of that portion of Pomerania which belonged to Sweden. With respect to intrinsic value, and to local conveniency, Denmark was, perhaps, not mate-

rially a loser, but, to abandon a nation at all times distinguished by unshaken fidelity to the house of Denmark, and to deliver them into the hands of another nation, for whom they had long conceived an aversion, must have been peculiarly grievous to a prince of the character of Frederick VI. of Denmark.

When it was known that, according to the treaty of Paris in 1814, Norway was to be permanently yielded up to Sweden, the king's cousin, Christian-Frederick, the presumptive heir to the crown, or hereditary-prince, as he is styled, attempted to defend the independence of the patriotic Norwegians. His means were, however, wholly inadequate to the object, and he was obliged to leave Norway to its fate.

When the discussion with Sweden was terminated by the peace of the 14th. of January, 1814, a manifesto was issued by Frederick VI. in which he gives a dispassionate but affecting picture of the sufferings to which his country and people had been unworthily exposed, during a series of years, by different powers around him. On the conduct of England towards Denmark he is brief, that conduct was too notorious to require specification. Respecting his treatment by France, from its nature less publicly known, he deems it requisite to be more explicit—his statement is to this purport.

Having been attacked by England, he found it necessary to solicit the support of France; and, by Napoleon, he was formally promised aid in both men and money. A numerous French army did, in fact, enter the Danish territory, but their maintenance was to be ultimately supported by France. Those troops remained wholly inactive in the country, living at its expence; and, the repeated reclamations for the re-umbursement of that expence, and for the advance of the money originally stipulated, were disregarded by the French court. The distress thus produced in Denmark was greatly enhanced by the incorporation with France of the Hanse towns, and the adjoining continental provinces, with which Denmark had a constant and intimate commercial connexion. Nor were the representations and remonstrances on those topics in Paris of any avail. In direct violation of promises and treaties, the French troops on the Danish frontiers deserted their posts in the winter of 1812 and

(2.) leaving that country to the discretion of the de-

clared enemies of France, from whom he had little tenderness to expect. Sensible, nevertheless, of the value of the support of France, to countervail the purposes of the allied powers, who were still determined to fortify the pretensions of Sweden, the king again renewed his alliance with Napoleon. His troops furnished their required aid to the French armies, but they never received more than a small part of the stipulated pay and allowances. The subjects of Denmark, likewise, suffered severely by the sequestration of merchandize, their property, in Lubeck and Hamburg, which was disposed of by the French government, as well as by their abstraction of the funds in the Hamburg bank. Demands of restitution produced indeed promises of entire satisfaction to the rightful proprietors, but those promises were never fulfilled. The irruption of the allied powers into the Danish territory, and the loss of several fortresses, were wholly occasioned by the removal of the large French force, under the Prince of Eckmühl (D'Avoust), from the stipulated position on the frontiers into Hamburg, where, except for the purposes of speculation, such a force was quite unnecessary. For these, and other causes, his Danish Majesty found it incumbent on him to unite his efforts with those of the coalesced sovereigns, in the view of restoring peace to desolated Europe.

When peace was finally arranged in 1814, Frederick VI. repaired to the congress of Vienna, where, by his knowledge of affairs and prudent moderation, he acquired the esteem of his brother princes, particularly of the Emperor Francis. On the renewal of hostilities in 1815, the contingent body of 10,000 Danish troops, destined to support the cause of Europe against France, were too late in their motions to take any share in the military operations of the campaign. Those troops, nevertheless, formed a part of the army of occupation in France, and on their account Denmark received her proportion of the contributions exacted from that country. Frederick VI., as a friend of the sciences and learning, established, in 1811 and 1812, universities at Kongsberg and Christiana, in Norway. His administration has afforded the singular example of extended liberty, political and religious, in a country of which the constitution is almost wholly at the disposal of the sovereign.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM III. KING OF PRUSSIA,

THE son of Frederick-William II. and Frederica-Louisa, of Hesse-Darmstadt, was born on the 3d of August, 1770. When but very young, he gave indications of energy and firmness, which gained the affection of his great-uncle, Frederic II. who died when the prince was in his sixteenth year. A taste for the military profession, long hereditary in the family of Brandenburg, early disclosed itself in Frederick-William; who, to the air and habits of the soldier, unites simplicity and even austerity of manners and life. While prince-royal, he accompanied his father in the irruption into France in 1792: he was also present at the taking of Frankfort, the siege of Mentz, and the blockade of Landau; he had then the command of the advanced guard of the Prussian army. In December, 1793, the prince married Louisa Augusta, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, niece of the late queen of Great Britain, a princess endowed with peculiar charms of mind and person. One of the most offensive actions of Napoleon was the manner in which, in his dispatches, he allowed himself to speak of that princess. The courage she displayed during the overwhelming disasters of her nearest connexions, and the prudent counsels which she was known to administer to them in those disasters, were the more to be admired, as they proceeded from a heart of extreme sensibility.

On the 16th of November, 1797, Frederick-William succeeded to his father on the throne of Prussia; but in the preceding reign the foundations of that throne had been shaken. The ancient system of laws had been changed, new institutions formed, and the springs of military discipline relaxed. The late king's partiality to strangers, particularly to Saxons, by whom he was surrounded, and to whom he intrusted the most important offices of the state; the ill-judged liberality of that prince, by which the treasures accumulated by his predecessors were dissipated; last of all, the famous edict of 1788, relative to religion, by which a wide field was opened for intolerance; all these proceedings had left, at the late king's death, the Prussian nation highly indispensed to the government. To remedy the evils of the state, therefore, the first measures of the new king were directed. The countess of Lichtenau-Riez, mistress of



King of Prussia.

the late sovereign, was arrested; various persons, attached to his person and court, the objects of public indignation, were dismissed; and the edicts relative to religion and tobacco were revoked. Were it practicable to combine the freedom of the press with a censorship of any description, such a combination seemed to be the object of the new regulations in Prussia. The inquisitorial power exercised against political opinions was annulled; and Prussia, although without any positive law for securing the liberty of the subject, actually enjoyed, at that period, civil liberty in much greater perfection than several other countries where it was formally stipulated by the constitution. The pay of the troops was increased, at the same time that due respect was most strictly enjoined on the soldier towards the civil citizen, who laboured for his support. By a well-understood economy, the waste of former dissipation was remedied. The king and queen set before the nation examples of purity of morals, of genuine conjugal affection, and of simplicity of life. Notwithstanding these measures, the mechanism of the administration, contrived and set in motion by Frederick II. to support, in very different times and circumstances, the frail edifice of the Prussian monarchy; those innumerable connections between the secret cabinet counsellors and the ministers; were still, for a long time, maintained. It was not, in fact, until after the treaty of Tilsit, on the 8th of July, 1807, that Frederick-William resolved, after frequent changes of his ministers, to give to his states a new system of government. He began by appointing Baron Hardenberg state-chancellor, by which he became the centre of the whole administration, and by that union of political power the monarchy was saved; and to the queen has the idea of such a measure been ascribed.

Firm in his determination to persevere in his schemes for the aggrandizement of the state, neither the repeated attacks of the continental powers upon France, nor the temptation of subsidies from England, nor the negotiations, and even the threats of Russia, were able to induce Frederick-William to forsake the system of neutrality adopted by his predecessor. The tranquillity of peace allowed him to extend the ancient and the new provinces of the kingdom, and to establish in the latter

a solid foundation for their future prosperity. By the dissolution of the ancient Germanic empire, Prussia obtained a very considerable augmentation of territory, containing nearly half a million of inhabitants, as a compensation for districts on the west side of the Rhine, ceded to France by the treaty of Basil. Most anxious to prevent every circumstance by which the good understanding between France and him might be endangered, Frederick, in 1803, arrested in Barenth some emigrated French, who were accused of carrying on a correspondence with the royalists within the republic, and he delivered their papers into the hands of the French ambassador at his court. He, nevertheless, admitted into his dominions Louis XVIII. and allotted him a refuge in Warsaw, where he remained till 1804. The alliance between England, Austria, and Russia, formed in 1805, produced no change in the conduct of Frederick-William; but when a Russian army was assembled on the frontiers of his territories, and attempts were made to force him to take part against France, or at least to grant a passage to the Russians destined to act against that country; then the Prussian army took positions which threatened Russia. These slight indications of opposition, however, soon disappeared. Alexander repaired to Potsdam, and with him, on the 3d of November, 1805, Frederick-William ratified a convention, by which he granted to the Russians free passage through his dominions. Appearing at this time to act as a mediator between the powers at war, Frederick-William dispatched Count Haugwitz to Napoleon, then at Vienna. Whatever were that minister's instructions, it is only known that no immediate effect seemed to follow his mission, and that, by the subsequent battle of Austerlitz, all Germany fell under the power of Napoleon, whilst Prussia offered no obstacle whatever to his career.

In 1800 Prussia had taken possession of the electorate of Hanover; and a corps of Prussians anticipated the Russians and Swedes, and again occupied the electorate in October, 1805, in consequence of a treaty between Frederick and Napoleon, executed at Vienna; according to which France gave full liberty to Prussia to occupy that electorate as an indemnification for the cession to France of the districts of Anspach and Cleves, and of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. But in his proclamation of

the 27th of January, 1806, Frederick informed the people of Hanover that he was to occupy their country, only until a general peace. In acceding to the treaty of Presburgh of the 26th of December, 1805, Frederick required certain modifications respecting his relations with England, and for that purpose sent Haugwitz to Paris in January, 1806 but the treaty he signed there in the following month came far short of what was expected. The consequence was, that the ports of Prussia were shut against England and the English government, on the 24th of May ensuing, issued letters of marque, and, on the 11th of June, a declaration of war against Prussia. In the last document it is stated, "that it was evident that the conduct of the court of Prussia was not the result of the free will of the sovereign, but of the influence exercised in his cabinet by the enemies of Great Britain." By the occupation of Hanover, Prussia also gave offence to Sweden, which asserted its duty to protect the duchy of Lauenburgh, on account of the subsidy received from England. But after a slight contest, on the 23d of April, the Swedes left the country, and the Prussians took possession of it. The king of Sweden, however, seized the Prussian ship in his harbours, and blockaded the Baltic ports of Prussia. Soon after these transactions, the scheme of the confederation of the Rhine, (suggested to Napoleon by a certain German court, for objects very different from those which resulted from it,) peculiarly favoured his hostile plans against Prussia, and drew on long and important negotiations. The Marquis Lucchesini had been for several years the Prussian minister in Paris, and it is not doubted but that his connexions, as well as his conduct in the negotiation with the court of the Emperors, greatly contributed to quiet the apprehensions of Prussia, and to create that security which led to her ruin.

Awaking at last from her lethargy, Prussia made peace with Sweden, and, adopting a different language to France, required not only that the French troops should be withdrawn from Germany, but that France should, in no manner, oppose a confederation of the powers of the north of Europe, to comprehend all those German states which were not mentioned in the act of the confederation of the Rhine. The Prussian minister in Paris, Knobelsdorf, who had succeeded to Lucchesini, required

also that the fortress of Wesel, (on the German side of the Rhine,) should be detached from France; that certain districts in Hanover should no longer be occupied by the French; and, finally, that a negotiation should be immediately opened, for terminating every difference between the two powers. The period fixed for deciding the question of peace or war was suffered to elapse; and Frederick, in a manifesto, issued from Erfurth, on the 9th of October, 1806, published to the world his numerous grounds of complaint against France. A body of twenty-two thousand Saxons had joined the Prussians under the Prince of Hohenlohe, and the combined army immediately commenced hostilities, by crossing the river Saal. On the 10th of October, Prince Lewis of Prussia fell in an action with the French, under Bernadotte, (now king of Sweden); and on the 14th the battle of Jena, or Auerstadt, seemed at once to decide the fate of the Prussian monarchy. In this action, Frederick-William had two horses killed under him. After the defeat of his armies, and the loss of his fortresses, he obtained a suspension of arms, which was concluded on the 16th of November, but not ratified by Napoleon, under the pretext that part of the Prussian states were still occupied by Russian troops. The attack on the French at Jena had been made with so much confidence of success, that no provision was made for a reverse of fortune. The Prussian fortresses were consequently given up to the French. They were not indeed in a condition to make an effectual resistance; but they were surrendered with a rapidity unexampled in history: whole bodies of the army submitted without firing a gun: General Blücher was almost the only commander who made any stand, although ineffectually, against the enemy.

Overwhelmed, but not disheartened by his disasters, Frederick, in December, laid before his people the state to which he was reduced. "In the memorable seven years' war," said he, "Prussia stood alone, without any essential aid from any quarter, against the principal powers of Europe. In the present contest, she reckons on the aid of the powerful and magnanimous Alexander of Russia, ready to employ his whole force in her favour; for in this struggle the interests of the two countries are the same. The two states will stand or fall together." Due punishment was now inflicted on the officers who

had contributed to the capitulation of the important fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Spandaw, and Magdeburgh. Intrigues were carried on by France to excite an insurrection in the southern provinces of Prussia; but were suppressed by the government, and the abettors were carried before a summary military tribunal. Hostilities were now carried on in the insurgent provinces of Prussian Poland, where the French came into contact with the Russians. Frederick and Alexander met near Memel, where, with tears in their eyes, they held each other in their arms without uttering a word. Next day, entering that town, Alexander threw himself at the feet of the unfortunate queen of Prussia. "Dear cousin," was all that she was able to express. From that epoch the Russian and Prussian forces acted in conjunction, and with success resisted redoubled attacks of the common enemy at Pultusk and Eylau. Their defeat, however, at Friedland, on the 14th of June, brought on the peace of Tilsit, after an interview between Alexander and Napoleon. By that treaty, dated on the 8th of July, 1807, Prussia lost nearly one-half of its population, by renouncing all its western dominions, which were united, with other states, under the name of the kingdom of Westphalia. Out of the Polish acquisitions was also created the grand duchy of Warsaw, both of which new states Frederick was compelled to recognize. Russia, although the ally of Prussia, was also aggrandized at her expense. A passage for foreign troops was stipulated across the Prussian dominions, and Frederick was again obliged to shut his ports and rivers against Britain. French troops still garrisoned the ceded fortresses of Prussia, under the pretext of collecting the contributions in arrears. In this deplorable position of his affairs, Frederick, on the 27th of December, 1808, with the queen and his two sons, repaired to Petersburg, where he remained till the 31st of January following, and then returned to his own capital. Overpowered by the sufferings of his people, insulted by the victors in his own palace, Frederick found consolation in the bosom of his family, in the affection of his people, and in his unceasing exertions to relieve their distress. In the midst, however, of these occupations, on the 19th of July, 1810, he lost his queen; and the anniversary of that

loss has ever since been voluntarily observed by the nation, as well as by her family and the court.

The despotic vexations of the French, who still remained in Prussia, at last roused the indignation and detestation of the inhabitants to a point far beyond the calculations of the mere politician. Out of that general feeling sprung the *Tugenbund*, or virtuous alliance, which soon sent its ramifications over every German state; and it required all the temper and management of Frederick William to keep his people within due bounds. At last, in 1813, war again broke forth between Russia and France. Prussia, had she then opposed the latter country, must have been ruined; she therefore, in defiance of clamour, on the 21th of February of that year, entered into an arrangement with France, by which the two countries engaged mutually to guarantee each other's states, and to furnish assistance in case of war. In the May ensuing, Frederick repaired to Dresden, to confer with Napoleon, then on his route to attack Russia. Various were the judgments pronounced on the treaty just mentioned. Those persons who were best informed as to the situation of Prussia, the disorder in her finances, the diminished value of the bills on the public treasury, the power of France, &c. admitted the good sense of the king, secretly kept alive the patriotic spirit of the people, and prepared for his service, without his knowledge, and even under the eye of the enemy, a formidable army of soldiers, experienced in war, and animated by the most laudable motives. An auxiliary corps of Prussians, commanded by General Yorck, advanced, under Marshal Macdonald, from Prussia into Courland, in Russia, destined to attack Riga; a service in which all parties suffered very severely. But the horrible disasters experienced by the great French army, in the retreat from Moscow, speedily presented to the Prussians the means of acquiring their independence. General Yorck seized the earliest opportunity of detaching himself from Macdonald; a step which his master seemed to disapprove. It is not, however, improbable, that in that step the general only conformed to the secret intentions, if not the instructions, of his sovereign. His defection was soon followed by that of General Bulow, who retired behind the river Oder. Frederick's situation was still embarrassing; the French

army, it is true, was on its retreat across his dominions in the greatest disorder; but he had not a sufficient body of troops in readiness to be able to take any decided part on the occasion. He was often insulted at Berlin, and, on the 17th of January, 1813, was nearly made a prisoner by a detachment of French cavalry. He then resolved to withdraw to Breslaw, in Silesia, leaving in Berlin a committee of government to act in his absence, and earnestly exhorting his people to abstain from giving the French troops any ground of complaint. On the 9th of February following, spirited proclamations called on the Prussian people to stand forward in the defence of their country; and quickly was an innumerable multitude assembled. This was the beginning of the corps of light-infantry volunteers, which, commencing in Prussia, rapidly appeared all over Germany. In less than a month, an army, wholly new, was formed at Breslaw, and united to the Russians. This new army pursued the retreating French, who, abandoning all Prussia and Saxony, fell back into Franconia.

The remainder of the winter was employed in conferences between Frederick and Alexander, and in preparations for the memorable campaign of 1813. The two sovereigns used all means to engage Austria to unite with them, but in vain: they had therefore to contend alone against the French, who had then received powerful reinforcements, and were under the personal command of their emperor. The battles of Bautzen and Lutzen were most sanguinary, but they were not decisive: the allies, however, fell back behind the river Elbe, and there arranged with Napoleon an armistice for forty days; during which, negotiations were conducted at Prague, under the mediation of Austria. Napoleon, and perhaps it was the same with his adversaries, was not seriously bent on peace, and, accordingly, hostilities were recommenced; with this advantage to the allies, that Austria now openly joined them. At last, the actions of Leipsig on the 18th and 19th of October, 1813, secured the independence of Germany, and the French were compelled to retreat to their own side of the Rhine. It was on this occasion that Frederick-William instituted his order of the iron cross, for those of his troops who had distinguished themselves. On their advance to Frankfort, the allied sovereigns renewed their

offers of accommodation; but as their offers were rejected, they resolved to push forward and enter France itself.

The Prussians, under Blücher, experienced severe checks in Champagne, which retarded the fall of Paris; but at last, on the 30th of March, 1814, the allied armies appeared before that city, and, on the following morning, began their attack with great spirit. In these attacks, the royal Prussian guards were equally distinguished by their intrepidity and their loss. On the 31st of March, Frederick and Alexander entered Paris together. In all the negotiations which led to the final treaty of Fontainebleau, Frederick took an active part and, during the three months of his stay in the capital, he examined with attention every object worthy of his notice; the simplicity and modesty of his appearance and deportment formed a striking contrast with what the Parisians had for some time been accustomed to behold. By the treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, were laid the foundations of that large increase of territory and population to Prussia, which was afterwards consolidated by the congress of Vienna. The provinces of the Lower Rhine, and a portion of Saxony and Poland, afforded to Frederick an abundant compensation for the losses which he had sustained.

On the 4th of June, Frederick left Paris with his brother sovereign and soldier, Alexander, on a visit to England, where they were welcomed by all ranks of people with every demonstration of respect. On his return from England, Frederick passed through France to Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, again restored to his crown, and there directed various works to be undertaken for the benefit of that industrious protestant state, which had, on all occasions, evinced a peculiar attachment to the house of Brandenburg.

When the news reached him of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and arrival in France, Frederick-William hastened to declare his adherence to all measures adopted by the other allied powers to oppose his schemes, and he wrote to the same effect to Louis XVIII. By a proclamation to his people, he held out important rewards to volunteers who should rally round the national standard; at the same time that he declared incapable of holding any civil office those who should disobey his

call. The very name of Napoleon, and the remembrance of what Prussia had suffered at his hands, were sufficient to rouse the whole nation. The Prussian army marched towards, but not into, the northern frontier of France. In the middle of June, Napoleon crossed the Sambre, attacked them under Blücher, and defeated and drove them back, with a heavy loss to the Prussians. Taking up afterwards a position at Wavres, to cover Brussels, the Prussians detached a large body of cavalry under Bulow, who coming into action on the 18th, on the left of the British line, decided the fate of the battle of Waterloo.

At this time Frederick was in Frankfort with Alexander, but, hastening forward, he reached Paris a few days after his troops had, for a second time, entered that capital. The second treaty of Paris bore, as might be expected, much heavier on France than the former. Of the contributions exacted from her, Prussia was to receive a very considerable proportion: all the objects of value or curiosity carried away from Prussia were to be restored; and a body of thirty thousand Prussians was to form a part of the combined army which was to occupy the French frontier for five years to come. Frederick, however, stopped the violent conduct of some of his officers, and in the end of September went back to his own dominions. Since that epoch he has connected himself still more closely than before with Alexander of Russia: he has issued various orders relative to the internal administration of the kingdom, particularly respecting the finances: a council of princes, generals, and other eminent persons, has been established, to direct and superintend the proceedings of ministers. Two boards were also created, the one to draw up a system of public revenue, and the other to consult and confer with the principal inhabitants of the kingdom, respecting the best method of forming a national representation, and of bestowing on Prussia a definite constitution, conformably to the promise held forth in various royal proclamations. It was, indeed, no less by the hope of acquiring freedom, than by hatred of the French, that the people were animated to those exertions which rescued the Prussian monarch and monarchy from subservience and disgrace. Since, however, that all danger seemed to be at an end, by the late im-

prisonment of Napoleon, the promises made to the people in the hour of distress have been utterly forgotten. Nothing has been done by the board which has just been mentioned; and it appears certain that no intention exists of giving to Prussia that free constitution which the Prussians are desirous to possess. Discontent, in consequence, reigns among the people; but the monarch, probably, imagines that, backed as he is by the armies of the holy alliance, he may safely laugh to scorn the anger of his subjects. It would, however, be well for sovereigns to place less reliance upon the sword, which, as recent events have proved, is, what Mr. Burke long ago described it to be, "a weapon which will break short, unfaithful to the hand that uses it."

FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS I. KING OF SAXONY.

THIS monarch, who is the eldest son of the elector of Saxony, Frederick-Christian, was born on the 23d of December, 1750. He was but thirteen years of age when his father died, the administration was therefore intrusted to his eldest uncle, Prince Xavier. In the year 1768, when the young elector was placed at the head of affairs, Saxony still suffered from the consequences of the famous seven-years' war. By the prudence and economy of Frederick, however, directed by the superior talents of his minister, Gutschmidt, public affairs speedily regained a prosperous appearance. Commerce and manufactures were restored, and such was the confidence in the probity of the prince and his government, that the bank-paper, which had been greatly depreciated, rose in a few days to, and above, its nominal value. In 1769, Frederick-Augustus married Mary-Amelia-Augusta, sister of the elector, now king of Bavaria, by whom one daughter survives, Mary-Augusta, born on the 21st of January, 1782.

Ten years of peace had a salutary influence, in many respects, on Saxony. The ancient Saxon code, notorious for its severity in criminal cases, was very materially improved; and, in 1770, the torture was abolished. But, in 1776, the elector's tranquillity and his schemes for the public good were disturbed by a plot directed against his person, of which he was fortunately warned in due

time by the neighbouring sovereign of Prussia; and the chief conspirator, a colonel in his own service, (but probably, from his name, Agdolo, a transalpine,) was arrested. The most afflicting part of the affair was, that the electress-dowager herself, dissatisfied with her political nullity in the state, was supposed to be not absolutely a stranger to the design in agitation. An Italian, Marcolini, then a chamberlain, gave on that occasion such proofs of sincere attachment to his master, as afterwards elevated him to the rank of minister and favourite.

In the end of 1777 died Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, the last male branch of his house. The nearest heir to his personal property was the mother of the elector of Saxony. To enforce his claims, as her representative, he allied himself with Frederick II. of Prussia, in opposition to Austria, which advanced similar pretensions. After a brief contest, Austria withdrew her claim, and Frederick of Saxony became possessed of half a million sterling of the personal effects of the deceased elector of Bavaria. By his local situation and his political combinations, Frederick Augustus was naturally drawn to unite with Prussia, in order to watch, if not to overawe, Austria. He was also one of the first to accede to the *Fürstenthum*, or alliance of princes, projected by his namesake of Prussia, under the pretext of maintaining the neutrality of the secondary states of the empire; but, in fact, intended to operate against the schemes of Austria. With similar views of maintaining the peace of the Germanic body, Frederick of Saxony magnanimously declined the offer of the crown of Poland, proffered to him in the name of the Polish nation, in 1791. By that measure, to comply with the counsels of his states, and the desires of his subjects, he sacrificed the splendor of reigning over a powerful people, formerly governed by one of his family. In the same year were held at Pillnitz, one of Frederick's country-houses, those celebrated conferences between the emperor Leopold and Frederick-William II. of Prussia. The elector of Saxony was unable to avert the projected war against France; but he entered into the coalition for that purpose with great reluctance, and as late as possible. But when, in the ensuing year, the French troops invaded the Netherlands and the districts on the Lower Rhine, he could no longer, for his own protection, defer to furnish, as a

prince of the empire, his contingent of troops to the general army. For four years did Frederick of Saxony adhere to the cause he had engaged to support; but when, after the treaty of Basil between Prussia and France, the French general Jourdan, in 1796, penetrated into the neighbouring country of Franconia, he proposed an armistice, and contented himself with protecting the neutrality of his dominions by a line of troops drawn along his southern frontier. During the congress of Rastadt, from 1797 to 1799, he used every effort to preserve the integrity of the Germanic empire. In the contest between France and Austria, in 1805, Saxony remained neutral: but his connexion with Prussia compelled the elector not only to grant to her troops a passage through his country, but also to furnish, in the following year, a body of twenty-two thousand auxiliaries. The victories of Jena and Auerstadt laid open Saxony to the French; but the respect due to the personal character of the elector was of service in softening the fate of his states. Saxony was, nevertheless, subjected to heavy requisitions, and to a contribution in money, of one million sterling; and upon those terms Napoleon permitted the elector to remain neuter. To relieve his people under their misfortunes, Frederick-Augustus advanced a considerable part of the sum to be paid to France out of his own personal treasury, and distributed over his own personal estates a main portion of the contributions required of the country at large. In consequence of the treaty signed at Posen, on the 11th of December, 1806, the fortifications of Dresden, his capital, once a place of great strength, were levelled with the ground: but Saxony was constituted a kingdom, and as a king the elector acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine. That arrangement was not, however, effected without important cessions, and counter-acquisitions of territory. The subsequent treaty of Tilsit conveyed to the new king certain provinces detached from Prussia, in various quarters: those in New Silesia, &c. were united under the crown of Saxony by the title of the Duchy of Warsaw. Frederick was, on the other hand, bound to maintain a body of twenty thousand men, to be at the command of Napoleon, to co-operate with him in the defence of France. Hence was he, in 1809, compelled, in opposition to royal feelings,

to march his troops against Austria; in his operations, however, he restricted himself merely to what his engagements required him to perform. The proclamations which he issued from Frankfort, whither he retired whilst his states were occupied by the Austrians, were manifestly dictated by his obligations to the emperor of France.

Being obliged to quit Dresden, on the approach of the Russians in the beginning of 1813, he was restored by his faithful ally after the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, and then Saxony became the seat of war between France, Russia, Prussia, &c. The operations and presence of the contending armies; the attack on Dresden itself by the allies; the battle of the 26th of August under its walls; the blockade of that city, the destructive but decisive actions of the 18th and 19th of October at Leipsig; all these and many other disasters threatened the utter ruin of the country. The unfortunate king of Saxony, the best ally of Napoleon, was conducted to Berlin, while a Russian general commanded in Dresden; who, on the 27th of October, 1814, delivered up his charge to the Prussians; a transfer supposed to have been long secretly arranged. Against that transaction Frederick-Augustus subscribed and promulgated a very energetic protest; positively refusing not only his consent, but also to accept of any indemnification whatever, in the room of his ancient hereditary dominions. At last, on the 9th of February, 1815, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, determined the lot of Saxony. Frederick-Augustus relinquished to Prussia a tract of valuable country, containing one hundred and sixty-four thousand inhabitants; he lost his share of Poland; he ceded tracts of land to Saxe-Weimar and to Austria; his remaining territory was reduced to an extent of country inhabited by only one million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand people. In May, 1815, Frederick-Augustus subscribed the settlement of the congress relative to his states, and appointed commissioners to transfer to Prussia the districts ceded to that power. He united his contingent body of troops to the allied armies, and they formed a part of the army of occupation on the frontier of France. In other respects he has adopted every method which prudence and personal economy recommended to heal the deep and dan-

gerous wounds of his kingdom. By the orders of the king of Prussia, he, on the 1st of May, 1817, acceded to the "Holy Alliance." The heir of the king of Saxony (for he has no male issue,) is his nephew, of the same name, the son of his uncle Maximilian, and Caroline-Mary-Theresa, of Parma. The young prince was born on the 18th of May, 1797. He accompanied the Saxon troops to France in 1815, and was then contracted with a daughter of the emperor of Austria.

The princess of Saxony was married in 1819, to Ferdinand VII. of Spain.

WILLIAM FREND, ESQ.

Is a native of Canterbury, and was educated at Cambridge, where he passed through his academic education with considerable distinction. He was elected a fellow of Jesus College, and acted there for some years as a tutor. He was, however, too conscientious to subscribe to articles which he could not believe; and, although designed for the church, he could not reconcile himself to the steps necessary to be admitted. His sentiments he exhibited in an "Address to the Members of the Church of England, and to Protestant Trinitarians in General, exhorting them to turn from the Worship of Three Persons, to that of the one True God," 8vo. 1788. This was succeeded by "Thoughts on Subscription to Religious Tests, 8vo. 1788," and "An Appendix to the same in 1789." His next work was political, and drew down a prosecution upon him. It was entitled "Peace and Union recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Antirepublicans," 8vo. 1793. For this he was cited before the Vice-Chancellor, underwent the form of a trial, and was ultimately expelled from the University. Against this decision Mr. F. appealed to a Court of Delegates, by whom the sentence was confirmed. On this occasion he published a very able appeal, under the title of—"Account of the Proceedings in the University of Cambridge;" and "A Sequel to those Proceedings, containing an Application to the Court of King's Bench." Since this affair, by which he lost every thing but his honour, Mr. Friend has resided in the metropolis, and has written many able works. Among these are "The Principles of Algebra, for the

Use of Schools, 8vo. 1796;" "A Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge," 1798; "Principles of Taxation," 1799; "Animadversions on the Elements of Christian Theology, by the Bishop of Lincoln," 8vo. 1800; "The Effects of Paper Money," 1801; "Patriotism, or the Law of our Country," 1801; with a variety of publications for the instruction of youth, one of the most valuable of which, named "Evening Amusements, or the Beauty of the Heavens Displayed," was commenced in 1804; and was, till 1822, continued with credit to the writer.

In 1806, when the Rock Life Insurance Company was established, Mr. Freud was elected actuary, which situation he now enjoys, esteemed by his friends, and admired by all who value independence of mind and integrity of conduct.

COUNT FRERE,

A **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL** in the French service, was born in 1764, and entered into the army in 1791. In 1792 he was made a captain, for the bravery which he had displayed in an action. He next served in the armies of the Eastern and Western Pyrenees, where he again manifested his intrepidity, and was again promoted. Till the peace of Campo Formio, he served with distinction in the army of Italy; he was then removed to the army of the West, during his stay with which he failed in an attack on the isles of St. Marcon; and he afterwards was in action in Holland and on the Rhine. On Bonaparte becoming first consul, he called Frere to Paris, to command the grenadiers of the consular guard; and he soon raised him to the rank of brigadier-general. In the campaigns of 1805, 1806, and 1807, Frere bore a conspicuous part. He contributed to the capture of Lubeck; and in 1807, with only a thousand men, he defended the bridge of Spanden against ten thousand Russians, who were foiled in six assaults, and compelled to retreat, after having lost immense numbers of men. For this he was created a count, and a commander of the legion of honour; and, in 1808, he rose to be general of division. In that year he was actively employed in Spain, particularly at the siege of Saragossa; in 1809 he was wounded at the battle of Wagram; and in the following year he re-

turned to Spain, whence he was removed into the interior of France, to command successively the thirteenth and sixteenth military divisions. When Louis was restored, he made Fiere a knight of St. Louis. Since 1816 the count has retired from service.

THE FRERES.

THERE are two gentlemen of this name, Mr. John Hookham Fiere, and Mr. Bartholomew Frere, both of whom are men of talent, and both of whom have been employed as negociators in Spain. Mr. Hookham Frere resided as ambassador in Spain in 1803, and the early part of 1804, in which latter year he was succeeded by his brother; who, however, quitted Spain at the close of 1804. In 1807 Mr. Hookham Frere was appointed ambassador to Prussia, and in the following year he was sent in the same capacity to Madrid. While at Madrid, he endeavoured to prevail on the late Sir John Moore to suspend his hasty retreat, a circumstance which gave great offence to the general. Mr. Frere was replaced in 1809 by Marquis Wellesley. To one of the Mr. Freres are attributed some poetical pieces, of much merit; particularly a part of the "Loves of the Triangles," in the Anti-Jacobin paper, and a specimen of a national poem, by the Whistlecrafts.

BARON FRESIA D'OGLIANICO.

THIS officer, who is a native of Saluzzo, in Piedmont, where he was born in 1746, was in the Sardinian service till 1798, when the king of Sardinia was compelled to resign his continental dominions. Fresia, who was considered as an excellent cavalry officer, was then taken into the French service, was made a brigadier-general, and joined the French army in Italy. In the campaign of 1799 he distinguished himself highly on various occasions; but he was at length taken prisoner, with the division of General Serrurier. From 1802 to 1804, Fresia was employed on various important services in the interior, and was also one of the first to receive the rank of commander of the legion of honour. In 1805 and 1806, he took a part in the campaigns of Italy; in 1807 he became a general of division, and led a corps of cavalry at the battle of Friedland; in 1808 he was one of the ge-

nerals who laid down their arms at Baylen ; in 1809 he was with the grand army in Austria ; and after the death of Villaret Joyeuse, he was appointed provisional governor of Venice. At the opening of the Saxon campaign, in 1813, he was at the head of a corps of cavalry, from which he was removed to take the military command in the Illyrian provinces. In 1814 he was entrusted with the defence of Genoa and the Riviera, and, after a vigorous resistance, he obtained an honourable capitulation. He retired from active service in 1815.

REV. J. FREY

Is a native of Germany, and was converted from the Jewish faith to Christianity. He was for some time in the missionary society at Berlin ; and, about the year 1802, came to England, where he was received into the seminary of the Missionary Society, in expectation that he would embark for Africa, and devote his time to the conversion of the negroes. He, however, thought that he could employ himself better by preaching to the Jews at home. He therefore quitted the missionary society in 1809, and judiciously published, "A Narrative of the Circumstances which led to his Separation from the Missionary Society, and his Union with the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews." That society at this period took the French church in Spital-fields, and opened it as a chapel for the converted Jews, where he officiates. He has published "A Hebrew Grammar," and "Vanderhooght's Hebrew Bible," and two parts of a Hebrew, Latin, and English Dictionary.

M. DE FREYCINET,

A CAPTAIN in the French navy, a knight of St. Louis and of the legion of honour, born in 1775, has made several voyages, chiefly for the purpose of collecting materials for the improvement of natural history. He belonged, in 1800, to the expedition round the world, under Captain Baudin ; and the atlas which accompanied the account of that expedition, published by Péron and Lesueur, prepared by Captain Freycinet, is considered

as a master-piece in its kind. He is also the author of the volume of nautical observations, attached to the same work. A few years ago Captain F. again sailed for the South Seas, to collect farther materials relative to geography, navigation, and natural knowledge. He has employed himself with equal zeal and success to discover the method of obtaining fresh water from sea water, by distillation.—(See *Annales De Chimie* for March, 1817.)

DON MANUEL FREYRE,

A Lieutenant-general in the Spanish service, distinguished himself during the whole of the late war. In 1813 and 1814, he served with Castanos, and afterwards had a chief command himself. He distinguished himself at the battle of Ocana, harassed the French on various points, and pursued to Seville the division of Godineau, who shot himself, to avoid the resentment of his imperial master at Paris. In the end of August, 1813, Don Manuel contributed materially to the capture of St. Sebastian; for he seized several commanding positions, by which the British were enabled safely to arrive before the place. His conduct, on that occasion, merited and received the highest commendation from Lord Wellington. On the 7th of October, Don Manuel signalized himself at the passage over the river Bidassoa which, he effected with General Graham, at the head of their troops. Availing himself of his knowledge of the country, he contrived to turn and seize the French batteries on the neighbouring heights. His conduct in the whole of the campaign, which terminated in the action of Toulouse, was equally eminent. On the restoration of Ferdinand VII. the services of General Freyre were rewarded by his being appointed minister at war; and it was on his recommendation that the troops engaged in the important passage of the Bidassoa were adorned with a medal descriptive of that service.

COUNT FRIANT.

THERE are few generals in the French army who have gained more reputation than Count Friant. He is a native of Lorraine, was born in 1758, entered the French

guards in 1781, and quitted them in 1787, after having acquired the esteem of his officers. In 1789 he once more entered into the army as a subaltern in the Parisian troops, and was soon appointed adjutant-general to the division of the Arsenal. When the revolutionary war broke out, he was chosen lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of Parisian volunteers, and he so much distinguished himself at Kayerslautern, Weissemborg, Charleroi, and Flenrus, that, in 1794, he rose to be a brigadier-general. In 1795 and 1796 he was employed at the blockade of Luxemburg and the siege of Ehrenbreitstein; and, in 1797, he joined the army of Italy with the division which was led by Bernadotte, and won high praise at the battle of the Tagliamento, and the capture of Gradisca. An enthusiastic admirer of Bonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, and reaped fresh laurels at the battles of Sediman and Samanhout, and a variety of others. After the departure of Bonaparte, Friant first commanded in Upper Egypt, then took a prominent part in the battle of Helopolis, and lastly defended Alexandria for several months against the British. On the return of Friant to his native country, the first consul appointed him inspector-general of infantry. Friant had four horses killed under him at Austerlitz, and obtained the grand order of the legion of honour; and, in the campaigns of 1806 and 1809, he was one of those officers who rendered themselves most conspicuous for their gallantry and talent. In 1811 he became commander of the grenadiers of the imperial guard, and in that capacity made the Russian campaign, in which he added to his reputation, and received a wound. In 1813 he exerted himself vigorously and effectually at the battle of Hanau; and, in 1814, he had a large share in the campaign against the allied invaders of France. Louis, on his restoration, gave him the order of St. Louis, and the command of the royal guard at Metz. Friant, however, joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, was created a peer by him, fought at Waterloo, and was severely wounded.

BARON DE FRIMONT,

A FRENCH gentleman of Lorraine, quitted France in 1791, and distinguished himself in the army of the Prince

of Condé. Entering afterwards into the service of Austria, he rose to a very high rank. In 1814 the baron commanded the fifth corps of the Austrian army, employed against France, with which he had a principal share in all the actions of the campaign in the interior of the country. In 1815 he commanded the Austrian army in Italy, and on the return of Napoleon to France, he traversed the Alps, by the route of the Simplon and Geneva, forced the outposts of Marshal Suchet, and, advancing upon Lyons, then covered by an entrenched camp, prevented by a capitulation the destruction of that important city. The capitulation, similar to that of Paris, secured to Frimont, as well as to Suchet, the hearty gratitude of the inhabitants. Being afterwards appointed to command the Austrian portion of the army of occupation, Baron de Frimont took his station in Alsace, a province once under the house of Austria, and where the German is still the common language of the people.

COUNT FROCHOT.

THIS nobleman was originally a notary of Arnay la Duc; and, at the period of the revolution, was sent as a deputy to the States General. At Paris he contracted the warmest friendship with Mirabeau, who appointed him his executor. M. Frochot was a member of the Legislative Assembly; and, though he was not a frequent speaker, he was an excellent one. Though a sincere friend of liberty, he was an enemy to the excesses which were committed under its name; and accordingly, in 1792, he withdrew into retirement, and took no part in public affairs till after the eighteenth of Brumaire. He was then chosen a deputy of the Legislative Body, and the first consul, in 1800, appointed him to the high office of Prefect of the Department of the Seine. In this office M. Frochot gave universal satisfaction by his talents and conduct, and he was successively rewarded by being made counsellor of state, commander and grand officer of the legion of honour, and a count. After having for twelve years held his prefectship with honour, he fell into complete disgrace in 1812, by his hastily giving credence to the assertions of Mallet, and the other conspirators, who induced him to believe that Napoleon had

died under the walls of Moscow, and that a provisional government was to be established. Though he was not believed to have any share in the conspiracy, it was impossible to overlook an act of weakness which might have been productive of fatal consequences; and, accordingly, Napoleon deprived him of the prefectship, and the place of counsellor of state. Louis, on his accession, restored the counsellorship, and gave him a pension. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he appointed the count to the prefectship of the Mouths of the Rhone; and, though M. Frochot exercised his authority in the most laudable manner, his acceptance of it was a sufficient reason to induce the Bourbons to dislike him. Since, therefore, Louis was again forced upon the people of France by foreign bayonets, M. Frochot no longer holds any office or title under the government.

MRS. FRY.

THE following memoir of a lady, who may with propriety be called the female Howard, is given by Madame Adele du Thou, in her History of the Quakers; and, it does so much justice to the benevolent subject of it, that it is inserted without abridgment.

“Elizabeth Gurney, (now Mrs. Fry,) the third daughter of Mr. John Gurney, of Earlsam Hall, in the county of Norfolk, was born in 1780; she had the misfortune to lose her mother when very young, and was thus, at an early age, in some measure abandoned to her own guidance. Her father, though a member of the Society of Friends, was by no means strict, and suffered his children to enjoy greater freedom than is usually permitted among individuals of that sect. Elizabeth Gurney was accustomed to mix much with society, and she enjoyed all the advantages of birth, fortune, and education: she was about seventeen years of age when she first visited London; was anxious to see every thing, and having participated for a period in all the gay amusements of the capital, she returned to Norfolk. A short time after her return, some members of the society, (as is customary among the Friends) came to Earlsam to make a family visit. This suddenly wrought a transformation in the habits of the whole family; all became more serious, and

seemed to feel the influence of the holy visit; Elizabeth, in particular, was deeply penetrated by the evangelical lectures which she heard. In a mind like hers, a religious impression was not likely to be transitory; too pious, and too well-informed, to confine herself to useless forms of devotion, she proved her faith by her labours, and soon prevailed on her father to convert one of the apartments of Earllham Hall into a school-room. Here she daily received four-and-twenty poor children, to whom she read and explained the bible. She assumed the simple garb of the Quakers, and renounced all kinds of amusement. In 1800 she married Mr. Fry, whose generous and amiable character fully justifies her choice. Far from opposing her benevolent labours, he facilitates them, and affords her ample means of relieving the unfortunate by annually placing at her disposal a considerable sum, which she applies entirely to the benefit of the poor. Mrs. Fry's life is devoted to acts of virtue, and her time is almost wholly occupied in charitable missions. She makes no distinction; the unfortunate are brothers, whatever be their country or religion; sorrow is everywhere the same, and benevolence should be universal. Mrs. Fry is at once a physician to the body and the soul; she comforts and feeds the poor, and supplies them with clothes and with bibles, and thus she explains and teaches the gospel. She even administers succour to criminals; she regards vice merely as a disease, and never withholds assistance from the sick.

Mrs. Fry, on being informed of the deplorable state of the female prisoners in Newgate, resolved to relieve them. She applied to the governor for leave of admittance; he replied, that she would incur the greatest risk in visiting that abode of iniquity and disorder, which he himself scarcely dared to enter: he observed, that the language she must hear, would inevitably disgust her, and made use of every argument to prevail on her to relinquish her intention. Mrs. Fry said she was fully aware of the danger to which she exposed herself: and repeated her solicitations for permission to enter the prison. The governor advised her not to carry in with her either her purse or her watch, and Mrs. Fry replied—"I thank thee, I am not afraid, I don't think I shall lose any thing." She was shown into an apartment of the prison, which contained about one hundred and sixty women: those

who were condemned, and those who had not been tried, were all suffered to associate together. The children who were brought up in this school of vice, and who never spoke without uttering an oath, added to the horror of the picture. The prisoners ate, cooked their victuals, and slept, all in the same room; it might have been truly said, that Newgate prison resembled a den of savages. Mrs. Fry was not discouraged; the grace of God is infinite; the true christian never despairs. In spite of a very delicate state of health, she persevered in her pious design. The women listened to her, and gazed on her with amazement; the pure and tranquil expression of her beautiful countenance speedily softened their ferocity. It has been remarked, that, if virtue could be rendered visible, it would be impossible to resist its influence, and thus may be explained the extraordinary ascendancy which Mrs. Fry exercises over all whom she approaches. Virtue has indeed become visible, and has assumed the form of this benevolent lady, who is the guide and consolation of her fellow-creatures. Mrs. Fry addressed herself to the prisoners, "you seem unhappy," said she, "you are in want of clothes; would you not be pleased if some one came to relieve your misery?" "Certainly," replied they; "but nobody cares for us, and where can we expect to find a friend?" "I am come with a wish to serve you, (resumed Elizabeth Fry,) and I think, if you second my endeavours, I may be of use to you." She addressed to them the language of peace, and afforded them a glimmering of hope; she spoke not of their crimes; the minister of an all-merciful God, she came there to comfort and to pray, and not to judge and condemn. When she was about to depart, the women thronged round her, as if to detain her; "You will never come again," said they; but she, who never broke her word, promised to return. She soon paid a second visit to this loathsome gaol, where she intended to pass the whole day; the doors were closed upon her, and she was left alone with the prisoners. "You cannot suppose," said she, addressing them, "that I have come here without being commissioned: this book (she held a bible in her hand,) which has been the guide of my life, has led me to you; it directed me to visit the prisoners, and to take pity on the poor and the afflicted; I am willing to do all that lies in my power, but my efforts will be vain, unless met and

aided by you." She asked whether they would not like to hear her read a few passages from the book. They replied they would. Mrs. Fry selected the parable of the Lord of the vineyard (St. Matthew, chap. 20); and, when she came to the man who was hired at the eleventh hour, she said, "now the eleventh hour strikes for you; the greater part of your lives has been lost, but Christ is come to save sinners!" Some asked, who Christ was! others said, that he had not come for them; that the time was passed, and that they could not be saved. Mrs. Fry replied, that Christ had suffered, that he had been poor, and that he had come to save the poor and afflicted in particular. Mrs. Fry obtained permission to assemble the children in a school established within the prison, for the purpose of promoting their religious instruction. The female prisoners, in spite of their profligate and vicious habits, joyfully embraced the opportunity of ameliorating the condition of their children. Much was already effected, by restoring these women to the first sentiment of nature; namely, maternal affection.

A woman, denominated the matron, was entrusted with the control of the prisoners, under the superintendence of the ladies of the Society of Friends, composing the Newgate Committee.

Mrs. Fry, having drawn up a set of rules of conduct for the prisoners, a day was fixed, and, the Lord Mayor and one of the Aldermen being present, she read aloud the articles, and asked the prisoners whether they were willing to adopt them; they were directed to raise their hands as a sign of approval. Mrs. Fry's constitution was received unanimously; so sincere were the sentiments of respect and confidence she had inspired.

Thanks to her perseverance, and the years she has devoted to her pious undertaking, a total change has been effected in Newgate prison; the influence of virtue has softened the horror of vice, and Newgate has become the asylum of repentance.

Thursdays are the public days on which strangers are permitted to visit the gaol, where Mrs. Fry reads and explains passages of the bible to the prisoners. Her voice is extremely beautiful; its pure clear tones are admirably calculated to plead the cause of virtue.

The late queen expressed a wish to see Mrs. Fry, and in the most flattering terms testified the admiration she

telt for her conduct. The thanks of the city of London were voted to her; and, in short, there is not an Englishman who does not bless her name.

Mrs. Fry, who is as useful among the members of her own sect as she has been in Newgate, exercises, in her evangetic mission, that charitable indulgence which arises from sincere piety and a pure conscience. Her eloquence penetrates the soul; no one can hear her without becoming more virtuous, or at least without feeling convinced that he may become so: she is not feared, but loved; and she is herself the example of what she preaches.

DR. E. FRYER.

THIS gentleman, who joins literary to medical talent, was born at Frome, in Somersetshire, in 1761, and was educated at the public grammar-school of that place. After having been for some time a pupil of Dr. Scargun, he proceeded, at the age of nineteen, to London, and became a medical student at the various metropolitan lectures and hospitals. Having spent two years in this manner, he went to Edinburgh, where he continued till 1784, and then passed over to Leyden. Still anxious to increase his stock of knowledge, he made a tour in Germany, visited the hospitals and universities, and resided at Vienna during the winter, to attend the clinical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Stoll. Thence he travelled to Italy, which he traversed as far as Naples, and then bent his course to France, in which country he paused for some time at Montpellier and Paris. In 1787 he again went to Germany, and for three years lived at Gottingen, where Richter and many other men of abilities were then professors.

On his return to England, he became a licentiate of the college, and settled in the capital; where, in 1796, he married Miss Fielding. He was soon appointed consulting physician to the Western Dispensary, and afterwards to the Infirmary for the Diseases of the Eye. He is also physician to the Duke of Sussex, who is unfortunately subject to severe paroxysms of asthma. Dr. Fryer is, therefore, almost in constant attendance on his royal highness, and he enjoys his entire confidence.

By his father's side he is descended from Dr. John

Fryer, who, in the seventeenth century, published an account of the East Indies and Persia, from nine years' personal observation. Among several eminent relatives, on his mother's side, he numbers the Rev. Samuel Hill, the author of the "Harmony of the Gospels," and various other theological works. Dr. Fryer is himself an author. From his pen came the excellent "Life of Barry," the celebrated painter, which is prefixed to the works of that extraordinary genius, published in two volumes, quarto, in 1809, and edited by Dr. Fryer. He has executed his task in a manner which proves him to be not only a man of penetration, and a good writer, but also to be well acquainted with the fine arts, and possessed of a correct and elegant taste.

HENRY FUSELI,

A CELEBRATED painter, long established in England, is a native of Switzerland, having been born in Zurich in 1742. His name is properly FUESSLER, which he altered, to adapt it the better to English pronunciation. Descended from a family distinguished in the arts and sciences, young F. was sent to complete his education under Professor Sulzer, of Berlin, where his genius took fire from the writings of Klopstock, Kleist, and Wieland; which, from 1750 to 1760, occupied the minds of the German public. Having travelled in Germany with the celebrated physiognomist, his townsman, Lavater, Mr. F. in 1761, passed into England, where his taste for painting was encouraged by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1772 he repaired to Italy, in company with Armstrong, the poet, and visited Rome, where he studied the works of the great masters of his art, attaching himself particularly to those of Michael Angelo. Returning to England in 1778, he soon acquired high reputation in his profession; being ranked by connoisseurs next to West, among the painters of England, although neither of them are by birth Britons. The lectures on painting delivered by Mr. Fuseli, to the pupils of the Royal Academy in London, in 1801, afterwards published, did not escape criticism on the style of their composition, although the production of a foreigner, and particularly on the opinions and judgments pronounced on several eminent

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artists. The celebrated statue erected by Falconet, a French sculptor, in Petersburg, Mr. F. calls the "ridiculous colossus of Peter the Great." Nor is he less unjust towards Salvator Rosa. It must at the same time be allowed that, in some of Mr. F's own productions, his imagination has carried him into many extravagancies. Among the productions of Mr. F's pencil, are to be distinguished a series of paintings, representing subjects drawn from *Paradise Lost*, exhibited to the public in 1799. Besides his "Lectures," Mr. F. published, in 1765, "Reflections on Painting and Sculpture among the Greeks; and an Essay on Graco in the Works of Art, translated from Winckelmann." In 1801 he also published a new and enlarged edition of "Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters." In 1817 the exhibition in Somerset-house contained *Perseus*, with the head of *Medusa*, the work of Mr. F. in his seventy-second year. In 1806 appeared from Zurich a complete collection of his works, with a sketch of his life, in folio.

BARON DE GAGERN,

GRAND Cross of the Golden Lion of Hesse, and of the Order of Fidelity of Baden. He was charge d'affaires of the Prince of Nassau-Usingen, at the diet of Ratisbon, his mission being to solicit from the Emperor indemnities for the losses sustained by the German princes on the left bank of the Rhine. He was employed also at the congress of Vienna, and in 1816 represented the king of the Low countries (for Luxembourg,) at the diet of Frankfort. On all occasions he spoke in favour of a *federation*, and of representative constitutions, where the orders should be kept separate. He wrote an excellent memorial on the "Preservation of Germany, as one single Empire." The baron is considered as being one of the high political characters of Europe, who best understands its general interest; but still more particularly the interests of Germany, with the history of which he is conversant, in no ordinary degree. He is eloquent and energetic; but it appears (from the *Rhenish Mercury*,) that the Germans think him too much of a cosmopolite, and not sufficiently

severe towards the French. The rest of the world will think the better of him for that reproach, as it is full time that animosity should cease to be stimulated by the harangues of politicians.

M. GAIBEL,

A CALVINIST preacher at Lubec, where he has established a Mystical Society, which has taken the name of the Society of Jesus. The members affect great singularity in their exterior. The dress is of a Gothic form, and their hair confined with a large comb. He is said to have a great talent for preaching; and his disciples, particularly women, are extremely enthusiastic. The whole of their conduct resembles a good deal that of the followers of Madame Krudener, of which all the Journals in Europe have given descriptions, on a variety of occasions.

M. GAIL,

A CELEBRATED Greek scholar, was born in Paris in 1755; and, from his youth, devoted himself with such zeal and success to the study of the Greek language, that he was appointed assistant to Vauvilliers in the chair of Greek literature, in the royal college of that university. When, in 1792, Vauvilliers was obliged to resign his place, M. Gail accepted it, but on the express condition that he should cede it again if his respectable predecessor should ever desire to return to his public duty. About that time M. Gail published his first edition of the "Idylls of Theocritus," a work intended in some measure to justify his superiors in appointing him to the Greek professorship in the first college of France. Since that epoch, he has regularly continued to teach that matchless language with the greatest zeal. He even, for several years, gave courses of lectures gratis, until, by the dissemination of the Greek language in the regular establishments of education throughout France, his labours in that way became less necessary. Having been appointed a member of the French Institute in 1809, he was likewise continued in the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres on its restoration by Louis XVIII. in 1816. In 1814 the king cre-

ated him a knight of the legion of honour ; he was also distinguished by the insignia of an order from Alexander of Russia, to whom he had dedicated one of his publications. The learned labours of this zealous and assiduous hellenist had persuaded him that the first rank in his branch of literature would be assigned to him by the judges appointed to decree premiums every ten years in Paris for similar pursuits. He was, therefore, not a little indignant to find the preference over his voluminous publications awarded to a translation made by M. Coray, (a native of Greece, but long established in Paris,) of a small work, extending in the original to no more than seven folio pages. In his vindication Gail published a work, in which he recapitulated some of his versions from the Greek, viz, "Xenophon on Hunting;" "Thucydides, Greek, Latin, and French;" "Literary Observations on Theocritus and Virgil." It also contained a critical examination of the work which had gained the prize, as the production of a stranger to the harmony of the French language, as well as to the country. It was not on this occasion only that Gail met with opposition ; his "Historical and Military Inquiries into Geography, considered chronologically," produced many severe animadversions. He thought himself authorized to efface from the map of Greece two celebrated cities, Delphi and Olympia ; and his plans of the battles of Mantinea, Plataea, and Marathon, differed from those of all other antiquaries. It must be observed, however, that to have so differed is by no means a presumption against his theory of the ancient art of war ; a subject on which the French, egregiously misled by the fancies of Folard, have in general formed very erroneous notions. Guischard, who wrote in French, but was a German, is by far their most rational writer on military antiquities. Notwithstanding the kind of systematic opposition his writings met with, the indefatigable author, was, in November 1814, appointed by the king keeper of the Greek and Latin manuscripts in the great public royal library, a place vacated by the death of M. de la Porte-Duthail, one of the gentlemen employed in preparing the new French version of Strabo. Among the numerous publications of Professor Gail are particularly to be mentioned, his edition of "Thucydides, in Greek, Latin, and French, in 12 vols. 4to. and in 8vo. illustrated with critical notes, and the various readings of thirteen

manuscripts; "The works of Xenophon, also in Greek, Latin, and French, in 10 vols. 4to. with various lectures, tables, maps, &c." printed with the famous Garamont's Greek types; "Anacreon, Greek, Latin, and French, 4to.;" "Homer," &c. M. G. has also published a Greek New Testament, a Greek Grammar, and various other tracts relative to the Greek language.

MADAME GAIL,

The wife of the preceding, but separated from him, is a woman of wit and accomplishments, and has written a number of Plays and Romances, which have been very well received by the public.

M. MAURICE GAILHARD,

Was born at Chateau Thierry, in 1757, and was at the College of Juilly at the same time with M. Fouché. In the beginning of the revolution, he acted as counsel for the accused at the bar of the Criminal Tribunal, and had the happiness of saving a great number of persons, particularly ecclesiastics. After about four years of that employment he again became connected with M. Fouché, who had solicited his aid, and who granted him his implicit confidence, which he turned to the most noble and generous purposes. He saved and protected a great number of emigrants who had remained faithful to the king. During the reign of the hundred days, he rendered great service to M. de Vitrolles, whose enlargement from prison he procured the very day that Bonaparte abdicated. He obtained from the king the place of counsellor to the court of Cassation, in 1815, in which place he still remains.

THOMAS GAISFORD, A.M.

THIS gentleman, who was born about the year 1775, is Regius Greek professor at the University of Oxford, to which office he was appointed in the year 1811. He has published an edition of the Enchiridion of Hephestion, 1

vol. 8vo. 1810; an excellent edition of the Minor Greek Poets, in 2 vols. 1814, and some of the Greek tragedies.

DOCTOR GALL,

BORN in 1758 in the country of Wirtemberg, studied and practised medicine in Vienna, where the novelty of his doctrine attracted general attention. While a student at college, he began his remarks on the various forms of the human head. He observed, that those among his fellow-students who had large eyes, retained better what was taught them than he did, although he was as attentive as he was able to be. The same remark he made on the most eminent actors on the stage. Hence he concluded that the organs of memory must be situated near that part of the head where the eyes are placed. On this subject his opinion varied, but at last he was confirmed in the principle that the qualities of the intellectual faculties depend on the conformation of certain parts of the head. He collected the skulls of human beings and other animals, he studied the structure of the brain, he remarked the intellectual powers of different persons, and at the same time the protuberances of their heads. By this practice he imagined he had discovered accommodations or predispositions for twenty different organs, or so many habitations for the intellectual faculties of the first rank. He conceives that the intellectual dispositions, as innate qualities, have their seat in the brain, and that there also are placed the peculiar organs of those faculties,—that the more the several points of the skull project externally, the more active are the mental faculties of which the organs are situated in those several points,—that, in fine, the part of the brain in which any faculty acts in protruding the skull, forms on the convex part a protuberance which indicates externally the existence of the organ. The organs the doctor designates according to the tendency or the faculty which he attributes to them. Dr. Gall gave public lectures, on his system of craniology, in several eminent universities, and in several great cities of Europe; his doctrine found many advocates in Germany, in Paris, and particularly in England, where he was assisted by his friend Dr. Spurzheim. Nor have all the pleasantries directed against the doctrine, particularly in the Edin-

burgh Review, been able to overthrow the facts on which it has been founded. Without entering into the solidity of Dr. Gall's discoveries, it must be allowed that, by his anatomical researches, he has considerably advanced the knowledge of the structure and properties of the brain. Dr. Gall, after his visit to England, settled as a physician in Paris.

M. GALLAIS

Was born at Angers, in 1757. Before the revolution he was professor of philosophy in a College of Benedictines. As soon as the troubles in France began he predicted, in 1789, 1790, and 1791, the misfortunes that would arise from them. This he did in three works, entitled, "A Persian History," "The Useless Dictionary," and, "Democritus Travelling." In 1792 he edited the "General Journal," in which he ventured to say, a few days before the 10th of August, when the king was dethroned,—"Good people of all nations have turned their backs on France, since they have seen with what ingratitude it treated a monarch to whom it had given the title of the Restorer of Liberty; when they saw that the French abandoned the best of princes to the vile and cowardly insults of the most despicable men." Three days before judgment was pronounced on Louis XVI. M. Gallais published a memoir, under the title of an "Appeal to Posterity." The bookseller who sold that work (Wibert) was arrested, tried, and perished on the scaffold. Gallais was arrested in September, 1793, and remained in prison till after the fall of Robespierre, when he edited the *Quotidienne*, and after that the *Censor of the Journals*, for which he was proscribed, his house pillaged, and his presses burned, after the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor. He escaped transportation by concealing himself for two years; while concealed, he wrote the "History of the 18th of Fructidor," but it was not published till 1799. M. Gallais was then made editor of the *Journal of Paris*, which he continued ten years, without sacrificing his opinions or offending the government. In 1800 he was appointed Professor of Eloquence and Philosophy to the Academy of Legislation, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and lessons of Christian

morality, at a time when religion and morality were only held as objects for ridicule." He quitted Paris, and concealed himself, when Bonaparte returned from Elba, and he wrote the "History of the Revolution of the 20th of March," which had an equal success with his "History of the 18th of Brumaire." He has since completed, in three volumes, "Anguetil's History of France."

MR. GALLATIN,

A NATIVE of Geneva, passed over many years ago to North America, where, for a subsistence, he was obliged to become a teacher of the French language. Having connected himself with Mr. Jefferson, he rose to high employments in the United States, and acquired a handsome fortune. He was appointed secretary of the treasury; and, in 1813, was sent to Europe to conclude a peace between his country and Britain: but, the negotiation proving ineffectual, he returned to America in 1814. In the following year Mr. Gallatin was appointed minister of the United States in Paris. Mr. G. came afterwards to London on public business. He published, in 1796, in New York, a "Sketch of the Finances of the United States."

M. GALLE,

ONE of the first engravers and dye-sinkers for medals in Paris. He sunk the dyes for the medals to celebrate all the victories of Bonaparte, and has since done a fine impression of Louis XVIII. The class of Fine Arts at the Institute awarded him a prize of the first class in 1810.

M. GALLET,

A MOST fertile author in Paris. He has published a great many works, but the most of them on political subjects, which were either temporary, or of which the interest has now ceased. A selection of the best morals of Russian literature, and a "Commentary on the Poem of La Pitie," of Delille, are the only ones which have any permanent value.

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MARQUIS DE GALLO,

FORMERLY minister and ambassador of Naples, was named successor to M. Acton, the minister and favourite of the queen, but refused to accept the place, which was given to the Prince Castel Cicala. He was plenipotentiary of Naples at the treaty of Campo Formio, when the Emperor gave him the Order of the Golden Fleece. He was some time viceroy of Sicily, and afterwards employed as ambassador to Bonaparte. When Joseph Bonaparte was made king of Naples, Gallo became his minister for foreign affairs; and, when Murat replated Joseph on the throne, the marquis continued to hold his office. As such, in 1814, he signed the treaty of alliance with Austria. When Murat was obliged to quit his throne, the Marquis de Gallo went to Ancona, where Murat soon after arrived. The return of the ancient sovereign was not favourable to the minister, who has, therefore, since remained in a state of obscurity.

M. GALLOIS,

A MEMBER of the Institute, in the Class of Political Economy. He was a very active revolutionist, and employed in various capacities. In 1798 he was sent over to England to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, but did not succeed, and was even forbid residing in London. On his return to France he was made a member of the Tribunal in 1799, and had a very active hand in procuring the elevation of Bonaparte to the imperial dignity, and particularly in drawing up a paper, for the purpose of making that dignity hereditary in his family. In 1805 he made a report on the letter written by Bonaparte to the King of England, and at that time received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. After the Tribunal was dissolved, he entered into the legislative body, and in 1813 was named, with M. Lainé and others, as commissioners to inspect the papers relative to the negotiations of France with the allies; upon which they gave it as their opinion, that peace alone could save France. On the last night of 1813, Gallois was one of the deputies who was commissioned to pay the compliments of the season to Napoleon, who was then tottering on his throne, and

who treated them as factious traitors. M. Gallois, though in some danger, remained at his post in the Assembly, and was one of the first to adhere to the abdication of Napoleon. In August, 1814, he spoke with energy in favour of the liberty of the press; saying, that none but despots need fear it, or would lay it under restraint. When the emperor returned from Elba, Gallois retired, and has not since appeared in public life. He has translated Filangieri's work on "the Science of Legislation."

JOHN GALT, ESQ.

A NATIVE of Greenock, where he was born in 1779, and a writer of very considerable talent, who has also been an extensive and observant traveller. He is the author of "Voyages and Travels in 1809-10-11, containing statistical, &c. Observations on Gibraltar, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Cerigo, and Turkey, 4to. 1812;" "The Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey, 4to. 1812;" "Reflections on Political and Commercial Subjects, 8vo. 1812;" "Four Tragedies, 8vo. 1812;" "Letters from the Levant, 8vo. 1813;" "The Life and Studies of B. West, esq. 8vo. 1816;" "The Majola," a tale, 2 vols. 1816; and "Pictures, Historical and Biographical, drawn from English, Scotch, and Irish History." Several other works are also attributed to Mr. Galt, as "The Annals of the Parish," and many essays in "Blackwood's Magazine," as well as in "The New Edinburgh Review."

ADMIRAL LORD GAMBIER, G. C. B.

Is a son of the late Admiral Gambier, and nephew of the late Lord Barham. We have not been enabled to trace his early services, but, during the war with the present United States of America, find him employed at the reduction of Charlestown, in South Carolina, and present at several other important operations. In October, 1778, Mr. Gambier was promoted to the rank of post-captain, in the *Raleigh*, of thirty-two guns, which ship, we have reason to believe, he continued to command during the remainder of that contest. In 1793, at the commencement of the war, Captain Gambier was appointed to the command of the *Defence*, of seventy-four guns, forming part of the fleet under the orders of Earl Howe. The *Defence* was particularly distinguished for her conduct

on the glorious 1st of June, 1794. Captain Gambier was reported, by Earl Howe, as one of those officers whose merits had shone conspicuous on that memorable occasion. He was accordingly rewarded with a gold medal; and, on the 4th of the ensuing month, nominated a colonel of marines. In the course of the same year, he took his seat at the Board of Admiralty, as one of the Lords Commissioners. On the 1st of June, 1795, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and February 14, 1799, to that of Vice-Admiral. He continued at the Admiralty until the early part of the year 1801, when he was appointed to a command in the Channel Fleet, and hoisted his flag on-board the *Prince George*, of ninety-eight guns, but soon after removed it into the *Isis*, of fifty guns, in which ship he proceeded to Newfoundland, as governor and commander-in-chief of that settlement. He remained on this station during the customary period, when he struck his flag and resumed his seat at the Board of Admiralty. In 1807 he was appointed to the command of the naval part of an expedition sent to the Baltic, to prevent the Danish fleet being transferred to the then ruler of the French nation; his conduct was highly approved of, and himself created a Peer of the United Kingdom. He subsequently commanded the Channel, or Grand Fleet, by a detachment from which, under the immediate direction of Captain Lord Cochrane, several of the enemy's ships of war were completely destroyed in Basque-Roads. Lord Gambier's reputation having been assailed by that officer, he demanded a court-martial. After a minute investigation, the court pronounced a full and honourable acquittal. His lordship has had no subsequent opportunity of distinguishing himself in his own profession; but, in promoting the good of his fellow-creatures in the private walks of life, his time and purse have ever been actively employed. Lord Gambier is a vice-president of most of the charitable and other institutions for the relief and improvement of the indigent and uninstructed, and is frequently to be found in the chair at the various meetings held in the metropolis by those benevolent societies.

JOHN GAMBLE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is, we believe, a native of the north of Ireland, and is, or was, a fellow of Pembroke College,

Oxford. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was for some time in the army in a medical capacity. He is the author of an "Essay on the Different Modes of Communicating by Signals, containing a History of the Progressive Improvements in this Art, from the first Account of Beacons to the most approved Method of Telegraphic Correspondence, 4to. 1797," "Sketches of History, Politics, &c. taken in Dublin, and the North of Ireland in 1810," published in 1811; "A View of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland, in the Summer and Autumn of 1812," which came from the press in 1813; "Sartreid, or Wanderings of Youth, an Irish tale," 3 vols. 1814, and "Howard, a novel," 2 vols. 1815. In his Irish Sketches Mr. Gamble manifests a thorough knowledge of the situation and character of his countrymen, and his novels though simple in their plots, contain many passages of great animation and pathos.

JOSEPH GANDY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is an architect of very great merit, and has exhibited many excellent designs at Somerset House. He has recently been concerned with Sir William Gell in publishing "Pompeiana," or a description of the edifices of the ancient city of Pompeii. He had previously published, "Designs for Cottages, Farms, and other Rural Buildings," royal 4to. 1805; and "The Rural Architect, or Designs for Country Buildings," 4to. 1806.

M. GANILH,

BORN in Auvergne, in 1760, was a counsellor at Paris in 1789. He was one of those who, on the 11th of July, when the Bastille was taken, assembled at the Town-hall to replace the Prevot des Marchands, (who was murdered by the mob,) and to govern Paris. He was sent on the deputation from the permanent committee, sitting at the Town-hall, to demand of the king the organization of a guard of citizens to keep the mob in order. After Bonaparte became first consul, in whose favour he had been very active, he was made a member of the Tribunal, where he was very useful in proposing and forwarding regulations relative to the courts of justice. He ceased to be a member of the legislature in 1802, as he was not sufficiently complying to a government such as was then

established in France. He was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, and has chiefly distinguished himself on affairs of finance, and particularly in getting himself chosen one of the commissioners for examining the budget. He has published, "A Political Essay on the Revenues of the Nations of Antiquity, during the Middle Ages and Modern Times;" "Of Systems of Political Economy, and their Advantages and Disadvantages;" "Reflections on the Budget of 1814;" "General Considerations on the Financial State of France in 1815," "The Theory of Political Economy founded on Facts, &c." "Constitutional Rights of the Chamber of Deputies in matters of Finance, in Refutation of M. Garnier's Report from the Chamber of Peers, on the Budget of 1815." M. Garat is a man of great financial and economical knowledge. He is a member of the present Chamber of Deputies, and distinguished by his courageous criticism.

COUNT GARAT,

A PERSON of no common note in the eventful history of the late revolution in France, was born at the foot of the Pyrenées about the year 1760. Having removed to Paris before the disturbances began, he there acquired a certain literary reputation by his writings, which were honoured with prizes in the academy of the French language. Being connected with what was termed the philosophic party of those days, M. Garat was necessarily drawn along by those who were engaged in preparing the important changes which soon took place in France. He was then concerned in the publication of the *Journal de Paris*, a paper just coming into notice. By means of the sentiments contained in that paper, M. Garat attracted the notice of the citizens of Bordeaux, who elected him to be their deputy to the States General of the kingdom. Become now principal conductor of the *Journal*, he undertook to give accurate reports of the proceedings in the assembly of the States. But it was observed that his reports contained rather the peculiar opinions of his own party, than an impartial statement of what actually occurred in the meetings. Being of an easy temper, M. Garat seems, by a strange fatality, to have been always induced to write what he did not think, and to do what he did not wish or approve. By his conduct in the commencement of the

revolution, he is at one time a determined constitutional royalist, then a girondist, next moment a partisan, if not of Robespierre, at least of Danton, and the active agent of a set of men whose ferocity, one would suppose, must have filled with abhorrence a person of Garat's mildness of disposition. The most violent revolutionists, to ingratiate themselves with the lowest of the people, affected in their speeches and publications a disgusting grossness and vulgarity of expression. Garat, in attempting the same, never could disengage himself from the correct academic style he had formerly studied and practised. The same timidity and facility of temper led him on many occasions to oppose those whom he approved, and to attach himself to those whom he condemned and hated. Hence, contrary to his own sentiments, he voted for the spoliation of the church, and the abolition of royalty. With his colleague, the notorious Barère, he professed the most determined democracy. From his talents as a writer he was appointed minister of justice in the place of Danton, who conceived he could govern Garat without being himself responsible for any of his measures, an expectation which did not deceive that artful chief. When the girondist party wished to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the massacres of September, 1792, Garat was required to give an account of his measures for that purpose. Alarmed for his own safety, he stated to the convention, that, horrible as the atrocities of that month had been, still no judicial proceedings ought to be instituted respecting them, because "they naturally resulted from the insurrection of the people, who had resumed the exercise of their original rights." Here we see the timid constituent endeavouring to protect his moderation behind the shield of terrorism.

As minister of justice, it became the office of Garat to notify to Louis XVI. his condemnation to death. It became the duty of Garat also to announce to the king that he was to die on the 21st of January, and he carried with him the confessor whom Louis had pointed out. In spite of his natural coldness of temper, Garat seemed deeply concerned to be charged with such a message; and, on the road to the Temple, he was observed frequently to repeat with an accent of profound distress, "What a horrible commission!" In after times, when he related the particulars of that melancholy affair, his narrative was sure to

draw tears from himself as well as from his friends around him. M. de Bertrand de Moleville, minister of state at the end of the reign of Louis XVI. in his "History of the French Revolution," charges M. Garat with abstracting and suppressing papers necessary for the vindication of Louis, but the accusation is stoutly repelled by Garat.

Finding that all his complaisance for the various domineering parties neither procured their favour, nor even secured his own safety, Garat, in August 1793, retired from the ministry, and was soon afterwards placed at the head of the department of public instruction, an office in which he was very quickly superseded by Ginguené, another eminent man of letters. While professor of logic in one of the public establishments, Garat lectured on that system of philosophy which reduces all our knowledge to the bodily senses; but, in a public conference on that subject, he was completely defeated by one of his own pupils, who powerfully vindicated the existence of the intellectual or moral sense. Still employed in various journals, Garat had a long contest with Laharpe, asserting, absurdly, that the title citizen, which was applied to every man from the highest to the lowest, ought to be universally substituted for monsieur. Disappointed in his hope of being appointed to the Directory in the room of Carnot or Barthélemy, Garat was sent as ambassador to Naples, where he attempted to introduce a new system of diplomatic agency. His object was to intercede for those Neapolitans who had endeavoured to produce a change in public affairs. For this purpose the ambassador made time after time to the king, and frequently to the queen, verbally as well as in writing, long philosophic harangues; of which the least that may be said is, that they were thrown away upon those to whom he addressed them. That his mission was wholly unavailing will be readily believed, and he returned to Paris. When the important revolution happened on the 18th of Brumaire, of the year VIII. (9th of November, 1799), Garat attached himself to the new consular government, by which he was appointed a member of the Conservative Senate, a commander of the legion of honour, a count, &c. &c. In January 1806 it was allotted to Garat to compliment Napoleon, who was exalted far above the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Fredericks, of former days. On another similar occasion, the orator, speaking in the name of the Institute, was less skillful, and

consequently less acceptable. Garat spoke of the force of genius and mind as not less formidable than the force under arms. So strangely did that expression sound in the ears of the new emperor, that never afterwards was any discourse allowed to be pronounced before him until it had been submitted to his examination. Having thus fallen into disgrace, Garat seemed to apply himself wholly to literature, and punctually attended the meetings of the Institute. On the 2d of April, 1814, Count Garat voted, in the Senate, for the appointment of a provisory government and the expulsion of Napoleon from the throne, and was a member of the committee of the Senate which next day proclaimed the forfeiture of the emperor and the release of the French nation from their fidelity and allegiance to him. On Napoleon's return from Elba in 1815, M. Garat was not included in his House of Peers, but was elected a deputy in that of Representatives for the Upper Pyrenées, a department in which he had property. On the 23d of June, when the ministers appointed by the emperor, who had a second time abdicated the throne, proposed that his son should be proclaimed his successor, M. Garat observed that the question was already settled by the constitution. He suggested, therefore, that, in treating of peace with the allies, that child should be claimed as no longer belonging to his father, but to France. His reason for that project was, he said, that, if the least encouragement for the restoration of the house of Bourbon was held forth, a civil war was inevitable. In the meeting of the 4th of July, when the convention subscribed by the commanders of the several armies was read, Garat mounted, for the last time, the tribune, to propose that a declaration of the rights of French citizens, and the principles of the constitution, should be made public. He proposed, also, that the sovereign's sword should be girt on by the president of the House of Representatives, and the sceptre be placed in his hand by the president of the House of Peers.

After the king's return, Count Garat ceased to be employed in office, nor was he included among the members of the Institute on its new arrangement.

The writings of Garat, which are numerous, consist principally of eulogies of eminent persons of France, of dissertations on various political topics, and of apologies for his own conduct in different stations during the revolution. Those writings are eloquent, but they contain less information and facts than declamation, and than the

world had a right to expect from a person who had his opportunities of knowing the truth.

M. PETER GARAT,

NEPHEW of Count Garat, was born in the Pays de Basque, in 1760. He is one of the best singers in France, and was Professor of Singing at the Musical Conservatory. He has a versatility and power of voice altogether extraordinary, and his ear is astonishingly correct, so that, without looking at the book, he perceives the smallest error committed by any performer in the orchestra. He has been a great composer, and many of his pupils have risen to excellence in the art. Attached to the queen before the revolution, he procured a pension from her Majesty, and he was one of the few who never forgot what he owed to that princess. He wrote and set to music a piece, lamenting the scenes of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, (when the royal family were dragged to Paris by an infuriated mob,) beginning "*Vous qui portez un Cœur sensible.*" This production caused his imprisonment, which he commemorated in another plaintive piece, which is considered as a model for that species of composition. His salary as professor was also stopped by Napoleon, who was offended at allusions to himself, which he thought he perceived in some pieces by Garat. On the return of the king, Garat of course obtained the restoration of his salary. He has been in England, Holland, Spain, Germany, and Italy, and has been greatly admired as a singer in all those countries. He has the charge, in the Royal School of Music, of the Finishing Class, and has occasionally been sent to the provinces to examine the voices of different performers and scholars, in order to take them to Paris.

DON MARTIN DE GARAY,

SECRETARY-GENERAL of the central junta, or committee of government, in Spain, which was formed at Aranjuez, near Madrid, on the 25th of September, 1808, drew up, in that capacity, various addresses to the nation, to announce the success of their armies, and to rouse their hatred and resistance to the French. Among these papers is particularly to be remarked one of the 1st of January, 1809, containing a faithful and accurate state-

ment of the intrigues and tortuous policy of Napoleon, in Spain. It is evident from the correspondence relative to that country, published in England, by order of Parliament, that Don Martin de Garay was deficient neither in ability nor energy, in the negotiations intrusted to him. In July, 1809, nevertheless, he drew on himself complaints on the part of the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, whom Don Martin had represented, in his report to the Junta, to have contributed to the defeat of General Cuesta, by exposing him to the whole force of the French army. The justification of the English general, when communicated to the Junta, completely changed the opinion entertained relative to his operations. In conveying to Sir Arthur the thanks of the Junta, for the services of the British troops, Don Martin announced also Sir Arthur's promotion to the rank of captain-general of the whole combined army, and that a Spanish general of more experience than the last should be appointed to assist him. Measures were then concerted between the Junta and the Marquis Wellesley, British ambassador in Spain, to furnish the necessary supplies to the British troops. These supplies came in however so tardily, that the British general was obliged to retire into Portugal. But in October, Don Martin addressed to Lord Wellesley a representation, in which he acquitted the Junta of remissness in procuring supplies of subsistence and transport for the British army, and insinuated that the British general had reasons, very different from those he assigned, for removing into Portugal. For this charge, fresh complaints were made to the Junta against their secretary, who was then one of the first to perceive the necessity of appointing a regency and convoking the *Cortes*, or states general of the kingdom. These measures were hastened by the disclosure of a plot against the Central Junta, and the Cortes were summoned to meet on the 1st of March, 1810. During the captivity of Ferdinand VII. in France, Don Martin de Garay constantly discharged the duties of a faithful and zealous Spaniard. To recompense his exertions he was, in December, 1816, nominated minister of finance, in the room of Don Manuel Arango.

MANUEL GARCIA,

BORN at Seville in 1779, is a great composer of music

singer, and dramatist. His operas and some of his comedies have been translated into Italian and French, and he has performed not only at Madrid and the principal cities in Spain, but at Paris, Naples, Rome, and Turin. His pieces are "The Prisoner from Love," "The Inn-keeper;" "Perseverance accomplishes all Things;" "The Wooden Clock;" "The False Servant;" "The Speaking Picture;" "The Poet Calculator;" "The Cantata of Diana and Endymion;" "The Maid of Rap;" a grand opera; and the "Calif of Bagdat." He is also a composer of sacred music.

COUNT DE GARDANNE,

BORN at Marseilles in July, 1766, served as a cavalry officer in the first campaigns of the French revolution, and on the 12th of May, 1799, obtained the rank of major-general. In September, 1804, he was appointed by Napoleon governor of his pages, and afterwards one of his aides-de-camp. Among the schemes for promoting his views against Russia, Napoleon, in 1807, dispatched General Gardanne to the court of Téhéran, to engage the king of Persia, Feth-Ali-Shah, to favour his operations by a contemporary attack on Russia. The reason for this choice was, that the minister's grandfather had, in 1715, been employed on a diplomatic mission to the king of Persia. Departing from Vienna for Constantinople, General Gardanne traversed Asia Minor, as far as the famous Mount Ararat, in Armenia, where, as a memorial of the Emperor of France, he inscribed the name of Napoleon on a rock, and deposited pieces of the emperor's gold and silver coin; tokens upon which, in some future age, the learned may found the assertion that Napoleon had led his victorious legions, not only over Europe, but into the heart of Asia itself. On his arrival in the first frontier town of Persia, he presented to the governor a portrait of his imperial master, accompanied by a Persian translation of the public dispatch, containing an account of the memorable battle of Jena. Arriving on the 4th of December at Téhéran, the royal residence, General Gardanne had an audience and delivered his credentials to Feth-Ali-Shah, who conferred on him the title of *khan*, the next in dignity to that of king. The negotiations with which he was charged, were conducted and termi-

nated to the entire satisfaction of the minister, who returned to France loaded with gifts for himself and the men in power at Paris. General G. was afterwards employed in Spain; but, having, on the 10th of September, 1810, during the retreat of the French from Portugal, met with a check, he lost the favour of Napoleon and all his offices about the emperor's person. Sometime afterwards, however, he was created a count of the empire, with a dotation of 1000*l.* sterling. General Gardanne was in the south of France in March, 1815, (when Napoleon landed in Provence,) commanding under General Ernouf, a brigade of the small army of the Duke of Angoulême. The conduct of Gardanne on that occasion is but too well known, although as a mark of peculiar confidence the duke had appointed him inspector-general of the national guards in the department of the Lower Alps. He not only suffered himself to be perverted from his engagements to the king by General Chabert, but endeavoured, although without success, to draw General Loverdo into his defection. He was not, however, one of those generals in the south to whom Napoleon expressed his satisfaction with their services. In September, 1815, General G. was permitted by the king to retire on a pension. In various publications this officer has been confounded with his cousin, of the same name, who distinguished himself in Italy, and died in Germany in 1807. His brother, Angel de Gardanne, who accompanied him to Persia, published, on his return, an account of the journey.

M. GARDEL,

BORN at Nancy, is director of the Ballets of the Opera at Paris. He has produced *Psyche*; *Telemachus*; the *Judgment of Paris*; the *Dausomania*; and the *Return of Zephyr*; besides an immense number of other pieces. He had a brother who was a greater composer still than himself; and, as *Psyche* and *Telemachus* appeared soon after the death of his brother, and are far superior to any other of his productions, it is suspected that he found them amongst his brother's papers, though he published them as his own.

ANDREW GARNERIN,

THE first person who attempted the descent from an

air-balloon in a parachute, which at first was attended with great danger, but which he has improved so much that it has been repeatedly done without any accident or apparent difficulty. Mademoiselle Garnerin, who likewise exhibits as an aeronaut, is a daughter of an elder brother, and she appears to be not only the most intrepid, but the most successful of all those who have amused the world with their ascents and descents.

M. GARNIER-DE-SAINTEs,

WAS a counsellor before the revolution, and chosen a member of the Convention in 1792, of which he was one of the most violent, demanding that all emigrants, without distinction of age or sex, should, if found, be put to death. He voted for the death of the king without appeal or delay. In his wild delirium he proposed to declare Pitt an enemy to the human race, and poured forth every sort of outrageous expression against the king of England. When sent on a mission into the departments, he ordered that every person who passed from one department to another without justifying his conduct, should have his whole property confiscated to the profit of the nation, and the Convention confirmed the order by a decree. He was guilty of every cruelty to the royalists in the departments through which he went. After the fall of Robespierre, the cruelties committed by Carrier, at Nantes, were inquired into, and that atrocious monster was put upon his trial, when Garnier made every effort to save him. When, however, the Terrorists, of whom he had been a chief, were cannonaded and reduced to some sort of subjection in the course of 1795, Garnier was one of the first to turn against them, though, when they fell, his importance was gone. In 1806 he was named President of the Criminal Tribunal at Saintes, and member of the legion of honour, and continued in that office till 1811. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Garnier was one of the deputies sent to the Field of May, and at the same time was chosen for the Chamber of Representatives, where he began again to harangue as he had done in the early part of the revolution. Garnier's political career was now run, and he was exiled on the return of the king, as were the other regicides. He went to Brussels, but he did not obtain leave to remain there long. He

published in one of the Journals an adieu to the gentlemen of Brussels, complaining that the government was exiling an exile. The *Journal of Debates*, on that occasion, recalled to the public recollection the proposal of Garnier to put to death all emigrants, without distinction of age or sex.

J. G. GARNIER,

PROFESSOR at the Polytechnic School, and a good mathematician. He has written and published a number of mathematical works, some for the use of learners, and others that display a profound knowledge of that difficult science.

M. GARREAU,

A MEMBER of the Convention, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. He was one of the most violent of the revolutionists, and particularly severe in persecuting the priests who had refused to take the oath. In 1798 he entered the council of five hundred, where he continued to speak in the same way that he had done in the Convention; but, as that sort of oratory did not suit under the authority of Bonaparte, Garreau was soon displaced, and was made under-inspector of reviews at Brest. He was afterwards sent to the army in Spain. He continued inspector of troops till the restoration in 1814, when he lost his employment; but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was named member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he was one of the most violent against the Bourbons. His oratory, however, was not attended with much effect, though he declared it infamous to propose the restoration of Louis XVIII. He was banished like the other regicides, and went to Brussels, where he was arrested by order of the government. He, nevertheless, contrived to escape, and went to reside at Aix-la-Chapelle.

M. GARROS,

A FRENCH engineer and member of several scientific societies, is the inventor of a very perfect telegraphic machine.

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chine, adapted to the use of both navy and army, and capable of expressing no fewer than 4,096 different signals. A series of these telegraphs were distributed along the coast of France, and found extremely serviceable. They were introduced by the Council of the Admiralty after the rupture of the peace of Amiens; and, still later, Marshal Macdonald formed the plan of a telegraphic corps for the use of the army. The project, however, was never carried into effect, but in its place was adopted another machine, called the *Semaphore*, which M. Garros considers as only an imitation of his machine.*

SIR WILLIAM GARROW,

One of the barons of the Exchequer, was born in 1755. His father was in holy orders, and master of an academy at Hadley, near Barnet; his uncle, Dr. Garrow, was a physician near that town. Young Garrow was put first into an attorney's office, and afterwards entered at the bar. Like most young lawyers, he tried his skill in oratory at the Robin Hood, and other debating societies; and the writer of this recollects first seeing Mr. G. at a debating society, which was held at Carlisle-house on a Sunday evening. When called to the bar, Mr. G. attended the sessions at the Old Bailey, where he discovered great acuteness in the examination of witnesses, and is said to have saved the life of a client by discovering the want of heraldic precision in the indictment. But his great forte was in examining witnesses, in which, although he was never accounted a first rate lawyer, he was allowed to rival most men at the bar. By slow degrees he got forward, and at last obtained the honour of a silk gown. Mr. Garrow entered much into political life, and was very active during the elections of Mr. Fox and Lord John Townsend, &c. to whose party he was strongly attached. At length he was, by his friends, brought into Parliament for Gatton. He long maintained his independence; but,

* In page 9th of the translation of the Travels of Capt. Dupin of the French Navy, to examine the Principal Stations in Britain and Ireland, &c. published in the 3d No. Vol. I. of the *Modern Voyages and Travels*, is the following passage in Dupin's text "Our Semaphore is now adopted in England, with some modifications proposed by Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham, who has made several additions and improvements, with regard to the art of holding intercourse by signals."

finally, solicited the place of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, from which he was promoted to be chief-justice of Chester, solicitor-general, and attorney-general. The usual step from this high office is to be one of the chiefs of the higher courts; but Mr. G., not being certain of succeeding in case of a vacancy, prudently accepted of a puisne baron's seat in the Court of Exchequer, where he now sits. By the emoluments of the bar, and by the death of relations, he possesses a very independent fortune. It is said, much to his credit, that, while he was attorney-general, there were fewer prosecutions for libel than by any other attorney-general for many years. As a judge, he appears in a much more favourable point of view than when at the bar; and the anecdote related of him by Mr. Hone, the bookseller, on his trial, shews him to be a man of a humane disposition.

GENERAL ISAAC GASCOYNE,

SON of the late Bamber Gascoyne, who, having an estate and seat in Lancashire, had the address to gain a strong interest in Liverpool; and in 1796 his son stood candidate for that town, with General Tarleton and Mr. Birch. Tarleton and Gascoyne were elected, and he has now been returned for Liverpool six times. Mr. G. was early put into the guards, in which he continued until 1803, when he was one of the majors; and he then removed with the rank of colonel to the sixteenth regiment of foot. In 1804 he was promoted to be major-general, and soon appointed to the fifty-fourth regiment of foot, which he now commands. In 1808 he rose to be lieutenant-general. As he has been so constantly employed in the House of Commons, he has not seen much service as an officer. In the House he is an active member, and often discusses commercial subjects. He has always stood forward as a zealous advocate for the slave-trade, and a staunch supporter of administration.

DR. GASKIN.

This reverend gentleman was originally in trade, but quitted it in early life, and pursued his studies at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M.A. in 1779; and proceeded B. and D.D. in 1788. Dr. Gaskin is now rector of St. Benedict, Gracechurch, and of

Stoke-Newington, lecturer of Islington, which lectureship he has held for forty years, and secretary to the society for promoting Christian Knowledge. For many years he was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Jones, of Nayland. He is the author of a Sermon preached in 1787, which gave general offence, in consequence of its severe reflections on the dissenters; three Sermons, preached in 1806, 1809, and 1814; and is editor of an edition of the Rev. Richard Southgate's Sermons, with a biographical preface; 2 vols. octavo, 1798.

COUNT GASSENDI,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL of artillery; was born in 1748, of a celebrated family in France. He was one of the heads of the war department in 1805, and a counsellor of state; was made a grand officer of the legion of honour in 1811, and senator in 1813. The king created him a peer of France in 1814, but, Napoleon having also named him a peer during the hundred days, the king, on his return, did not continue him on the list. He published "An Assistant for the Memory, for the Use of Officers of Artillery attached to the Land Service," which has gone through four editions.

DR. GASTELLIER,

BORN at Ferrières, in the Gatinais, in 1741, and a physician, practising with reputation at Montargis, before the revolution, and now at Paris. He was chosen a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. He was equitable, moderate, and firm in his conduct in the Assembly, which was the occasion of his becoming obnoxious to the Parisians. As they were constantly occupying the Assembly with their petitions, M. Gastellier gave great offence by observing, in his place, that the eighty-three departments of France did not send representatives to have their time and attention constantly occupied by the petitions and complaints of the eighty-fourth department. In 1793 he was arrested, and would have perished on the scaffold, had not the fall of Robespierre procured him his liberty. His enemies, nevertheless, so prevailed, that he was obliged to absent himself from home for five years, and he was calumniated in such a manner that he thought it necessary, in an ad-

dress to his fellow citizens, to vindicate himself, which he did in 1816; not for any danger he had then to apprehend, but that his memory might not be blackened by the falsehoods that had been spread abroad. His principal works are, "A Translation from the English of the Principles of Medicine, by Dr. Home;" "The Account of a Child, monstrous in every respect, by which it is physically demonstrated that a Child may nourish itself and grow in the Womb of the Mother without the aid of the Navel-string;" "Advice to my Fellow Citizens relative to the Miliary Fever;" "Observations on the Vegetation of a Species of Ram's Horn, which grew on the lower part of the temple of a Woman eighty Years of Age;" "A Memoir on the Medical Topography and Natural History of the Catinais," which was crowned by the Royal Society of Medicine in 1780; "Annus Physicus; Annus Medicus," crowned also by the same Society in 1783; "A Treatise on Medical Specifics;" "A Dissertation on Death by the Guillotine." "I composed (said he) this work when in prison, and expecting to perish by that instrument, which I was condemned to do on the 15th of the month, on which Robespierre fell." The object of the Essay was to refute an opinion propagated by M. Sæmmering, a learned physiologist, who maintained that, after decapitation, the person suffered long and violent pain. M. Gasteller has published a number of other works, all valuable for the knowledge they display, and their accuracy with regard to observations and facts. The king decorated him with the order of St. Michael, in 1817.

M. NICHOLAS GATTEAUX,

BORN in 1751, and bred an engraver of one of the common classes, has risen to the first rank. He was entrusted with engraving and managing the fabrication of the assignats. He is the inventor of a press, which, at one operation, impresses what is termed a dry stamp and a coloured stamp. He engraved also a number of the best medals that have appeared in his time in France. His son, JAMES GATTEAUX, born in 1788, is also an excellent engraver of dies, for medals. He was educated with care in France, and sent to Rome to study design. He is a finished artist.

GAUDIN, DUKE OF GAETA,

Was born at St. Denis in 1756. At the age of seventeen he was received as a clerk in the Office of Public Contributions by M. D'Ormesson, then Intendant of Finance, having first studied with success at the college of Louis the Great in Paris. He was soon remarked for his attention to his duty and his talent for financial calculation. During the first administration of M. Necker in 1777, he was, though then only twenty-one, placed at the head of one of the divisions of the general direction of taxes, and under several changes of his superiors he remained in the same situation till 1791, when he was made one of the six commissioners of the National Treasury, a commission newly established. He, together with his colleagues, resigned, from a sense of duty, on the day after the king was dethroned, on the 10th of August, 1792. The resignation was refused, and repeated again in 1793, and at last accepted in 1794, when he retired into the country. In 1795 the Directory named him minister of finance, but he declined accepting the office ; and again, in 1797, he refused to become Commissioner of the Treasury. Some months after this the president of the Executive Directory invited M. Gaudin to Paris, to consult with him on the state of the finances, when he gave some excellent advice, which was in part followed. He refused the place of commissioner-general of the posts, which was offered to him in order to keep him in Paris ; but, at last, after Bonaparte became first consul, he accepted the place of minister of finance, which he had before declined. M. Gaudin found the treasury empty, and the state without credit, but he soon restored order to a certain degree, and credit gradually returned, particularly on account of his paying in money, and with regularity, the interest of the public debt, which had not been done for more than twenty years. In 1803 he commenced the *Cadaastre*, or making out a complete statement of the revenue, or rent of lands, houses, rivers, woods, &c. in order to levy the land-tax in an equitable manner. That operation is since continued with great advantage. In 1805 he went to Genoa, when that republic was united to France, in order to put order in the finances there ; and, in 1811, he went to Holland and the House Towns on similar missions.

M. Gaudin was made a member of the legion of honour in 1804, and grand eagle in 1805 ; and the same year, while at Genoa, he received the order of Christ from the

King of Portugal. In 1809 he was made Duke of Gaeta. When Maria-Louisa quitted Paris, on the approach of the allies in 1814, the duke followed her to Blois, but adhered to the deposition of the emperor. He then returned to Paris, living retired; but, at the same time telling his successor in office, that he would readily give him any information he might require.

When Napoleon returned from Elba he named the Duke of Gaeta minister of finance; and, as there was a dilapidation of 3,600,000 francs of rents belonging to the sinking fund during the hundred days' reign, proceedings were ordered after the king's return against all those concerned in that transaction. Gaudin, however, proved, in a pamphlet, that it was a negotiation carried on entirely by Napoleon himself, and that he was free from blame, and the same was confirmed by the report of a commission named by the king to enquire into the affair.

After the session of 1815, the king himself nominated the Duke of Gaeta as a member of the extraordinary commission for settling the budget of 1817. He was made a member of commission of finance in the same session, and gave great assistance. No man in France has so much experience in that department; none has cleaner hands, or more integrity; and to those inestimable qualifications he adds an independent spirit and a love of his country.

FREDERIC GAUSS,

A CELEBRATED geometer and astronomer of Brunswick. He is author of a work on indeterminate analysis, intituled, *Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*. The Report of the Mathematical Class of the Institute for 1810, says, "The work of M. Gauss is one of the most remarkable treatises of pure analysis. It is impossible for us to give an idea of it, for all is new, even to the language and the notation." He is also occupied with astronomy, and has produced several calculations relative to the four planets which have been discovered since the first of January, 1801. He has also determined the orbit of the planet Ceres, discovered by M. Piazzi.

M. GAVEAUX,

A COMPOSER of music, and formerly an actor. He was

born in 1764, and had such a taste for music, that he studied it during the night, when his companions were in bed. He undertook a work without example in France, namely, to set Rousseau's *Pygmalion* to music, without changing one word, though it is a work in prose. He has published the "*Prodigal Son*," "*Filial Love*," "*The two Hermits*," and several other pieces, and he composed the music to the famous song, called "*The Awakening of the People*."

M. GAY-LUSSAC,

A MEMBER of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and one of the most distinguished chemists in that capital. In 1816 he was chosen professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic School. He first made himself known to the public by ascending in a balloon, in conjunction with M. Biot, to the height of 3800 toises, for the purpose of making scientific observations on the atmospheric phenomena. To this height, a greater than any person had ever reached before, he twice ascended. The second time he was without a companion. In these ascents he ascertained that the distance from the earth had no sensible influence either on the intensity of magnetism or on the composition of the atmosphere. The pulse of the aerial voyagers was quickened, that of Biot rising from seventy-nine to a hundred and seven, and that of Gay-Lussac from sixty to eighty; but they experienced no difficulty of breathing. It is curious too, that, at their highest elevation, clouds were seen far over head.

M. Gay-Lussac has made numerous ingenious chemical experiments, and some discoveries, particularly on mercury and elastic fluids. He ascertained, that whatever may be the nature of the fluid, it dilates equally from the temperature of ice to that of boiling water, and that it acquires an increase in volume of one-third. In conjunction with M. Humboldt, he has likewise made observations on the theory of M. Biot, who, from data supplied by M. de la Perouse, endeavoured to determine the position of the magnetical equator, and its intersection with the terrestrial equator. The result of their inquiry is, that the great chains of mountains, and even volcanos, have no perceptible influence on the magnetic power, and that that power diminishes in proportion to the distance from the terrestrial equator.



Gary Lubac

Besides many memoirs in the *Annals of Chemistry*, and other periodical works, he published, conjointly with M. Thenard, "*Physico-Chemical Researches made on the Galvanic Pile, and on Preparations of Potassium.*"

M. GAY-VERNON

Was born at St. Leonard, in the Limousin, bred to the church, and named Bishop of Limoges in 1790, when the ancient bishops quitted their dioceses on account of the civil constitution of the clergy. He was a member of the Convention, and voted for the death of the king without appeal or delay. He was always one of the most violent revolutionists. When M. Torné, another constitutional bishop, proposed for the Assembly to pass a decree, preventing ecclesiastics from wearing the signs of their profession, except when on duty, he supported the proposal, which was adopted by the Assembly. Gay-Vernon also took his gold cross from his breast and gave it to the nation to fit out a soldier, but soon after he quitted the church entirely. When a commissary-general of the department of the Somme, he published a most violent proclamation against the pope. Gay-Vernon was one of the most extravagant revolutionists, but lives now at Paris in obscurity, his energy being unsupported by talent, and his enthusiasm without principle.

COUNT GAZAN DE PEYRIERE

Was born at Grasse in 1765, and entered in 1786 into the *gardes du corps* of the king. When the revolution broke out, he was made major of the national guards of Grasse, in 1794 he joined the army of the Rhine; and, in 1796, made the campaign in Germany under Moreau, during which he distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1799 he rose to the rank of general-of-division. He commanded with distinction in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. After the battle of Marengo he served under General Brune in Italy, and signalized himself particularly at the Passage of the Mincio, the attack of Pozzolo, and the battle of Bassano. He was afterwards employed, in 1805, against the Austrians and Russians, and for his conduct and bravery was made grand officer of the legion of honor. He gained great applause at the battle of Jena.

in 1806 ; and, in 1808, went to serve in Spain, and again displayed genius and courage at Saragossa, and the passage of the Tagus near to Talavera. General Gazan was made grand cross of the order of Reunion, in 1813; and, after the restoration, the king made him Chevalier de St. Louis. He was at Grasse when Napoleon disembarked from Elba, and was preparing to go at the head of the young volunteers of the commune to oppose the invader; but, after an interview with General Cambronne, he changed his determination, joined Bonaparte, and was one of his peers during the reign of 100 days. He was, nevertheless, left in active service after the return of the king, but has since retired on half pay, with the reputation of a brave and able general.

ANTIMOS GAZES,

A GREEK archimandrite, author of "The Hermes, or Literary Mercury," published at Vienna in 1795; also of a Greek Dictionary, in two folio volumes, on a plan similar to that of the grand Dictionary of Adelung, and that of the French academy. During his travels in Greece, M. Gazes found, under some ancient ruins in Thessaly, marble busts of Aristotle and of Anacreon; and likewise a statue of Ceres. Not far from the same spot he discovered a monument, sixteen feet deep, in which was a coin of Lysimachus, several marble columns, and a Greek manuscript, containing a commentary of Nicephorus. M. Gazes is founder of the school of Melies, a town situated near Zagora, where the scholars read the Bible and Testament, and the philosophy of Socrates; and are taught ancient and modern Greek, together with German, French, Italian, and the sciences. That establishment, begun in 1770, is possessed of a library, containing eight thousand volumes.

SIR W. GELL

Is a member of the Dilettanti Society, and has acquired a high reputation by his antiquarian and classical researches. He received the honour of knighthood in 1814. He is the author of the "Topography of Troy and its Vicinity," folio, 1804; "The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca," 4to. 1808-1810; "An Itinerary of Greece, with a Commentary on Pausanias and Strabo, 1810;" "Itinerary of the Morea," 8vo. 1816; and "Pom-

peiana, or Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii," (in conjunction with Mr. Gandy,) 8vo. 1817.

Sir W. Gell accepted the place of one of the chamberlains to the late Queen Caroline, travelled with her for some time, and was a very material evidence in her favour at the bar of the House of Lords.

BARON GEMMINGEN,

A GERMAN dramatic writer, and member of the academy of Manheim. After living at Vienna from 1784, he retired to Wurtzburg in 1797. His works have contributed much to purify the dramatic taste in Germany. His translation of the "Pere de Famille," of Diderot; and "Pas plus que six plats," which were acted nearly at the same time, produced a sort of revolution, and gave birth to the talents of Iffland. He has published several original works, and a number of translations, amongst which are, "Pygmalion," translated from the French of Rousseau; "The Allegro and Penseroso," of Milton; and "Richard II." of Shakspeare.

M. GENCE

WAS born at Amiens in 1755. After having studied the languages, and travelled in Italy, he arrived at Paris, in 1791, where he assisted in editing the Journal of the French Language, in conjunction with Urban Domergue; and that of the National Assembly, with Maret. He afterwards joined with the grammarian Wailly, in bringing out the fifth edition of the "Dictionary of the French Academy." He subsequently became corrector of the press for the codes that were printing at the imperial printing-office, together with the best works that came from that press. After the restoration, having lost his place at the printing-office, he assisted in writing the "Universal Biography." He has published a number of works on religion, legislation, and morality; and some criticisms on painting, biography, &c.

MADAME DE GENLIS.

HER family name was St. Aubin, and she was born near Autun, in 1746. She inherited no fortune, but as she grew up she distinguished herself for her taste, her

talents for music, and a handsome figure. With those qualifications she obtained admission into the best company, but rather as an artist than as one belonging to them. She had numbers of admirers, but chance decided her lot, so far as related to marriage. A letter which she had written fell into the hands of the Count de Genlis, a young nobleman of considerable fortune and a good family, who was so charmed with the style, that he aspired to become the husband of the writer. By means of this union, Madame de Genlis had access to the family of the Duke of Orleans, whose son, then Duc de Chartres, had a rising family, which he determined to place under the care of Madame de Genlis, for their instruction. This scheme was put in practice in 1782. The Count de Genlis had gone with Lafayette and others to assist the Americans; and no marriage ever was productive of less happiness and comfort than that which was brought about, not by a love-letter, but by a letter which produced love. The scandalous world reported, that Madame de Genlis and his Royal Highness had, for some time, a mutual attachment; and this belief was strengthened by the mysterious production of an adopted daughter, afterwards known by the name of Pamela. That foundling was educated with the children of the duke, and experienced all the care of the most affectionate mother from the countess. While she was the preceptress of the duke's children, she began her career as a writer, by works on education, which were soon found in the hands of all the fashionable mothers of families. "The Theatre of Education," "Adela and Theodore," "The Evenings of the Castle," and the "Annals of Virtue," of the Countess de Genlis, were the most popular, the most excellent, and most generally read of all books, if we except the "Compte Rendu," of M. Necker, which appeared a short time before. It is said that she was spoken of as proper to take the charge of the Dauphin, but that Louis XVI. was not favourable to it.

Madame de Genlis had no ordinary ambition. She therefore determined to shine as a writer on theology, and with this view she published a book to prove that religion is the basis of happiness as well as of philosophy. Good people of Paris were astonished to see a religionist proceed from the Palais Royal; but some soon discovered that it was a sort of compilation, the works of the Abbé Gauchat, on religion, had furnished



Madame de la Roche

materials; the Abbé Lamourette had arranged them; and the countess had added a few notes, which were criticised by theologians. She soon after wrote another religious work, and began a controversy with the philosophers; but the conduct of the lady, when the revolution began, gives great reason to doubt whether she ever was either sincere or serious. The part that the Orleans faction played at the beginning of the revolution is as well known as it is infamous; and Madame de Genlis is charged, though we believe unjustly, with having been an active agent, if not one of the contrivers, of the plots of that faction. She was particularly intimate with Petion and Barrere; the one, the principal instrument in the attack on the king's palace; and the other, one of the most intimate friends of Robespierre.

In 1791 she resigned the situation of governess of the Duke of Orleans's children, but she shortly after resumed it, in consequence of Mademoiselle Orleans being dangerously ill. She, however, stipulated that she should immediately depart for England with her pupil. Accordingly, in October, 1791, she visited this country, and resided three months at Bath, nine months at Bury St. Edmunds, and made a tour through various parts of the kingdom. From many of the emigrants, who had lost their fortunes, but had not lost their stupid pride and insufferable insolence, she sustained a variety of insults, because she belonged to the family of Orleans, and loved liberty. In September, 1792, Madame de Genlis was desired to return to Paris without delay, a decree against emigrants having been passed by the Convention, to which decree the absence of the duke's daughter would render her amenable. She returned, and resigned her charge; but, on the following day, she and her pupil were declared to be emigrants, and were ordered to quit Paris within forty-eight hours, and France without delay. M. de Genlis now determined to reside in England, but was intreated by the Duke of Orleans to accompany his daughter to Tournay, and stay with her till he could engage a proper person to take the place of governess. To this, Madame de Genlis consented. It was at Tournay that Pamela, the adopted daughter of Madame de Genlis, was married to the unfortunate brother of the Duke of Leinster, who afterwards lost his life in the Irish rebellion. Circumstances prevented the Duke of Orleans from engaging another governess for his daughter; and she, therefore,

remained under the care of Madame de Genlis. When the Austrians reconquered Flanders, Madame de Genlis withdrew with her pupil to Switzerland, and wished to settle at Zug, where they were joined by the Duke de Chartres; but the magistrates of the town would not permit her to stay. General Montesquiou, who had emigrated to Bremgarten, provided for the females an asylum in the Convent of St. Clair. The Princess of Orleans quitted her there, and went to remain under the care of her aunt, the Princess of Conti, who at that period resided at Friburgh. Madame de Genlis quitted the Convent in May, 1794, and went to Altona, whence she removed to Hamburgh, where there were great numbers of emigrants, many of them persons whom she had formerly known, but who avoided her company. She might, therefore, have remained there solitary, amidst crowds of her compatriots, had she not drawn down on herself the anger of M. Rivarol, an emigrant, well known for his wit and sarcastic humour. She next retired to a farm-house, at Silk, in Holstein, where she wrote her works, intituled, "The Knights of the Swan;" "Rash Vows;" "The Rival Mothers;" and, "The Little Emigrants." She also published, "A Refutation of the Calumnies which had been heaped upon her for her Conduct during the Revolution."

In the year 1800, Madame de Genlis obtained leave to return to France; Bonaparte gave her apartments in the arsenal, and a pension. Since that period her pen has been constantly active. Her works are as numerous as those of Voltaire, so that we have not space even for a catalogue of them here; but her "Theatre of Education" is much the best. All of them, however, are written in an elegant style, with much fancy, and are very far above mediocrity. *

THE CHEVALIER GENTZ

Was born at Breslau, in 1766, but educated at Berlin, when his father was director of the Mint. M. Gentz first studied at the College of Joachim, at Berlin, and afterwards at the University of Königsberg, where the celebrated Professor Kant was a lecturer at the time. When he returned to Berlin, in 1786, he was employed by the government, and rose to be a privy counsellor, and director-general of finance. In 1789 he published in the Journals several works of philosophy and politics,



No Gent.

which were well received by the public, and in 1793 he translated Mr. Burke's work on the French Revolution, to which he added notes and a supplement, which were much esteemed. From that period he dedicated his time to writing on political subjects; and in 1799 he undertook the publishing of the "Historical Journal," which was conducted on moderate principles. In that Journal he wrote several articles on the finances of Britain, which were translated into French, and which procured him a good reception from ministers when he came over to London in 1801. In 1802, not approving of the policy of the court of Berlin, and being invited to Vienna, where he was offered the place of aulic counsellor to the chancery, without being attached to any particular office, but to assist in extraordinary affairs, he accepted of the offer, and quitted Berlin, at the very time that his work on the "State of Europe at the End of the Eighteenth Century," was published. In the end of that year he visited London a second time, when he was even better received than before. He quitted Vienna in 1805, when the French entered that city; and, after the battle of Austerlitz, he went and remained at Dresden till the war broke out between France and Prussia. It was at Dresden that he published his "Fragments of a History of the Destruction of the Equilibrium of Europe," a work which had a great run for some time, the Preface to which has been particularly admired. Gentz, being at the headquarters of the King of Prussia, at the time of the battle of Jena, Napoleon suspected him of having drawn up the Prussian manifesto, which, however, he did not do; and, in consequence of that suspicion, he was abused in the French bulletins of the time. M. Gentz then returned to Austria, and was employed in various ways by Count Stadion; and in 1809 he drew up the manifesto against France. He continued to be confidentially employed by Prince Metternich, who had succeeded Count Stadion, as minister after the war of 1809; and in 1813 M. Gentz composed the manifesto in which Austria announced her accession to the grand alliance. In 1814, in the first conference of ministers, M. Gentz was unanimously named first secretary of the congress, which place he continued to occupy till May, 1815, when the congress was finished. He then went to Paris, where he filled the same office in the ministerial conferences which were held there.

All the sovereigns who had a share in the great events that then took place, shewed their esteem for M. Gentz by the valuable presents which they bestowed on him; and he was named a commander of several orders of knighthood. A number of political works have been ascribed to M. Gentz, of which he is not the author; the fact being that, since 1806, he has not published any work either in his own name or anonymously.

That M. Gentz possesses materials for very important political memoirs, is certain; but those who flatter themselves that he will publish what he knows, most probably deceive themselves. The transactions are too recent, and they will be so when M. Gentz shall be no longer able to publish. That he may leave valuable materials behind is very likely. M. Gentz is, on the whole, the most prominent character of a literary politician of the present day; he has certainly merit and abilities, but his success has been unexampled in the line which he has adopted.

M. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE

Is a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, professor of the Museum of Natural History, and one of the first naturalists of this period. He was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, but did not distinguish himself by any thing remarkable. He is one of the writers in "The Dictionary of Natural Sciences," and has furnished a great number of articles to the *Annals of the Museum of Natural History*.

GEORGE IV. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

Is the son of George III. by the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and was born August 12, 1762. He, as eldest son of the King of England, was born Duke of Cornwall; and, as eldest son of the King of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, and High Steward of Scotland. On the 17th of August he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. In 1765 he was elected a Knight of the Garter, but was not installed till 1771. He was under the care of Lady Charlotte Finch till 1771, when the Earl of Holderness was appointed his governor, who

was succeeded by Lord Bruce, and he by the Duke of Montague. His sub-governors and preceptors were Dr. Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York; Dr. Hurd, afterwards Bishop of Worcester; Mr. Smett, and others; they were assisted by Dr. Cyril Jackson and Mr. Arnold. His early years passed in a severe application to study, and he arrived at the end of this period with great joy, as from a sort of captivity, happy to find himself his own master.

In 1783, he became of full age, and had his income and establishment settled, on which occasion he changed his residence from the palace of St. James's to Carlton House. He was by parliament allowed 60,000*l.* as outfit, and had 50,000*l.* a year settled on him. The Whig party, then in place, was desirous to give him a larger allowance, but the king was peremptory, and this circumstance seems to have brought on that connexion between his highness and Mr. Fox and the popular party, which continued for many years. Emancipated from his tutors, like most young men, he became a votary to pleasure, and formed a connexion with Mrs. Robinson, a lady who had appeared on the stage; and her talent, beauty, good sense, and other qualities justified his choice. He associated much with the Whig nobility, but the companions of his hours of pleasure were the late Colonel St. Leger, and Colonel (now General) Tarleton, then just returned from service in America. He took his seat in parliament in Nov. 1783, and soon after Mr. Fox's celebrated India Bill came forward, and his highness is said to have supported it. The bill, however, was lost, and the ministry in consequence were ejected from their places. His highness had now completely cemented his political connexions with Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Lord Moira, and others. He aimed at popularity, and accepted the office of Captain-General of the Artillery Company of London, and Patron of the Welsh Charity School. He also appeared much in public. Having broken his connexion with Mrs. Robinson, he attached himself to Mrs. Fitzherbert, a widow lady of great beauty, but of the Catholic persuasion, a connexion which gave much offence to his father.

The prince's gay disposition, and the building of Carlton House, caused him to contract a debt to the amount of 200,000*l.* and he applied to his father for assistance, but was refused. He instantly took a resolution, which reflected the greatest credit on himself—he stopped the re-

building of Carlton House, sold his stud of running horses, and discharged his state servants, with the laudable view of paying his debts from the savings. In this honourable situation he remained about a year, when a friend brought the question before the House of Commons, upon which Mr. Pitt, then minister, had an interview with the prince, and it was settled that the king should allow his highness 10,000*l.* a year more, and the parliament voted 160,000*l.* to pay his debts. In 1788, the king was seized with a severe malady, which rendered the appointment of a regent necessary. Mr. Fox maintained in the House of Commons that the office devolved of right on the Prince of Wales; Pitt, on the contrary, asserted the right of the parliament to interfere. In the course of debate it was boldly asserted by Mr. (now Lord) Rolle, that the prince was married to Mrs. Fitzherbert, which was denied from authority by Mr. Fox. While the parties were debating, the king's recovery took place, which was followed by a reconciliation between the prince and his father.

On the breaking out of the French revolution, his highness became in some degree an alarmist, which, for a time, estranged him from Mr. Fox and those friends who adhered to that gentleman. The prince's mode of living had again plunged him still deeper into debt, and, by advice of his friends, he laid claim to the money received during his minority, by the king, from the duchy of Cornwall; but this just claim was not allowed. The king and queen had long been anxious that the prince should marry, but his highness could not be brought to consent till 1795, when, on condition of having his debts paid, he agreed to espouse his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, and the marriage accordingly took place in that year. The only issue of that marriage was the late much lamented Princess Charlotte. On his marriage his income was increased to 125,000*l.* a year. When Napoleon threatened this country with invasion, the prince applied to his father for higher rank than he then held in the army; but this was refused, and a coolness between his highness and his brother the Duke of York continued for some time. The latter end of the year 1810, in consequence of a second attack of the king's malady, the prince was by parliament appointed regent, but subject to certain restrictions for one year. At the end of the year, it was supposed he would take into his confidence and administration, those whom he had emphatically called the friends

of his youth; but, to the surprise of every one, he continued still closely attached to the Pitt party. As regent, his actions became matter of history. It is sufficient to say, that he had the happiness to make peace, and to receive from two of the most potent monarchs of Europe a friendly visit. In 1816, he married his only daughter to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and her untimely death has deprived him of heirs. In 1820 he succeeded his father.

Of his marriage with the Princess of Brunswick we have already spoken. The union was an unhappy one from the beginning; and in a short time after his marriage he wrote to the lady, declaring his dislike to her, and his fixed resolution not to live as a husband with her. She remained, however, for some time at Carlton House; but a separation took place, and she had an annual stipend allowed her, and apartments in Kensington palace. On her mother coming to England, the king settled them both in adjoining houses at Blackheath. The queen and female part of the family were hostile to her, but the king honoured her with his full confidence. She was always beset with spies, who reported unfavourably of her conduct, but a favourable report on it was made by two commissioners of the privy council. She at last consented to live abroad, where she continued till the death of the king, when she proceeded towards England, with a view to demand her right as Queen of England. The offer made to her of 50,000*l.* a year to stay abroad, her refusal, and hasty journey to England, her conduct during the inquiry into her affairs in the House of Lords and Commons, and the loss of the bill of degradation, all produced a most extraordinary public feeling in her favour; and it is impossible to say how the business would have ended had not her death intervened, which has left her husband at liberty to enter into any matrimonial alliance of which he may approve.

MADemoisELLE GEORGES-WEYMAR,

THE rival of Mademoiselle Duchesnois, is the daughter of the manager of the theatre at Amiens, and a pupil of the late Mademoiselle Raucourt. She first appeared on the stage in 1802, with great eclat, in the character of Clytemnestra, and has since performed at Paris, Vienna, Petersburg, and London, with distinguished success. In London she gave dramatic readings, in conjunction with the celebrated Talma.

BARON GERAMB

Is well known for his excentricity, though the world is equally ignorant of the origin of himself and of his title. His history is romantic, but it is only known from himself, and therefore wants authenticity. He claims to be of one of the most illustrious Hungarian houses. After figuring away with a shewy equipage in London, he was sent by the alien act out of the country; he landed at Denmark, and was seized there by order of Napoleon, who, without any known cause, imprisoned him in the castle of Vincennes; and on his being released at the restoration, he became a monk of the order of *La Trappe*, conforming to the most rigid discipline. Baron Geramb is the author of a letter to Lord Moira on the Spaniards, and of a letter to Sophia, and is undoubtedly a man of talent.

BARON DE GERANDO

Was born at Lyons in 1770. He wrote a memoir on "The Art of Thinking," which was crowned by the Institute, and that circumstance made him known to Bonaparte, and prepared the way for his making a fortune. He was appointed secretary-general to the minister of the interior, (under M. de Champagny,) and afterwards sent to Rome as a member of the commission for governing that city. In 1811 he returned to France, and was named a counsellor of state. He adhered with readiness to the return of the Bourbons, and was called to the council of state by the king, in July 1814. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he employed Gerando by sending him as a commissioner into the eastern department, where he conducted himself prudently and well, so that when the king returned the second time, M. Gerando remained as formerly a counsellor of state, and is employed in the department of the minister of the interior. He has assisted greatly in establishing Lancasterian schools in France. He is member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and several other learned societies. He has published, "A Life of General Caffarella Dufalga;" "On Signs and on the Art of Thinking;" "Considerations on different Modes of making Observations on Savage Nations;" "On the Generation of Human Knowledge;" and "A Comparative History of Systems of Philosophy, relative to the Principles of Human Knowledge;" besides

several biographical articles in the "Universal Biography." "The Comparative History," is his principal production.

COUNT GERARD.

THIS able officer was born in Lorraine, in 1774. He served the early campaigns of the revolution as aid de-camp to General Bernadotte, and reached the rank of brigadier-general during the Prussian campaign in 1806. Very soon after this he was made commander of the legion of honour, and placed at the head of the staff of the French army in Denmark. In 1808 he obtained the Danish order of Dannebrog. In the campaign of 1809 he distinguished himself at the combat of Urfar in front of the bridge of Lintz, and particularly at the battle of Wagram, in which he commanded the Saxon cavalry. His conduct, in 1812, at the battles of Valentina and Moskwa, and indeed, on every occasion, induced Napoleon to give him the command of the division of General Gudin, who had been killed. At Frankfort on the Oder, Gerard, with a small body of troops, defeated two thousand Russian cavalry, which intercepted his passage to Berlin. In the campaign of 1814 he gained great reputation at Dienville, at Naugis, and especially at Montereau, at which latter place he took five thousand Austrians prisoners. After the restoration of Louis, Gerard was sent to Hamburgh to bring back the French troops, and on his return was made a knight of St. Louis, and received the grand cordon of the legion of honour. When Napoleon re-ascended the throne, he appointed him general-in-chief of the army of the Moselle, and at the head of that army Gerard carried the position and village of Ligny, and contributed greatly to the defeat of Blucher. His corps next formed a part of the army of Grouchy, which manœuvred on the Dyle, during the battle of Waterloo, and in this service he was wounded. Since then Count Gerard has not been employed. In 1806 he married the daughter of the Count de Valence.

M. GERARD,

A CELEBRATED French painter, was born at Rome in 1770. He first studied under Pajou, and then under Brenet and David. David, who was one of the most determined jacobins and terrorists in France, was quite a

despot with regard to his pupils, and he compelled Gerard to sit amongst the jury of the revolutionary tribunal; but the young painter had the courage to absent himself on important occasions, and particularly on the trial of the queen, during which he pretended sickness. Besides a variety of historical paintings, the principal of which are the battle of Austerlitz and the entry of Henry IV. into Paris, he is particularly successful in portrait painting, an art not much encouraged in Paris. He painted a fine whole length of Louis XVIII. in his royal robes, soon after the restoration; and in 1817 another of the Duke of Orleans, which is considered as a masterpiece of art. Gerard is Chevalier de St. Michael, and of the legion of honour, member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Paris, of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, and the Academy of Florence. He has the title of chief painter to the king.

MADemoisELLE GERMAIN

GAINED the mathematical prize from the Institute in 1815. The subject was, to determine the Vibrations of Elastic Surfaces, a problem under consideration for six years previously, and thrice attempted without success.

Few ladies ever gained a prize from the French academy, and none but Mademoiselle Germain ever gained one from the Academy of Sciences. This lady is certainly a phenomenon of no ordinary description. The problem was one of a very difficult nature, and mathematics are the study in which females are the least calculated to excel.

FRANCISCO GIANNI,

BORN in the Roman states in 1760, was endowed by nature with such a taste for poetry, that, though put as an apprentice to a tailor, he had always a Tasso and Ariosto on the board on which he sat at work. When he grew older he became an *Improvvisatore*, and began to exhibit at Genoa. When Bonaparte first revolutionized Italy, Gianni was a strenuous partisan of the new order of things, by which means he obtained a place in one of the councils of the Cisalpine republic, in which situation he conducted himself to the satisfaction of the community. He was thrown into prison by the Russians; and when

released in 1800 he went to Paris. When Napoleon became Emperor, he gave to Gianni the title of Imperial Improvisatore, with a pension of six thousand francs. In the time of Napoleon, M. Corvetto, who was lately minister of French finance, whenever the news of any great victory arrived, was in the habit of assembling a number of persons, equally admirers of the emperor and of Italian poetry; and then, in the presence of the assembly, the bulletin from the army was laid on the table, and Gianni desired to celebrate the victory in a poem, which he always succeeded in doing so well, that many of those extempore poems have been printed and admired. There are five small volumes of Gianni's poems, some parts of which would be no disgrace to the greatest poet in Italy.

DR. GIBBES.

This eminent medical practitioner, who is a Fellow of the College, resides at Bath, where he enjoys a well-merited reputation. He was formerly a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He is the author of "Observations on the Component Parts of Animal Matter, and on their Conversion into a Substance resembling Spermaceti," and also of two Treatises on the Bath Waters; besides several papers in the Transactions of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and in Nicholson's Journal. Dr. Gibbs is a member of the Royal Society. The change which was found to have taken place in the bodies buried in the Innocents' burying ground, in Paris, probably first suggested to Dr. Gibbs his experiments on animal matters. If we mistake not, a manufactory was actually established for converting animal fibre into spermaceti, or rather into the substance called adipocere, but it did not succeed.

M. GIBELIN,

A native of Aix, in Provence, where he was born in 1744, and where he now is keeper of the library, and perpetual secretary of the Friends of literature, science, agriculture, and the arts. After studying and being admitted Doctor in the University of Aix, and having acquired an additional stock of knowledge at Paris, he came to London to study physic. When he returned to

France, he published a number of translations of medical books from the English and Italian, and gave an abridgement of the *Philosophical Transactions*, which he continued to 1792. He translated half of the "*History of the Progress and Fall of the Roman Republic*, by Dr. Adam Ferguson;" and Doctor Priestley's "*Experiments and Observations on different Kinds of Air*;" besides making translations of works on Botany and Natural History.

SIR ROBERT GIFFORD.

SIR Robert Gifford is said to be a native of Exeter, in which city he was born in 1779. His mother was of a humble family, several of her relations having lived in menial situations in the neighbourhood of Exeter; his father was a grocer of that place, and died poor. By the aid of his two elder brothers, who succeeded to the business and carried it on successfully, Robert was enabled to pursue his studies, and to qualify himself for the bar. His early education he received from the well-known and unfortunate Dr. Halloran. For many years he was in very narrow circumstances, but by dint of perseverance he at length emerged into notice. The late Sir Vicary Gibbs, who was distantly related to him, is believed to have much contributed to bring him forward. It was principally, if not entirely, in the western circuit that the practice of Mr. Gifford lay. In 1819, however, somewhat to the surprise of the legal world, he was appointed to the office of attorney-general, on which occasion he was knighted. Sir Robert Gifford is a member of parliament for the borough of Eye, and displays equal talent in the senate and at the bar.

MR. WILLIAM GIFFORD.

THIS gentleman was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in the year 1757. His family was originally possessed of considerable property in the vicinity of his native place, but nearly the whole of it was dissipated by his grandfather and father, and the scanty remnant of it was wrested from his mother by his godfather, who either had, or pretended to have, advanced money to her. She died twelve months after her husband, when William, her eldest son, was not quite thirteen. For a while this worthy godfather placed the young Gifford at school, where



he learned to write and cipher, but he soon grew weary of the expense, and endeavoured to put him to the plough. Failing in this, he placed him on-board a coaster at Brixton, where Gifford remained about a year, till the murmurs of the people of Ashburton induced him to send the youth once more to school. Gifford made a rapid progress, and began to indulge a hope that at a future period he might be able to obtain the management of the school, the school-master being now old and infirm.

His scheme was frustrated by his godfather, who took him away to bind him apprentice to a shoe-maker, at which he worked till he was twenty years of age. About this time having produced some poetical trifles, they attracted the notice of a gentleman, (Mr. Cookesley,) who thought he saw much promise in the youth; and having, among his friends, procured a subscription, he bought out his indentures, and had him improved in writing and grammar. His assiduity and progress were so great, that his patron determined to send him to Exeter College, Oxford. About that time he commenced his translation of Juvenal. By accident he was introduced to the late Earl Grosvenor, who engaged him as tutor to his son, Lord Belgrave, whom he accompanied in two tours to the continent, and by whom he was finally placed in a state of independence. His first work was the "Baviad, published in 1794;" which was followed by "The Mæviad, published in 1796." Both of these were reprinted, with an epistle to Peter Pindar, and additions, and have passed through many editions. The "Epistle to Peter Pindar" occasioned a contest, which took place between the two poets in the shop of a bookseller. "The Satires of Juvenal" he did not publish until 1802, when they came out with notes, in quarto; they were succeeded by an "Examination of the Structures of the Critical Review on the Translation of Juvenal."

Mr. Gifford is said to have been one of the editors of the "Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner." He is now the acknowledged editor of the "Quarterly Review." He has also edited several works of esteemed authors, for the booksellers; as "Massinger's Plays, with Notes;" "Ben Jonson's Plays, with Notes;" &c.

By the interest of his pupil and patron, (the present Earl Grosvenor,) and in consequence of the warmth with which Mr. Gifford espoused the cause of Mr. Pitt, he was rewarded by the appointment of paymaster to the

Board of Gentlemen Pensioners, and he is also one of the comptrollers of the Lottery Office.

FATHER GIL

Is a native of Andalusia, of an obscure family. When very young he entered into the order of St. Francis, and soon distinguished himself by his talents for preaching, and by his superior knowledge and learning. He went rapidly through all the different ranks of his order till he arrived at that of provincial, which is nearly the highest. He went to Rome, in that capacity, for the nomination of a general for the minor brothers. When he returned from that capital he passed some time at the court of Spain, where he engaged much consideration on account of his literary talents and his eloquence as a preacher. He was named historiographer of the kingdom, and charged with continuing the History of Mariana. While he was occupied on that History, he was suspected of having written a pamphlet in which the Prince of the Peace was harshly treated, as well as her Majesty. In consequence of that accusation, the truth of which was not inquired into, Father Gil was arrested and imprisoned in the House of Correction at Seville, where vagabonds are confined. After having been detained there two years, he was released by a special order from the Prince of the Peace, who acknowledged to him, in a confidential letter, that he had discovered his innocence, in consequence of which the king restored to him the title of historiographer, though he must go to his convent and remain under the eye of his superiors, who were to overlook his conduct. It was, in 1808, at the epoch of the invasion, when he was turned of sixty, that Father Gil got out of prison, and he put himself at the head of the insurrection. He was named a member of the Junta at Seville, and secretary-general. On all occasions he acted with great ability and courage, was indefatigable, and displayed a promptitude and presence of mind in transacting business that could not have been expected from one of his habits of life.

The success of the battle of Baylen, by which the army of General Dupont fell into the power of the Spaniards, was in a great measure owing to the confidence which Father Gil inspired into the soldiers under General

Castanos. General Dumouriez, who knew Spain, was the person who drew up the plan of the Guerilla warfare, to neutralize the effect of the superior tactics of the French. The general sent a copy to Father Gil, who caused it to be put in execution, writing and dispersing at the same time able and energetic proclamations.

He also assisted greatly in every arrangement that tended to give success to the cause, went to the court of Sicily in the character of ambassador, and rendered important services there. He now lives in private life, honoured with the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen.

DAVIES GILBERT, ESQ.

Was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1789. He married a Miss Gilbert, and from her became possessed of a good fortune, for which he assumed the name of Gilbert, his name originally being Giddy. In 1804 he first obtained a seat in parliament for Helstone; but, since 1806, he has sat for Bodmin. Mr. Gilbert frequently speaks in the house, and for a time voted with opposition; but, latterly, he adheres to the ministerial side. He is a most active member of committees. Possessing a good portion of knowledge in philosophy and natural history, he was chosen one of the council of the Royal Society; and, when the office of president of that society was vacant by the death of the late Sir Joseph Banks, he was mentioned as one of the candidates to succeed him. The more popular claim of Sir Humphry Davy induced him, however, prudently to decline. He has written, "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question, 8vo. 1811."

Mr. G. is said to be one of the co-heirs to the barony of Sandys of the Vine, as being descended from a son of the attorney-general Noy.

DR. J. B. GILCHRIST

Is a native of North Britain, and was bred a surgeon. After finishing his professional education he went to India, and was long on the Bengal military establishment. There he acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustanee language, that he was appointed professor of it in the college

of Fort William. Having acquired an easy fortune, he returned to England. While residing in India he published several of the following works, "Hindustanee Grammar;" "Oriental Linguist, 4to." "English and Hindustanee Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to." "Anti-Jargonist, or Introduction to the Hindustanee, 8vo." "New Theory of Persian Verbs, 4to." "Nursi Benuzeet, an Hindustanee Romance, folio;" "The Stranger's Guide to the Hindustanee," and "British Indian Monitor, 8vo." Dr. Gilchrist is also the author of some political tracts. He now resides in London, and was recently appointed lecturer on the Hindustanee language by the East-India Company.

OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST, ESQ.

WAS born at Twickenham in March 1779, and is the son of a medical man who resided in that village. He was originally intended for the church, and passed two years at Magdalen College, Oxford. From college, however, he was removed, in consequence of an advantageous opportunity being offered for him to settle with a relation who was occupied in mercantile pursuits at Stamford in Lincolnshire. His relation died in 1798, and Mr. Gilchrist succeeded him. While engaged in business he continued to give a portion of his time to languages and to literature, and he acquired an extensive knowledge of the works of our old writers. In 1802 he was elected a fellow of the Antiquarian Society. Independent of his communications to the Monthly Mirror, Censura Literaria, and other periodicals, Mr. Gilchrist has published, "An Examination of the Charges of Ben Jonson's Enmity towards Shakspeare, 1808;" "The Poems of Bishop Corbet, with notes, and a Life of the Author, 1808;" "a Letter to William Gifford, esq. on Weber's edition of Ford's Plays;" and, we believe, some other works, to which his name is not prefixed.

JOHN GILLIES, LL.D.

Is a native of Aberdeen, in the county of Angus, born in 1750, and educated at the university of Glasgow. He came to London with the character of being a good Greek scholar, and with a competent stock of other



D. J. L. B.

learning. He was soon employed as tutor to a younger son of the Earl of Hopetoun, who is now, by the death of his elder brother, Earl of Hopetoun. With him he passed some years on the Continent; and, on his return, settled in London and married. Dr. G., we have been credibly informed, wrote the Geography called Guthrie's; but he, being at that time unknown in the literary world, the booksellers gave Guthrie a sum of money to lend his name. Several of Dr. Gillies' juvenile essays are to be found in periodical works. The first work to which we find his name, is a translation of the "Orations of Lysias and Isocrates, from the Greek, 1778." He was long employed on his great work, "The History of Ancient Greece till the Division of the Macedonian Empire," which at length appeared in 1786, and for which the booksellers gave him a very handsome price. It is highly esteemed; and, though it may not be fully equal to Mr. Mitford's, yet, being published complete, and on a smaller scale, it has sold much more extensively than its rival. His next production was, a "View of the Reign of Frederic II. of Prussia, with a Parallel between that Prince and Philip of Macedon, 1789." This was succeeded by "Aristotle's Ethics and Politics from the Greek, with notes, and an Analysis of the Speculative Works, 2 vols. 4to. 1801;" and a Supplement to the above, 1802. His last work is the "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus," 2 vol. 4to. 1807, which is, in fact, a continuation of his Grecian History. On the whole, he deservedly ranks high as a good Grecian and a correct historian. In the latter capacity his friends have found means to reward him, by procuring for him the appointment of historiographer for Scotland; in consequence of which, as he has now held it for several years, we hope to see soon some composition from his pen, illustrating a portion of the history of his native country. Dr. Gillies is the brother of Adam Gillies, who is one of the Lords of Session, and also one of the commissioners of the justiciary court of Scotland, and is therefore, from the ancient custom of the country, called Lord Gillies.

R. P. GILLIES, Esq.

Is the nephew of Dr. Gillies. His first work was published anonymously in 1813, and was intitled "Childe Alarique, a Poet's Rhapsody," with other poems. In the

following year he sent from the press "The Confessions of Sir Henry Longueville," a novel, in 2 volumes. Mr. Gillies is the translator of several of the scenes from German and Danish tragedies, which have been printed in Blackwood's Magazine, and are executed in such a masterly manner, that it is to be hoped that he will carry into effect his intention of translating a series of those dramas.

BARON DE GILLY

Was born in Languedoc in 1769, and at the beginning of the revolution went into the army, where, by his merit, he rose to the rank of general of division, and grand officer of the legion of honour. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he gave him the command of the second military division at Nîmes, where he was when Napoleon returned from Elba. As the king not only gave him a command, but made him chevalier de St. Louis, it was expected that he would remain faithful to his majesty; but, of all those who joined the standard of the emperor, none was so hostile to the Bourbons as General Gilly. When the Duke of Angouleme arrived at Nîmes, and wished to form an army to oppose to Napoleon, Gilly received an order to organize the volunteers, but he disobeyed his orders completely. He published proclamations against the royal family, and in favour of the emperor, laid the surrounding villages under contribution, ordered the royalists to be shot, pointed the cannon of the citadel of Montpellier against the town, and finally marched against the duke with the same forces that he had promised to lead to his assistance. His royal highness, finding himself betrayed on all sides, effected his retreat on Montelimart, and sent an officer to Gilly to make a convention with him, for permitting the prince to retire with the force he commanded. The convention was agreed upon, by which the prince was to have liberty to retire to Marseilles; but Gilly refused to sign, and the duke sent the Baron de Damas to conclude another convention, allowing him to embark at the port of Cette. This was done; but Gilly violated it, and the duke was kept prisoner six days. Even after Napoleon fell the second time, Gilly had those persons shot who ventured to hoist the white flag; he boasted that he had killed two hundred rebels on the 28th and 30th of June. He tried afterwards

to vindicate himself to the king, but he found it much wiser and easier to go off clandestinely to the United States of America, where he now resides.

COLONEL GILMOUR

Is a man of considerable merit, originally bred in a subordinate situation in the artillery ; but, having distinguished himself by his superior talents, he deservedly obtained a commission in a West-India regiment. Having made a proposition to the patriotic agent in London to raise a corps of artillery, his services were accepted of, and he had influence sufficient to obtain cannon and stores to the amount of 35,000*l.* under the guarantee of Signor Mendez. He sailed on-board the *Britannia*, but, on his arrival at Grenada, there were only five of his officers remaining, they having broken up the establishment. Notwithstanding this, he proceeded on-board of Admiral Brion's ship, although unattended by any of his followers who had accompanied him from England.

Colonel Gilmour was well received, and now commands the artillery at Margarita, with the rank annexed to his name.

S. MELCHIOR GIOIA

Was born at Placentia in 1760, and bred to the church. His favourite study in his youth was mathematics, which led to a connexion with Fontana, professor of that science in the university of Padua. When the French attacked Italy in 1796, a prize was offered to the person who would give the best solution of the question, "Which of all the five forms of government is the most likely to render Italy happy?" The solution of M. Gioia was crowned at Milan, but the Duke of Parma, considering him as a revolutionist, threw him into prison. Bonaparte demanded his liberty, which the duke not venturing to refuse, he was released, and became secretary to the Grand Legislative Council of the Cisalpine Republic. He soon found that office disagreeable, and resigned, and became one of the conductors of the "*Cisalpine Monitor*." He was imprisoned by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, and remained in confinement till released a second time

by Bonaparte, when he occupied himself in the study of political economy, and publishing works on that subject. He wrote a number of political pamphlets favourable to the views of Napoleon, and consequently the English were attacked in his pamphlets with peculiar rancour. He has written several statistical works, and is now employed on one of that kind, comprising the whole of Italy. He has also published, in two volumes, "A Treatise on General Economy."

M. PETER GIRARD,

A FRENCH civil engineer, belonging to the department of roads and bridges. He was born at Caen in 1765, and in 1792 obtained a prize from the Academy of Sciences for a paper on the Construction of Sluices. In 1798, he was with the expedition to Egypt, and published, in the "Memoirs on Egypt," several curious papers relative to the Measurement of Land, and the Agriculture and Land-tax in that Country. In "the Egyptian Decad," vol. iii. there is a very curious paper, written by Girard, on the Agriculture and Commerce of Said; and in the first volume an interesting memoir on the Manner of Cultivation and Produce of Land in the Province of Damietta. He was appointed manager of the canal of the Ourcq, near Paris, in 1802, and in 1815 was chosen a member of the Institute. He has published "An Analytical Treatise on the Resistance of Solids, and of Solids of equal Resistance; to which is joined a Series of New Experiments on the Force and Elasticity of Oak and Fir Timber." (The Institute considered this as the best work on the subject.) "An Essay on the Motion of Running Water; and the Figure to be given to the Channels in which it runs;" "A General Description of the Canal of the Ourcq;" and a translation from the English of "Mr. Smeaton's Experiments on Wind and Water." Another GIRARD is professor of the Veterinary School at Alfort, and has published a treatise on domestic animals.

COUNT STANISLAUS GIRARDIN

Was born in 1768, and is the son of the Marquis de Girardin, the friend and protector of Rousseau. He was

a member of the Legislative Assembly, and is said, but untruly, to have supported the decree which abolished the titles of sire and majesty, in conformity to the opinions of Rousseau, in which he had been educated. M. Girardin, in fact, belonged to that which was termed the constitutional party, or that which was friendly to a limited monarchy. During the whole time that he sat in the assembly, he was a strenuous defender of the constitution of 1791. After the king was dethroned, he took no part among the French legislators. During the tyranny of Robespierre, he was imprisoned for a considerable period. After Bonaparte was raised to the consulship, Girardin became a member of the tribunate, in which quality he had a violent altercation with Benjamin Constant, relative to the project for the reduction of justices of the peace; and with Carion de Nisas, who ventured to attack the character of Rousseau. Having in early life been in the army, he entered it again while the army intended to invade England was encamped at Boulogne. He entered as captain of the 4th regiment of the line, served in Italy, obtained there the rank of colonel, was raised to be a brigadier-general in 1808, and took a part in the first Spanish campaigns. He was chosen a member of the legislative body in 1809, but quitted that assembly in 1812, and was appointed prefect of the Lower Seine. In 1814, he adhered to the deposition of Napoleon, and the king made him a knight of St. Louis. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Girardin was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Louis restored to him the prefectship of the Lower Seine, but soon dismissed him, a circumstance not to be wondered at, as Girardin was not a man who would sacrifice to a place the liberties of his country. In 1819, he was again employed for a short time in the Côte d'Or, and again dismissed. In the same year he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and he has uniformly proved himself to be the defender of the rights of the people.

M. GIRAUD,

A LITERARY man, who, under the Directory, was chief of the office that superintended the public journals, in which office he conducted himself with much tolerance and moderation. He has written a number of works,

among which are, "The Political and Commercial Advantages that may be derived to France from the Colony of Guiana, drawn up from the Papers of a Colonist;" "The Campaign of Paris in 1814," which went through six editions; "A History of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June 1815, or End of the Political Life of Napoleon Bonaparte;" and "Beauties of the History of Italy, or Abridgment of the Italian Annals." He has likewise written in many of the public journals.

DR. GIRDLESTONE.

THIS gentleman is a native of Holt, in Norfolk, and was born in 1758. For the last thirty years he has practised as a physician, and has acquired high reputation at Norwich. In his professional capacity, Dr. Girdlestone has been, under various signatures, a copious contributor to the medical journals, and has published "Essays on the Hepatitis and Spasmodic Affections in India, 1787;" and "A Case of Diabetes, with an Historical Sketch of that Disease, 1799." He is also an excellent classical scholar, and has given to the world a translation of Anacreon, which, though it is not equal to Moore's, has very considerable merit, and has passed through three or four editions.

M. GIRODET TRIOSON,

A CELEBRATED historical painter, born at Paris in 1770. When very young he was sent to Rome as a pensioner of government. His most famous paintings are, "A Scene during the Deluge," "Atala at the Tomb," and "Endymion." "Napoleon receiving the Keys of Vienna" is also a very fine picture. He received in 1817 the decoration of the order of St. Michael. At a sitting of the Institute in the same year, M. Girodet read a paper on "The Originality of the Art of Design," in which he shewed with great ability at what point the *bizarre* commences. His taste, his knowledge of the subject, and his execution, are remarkably great.

REV. T. GISBORNE,

PERPETUAL curate of Barton-under-Needwood in Staffordshire, is a man of independent fortune, and a very



Rev. & Thomas Gistine M.

distinguished moral writer. Most of his works have gone through several editions. They are, "The Principles of Moral Philosophy," 8vo.; "Inquiry into the Duties of Man in the higher and middle Classes of Society in Great Britain," 2 vols. 1791; "Walks in a Forest," a poem, 1796; "Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex," 1796; "Poems, Sacred and Moral," 8vo. 1798; "A familiar Survey of the Christian Religion, and of History connected with the same," 1799; "Ode to the Memory of William Cooper, esq." 1800; and several sermons.

Mr. Gisborne's moral writings have been received by the public with warm approbation. In his sermons and theological works he leans towards methodism. He is a strenuous advocate for the Bible societies.

COUNT GIULAY,

AN Austrian general, who commanded with great reputation from the beginning to the end of the French revolution. To give his military history would be to recapitulate the most part of the remarkable events that took place in Germany and Italy, and in the campaign of 1814. He was particularly active and successful during the whole of the campaign of 1813, and entered France by the way of Switzerland at the head of the third corps of the Austrian army; and he distinguished himself particularly, in conjunction with the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, at Bar-sur-Aube, when they attacked and defeated a part of the old guards, reckoned the best troops of France, and that boast of never surrendering. He continued to advance with equal success, and was at the surrender of Paris in 1814. In 1815, he was at the head of the Austrian corps which entered Burgundy, and was for a long time stationed in that quarter.

PRINCE GIUSTINIANI,

THIS nobleman was born in 1762. Though he had held offices under the papal government, he was in his heart a friend to freedom; and accordingly, when the Roman republic was established in 1798, he was chosen by his fellow citizens as their ambassador to the French Directory. Since then he has filled several high stations in his

own country, and has resided several times at Paris, in which city he sold his family gallery of statues and paintings. When Napoleon united Rome to the French empire, the prince was elected candidate to the Conservative Senate; and, in 1813, he was appointed chamberlain to Prince Borghese. He is now governor of one of the papal provinces.

FRANCIS GLADWIN, ESQ.

Is a gentleman who has long resided in India, and has published several works, all of which relate to the history or languages of the East. When the college of Fort William was instituted, he and two other eminent orientalists undertook, at the desire of the Marquis Wellesley, the temporary superintendence of the Persian department; and, during a retirement of four years at Patna, he prepared for the press several of the Persian classics, among which was "The Ghulistan." This he published at Calcutta in 1806; but the others did not appear. Mr. Gladwin translated the "Ayeen Akbery," 1777; "Narrative of Transactions in Bengal," 1788; "The Memoirs of Khojeh Abdulkurrcem," 1788; "The Pundnameh," 1788; and "The Tales of a Parrot." He is also the author of "The History of Hindostan during the Reigns of Jahangir Shah, &c. &c." 1788; "The Persian Moonshee;" and a "Dissertation on the Rhetoric, Prosody, and Rhyme of the Persians," 1800.

DR. GLEIG.

THIS reverend divine is a bishop of the Scotch episcopal church, and is honourably known for his scientific attainments. What his merits are as a man of science may be judged from the circumstance of his having been highly thought of by the late Bishop Horsley and Professor Robinson, and of his having been entrusted with the publishing of their posthumous works. Dr. Gleig was the editor of a supplementary volume to Dr. Johnson's works, of the last six volumes of the third edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica;" of the supplement, in two volumes, to that work, and of a new edition of "Stackhouse's History of the Bible." He is also the author of "Occasional Sermons," in one volume; "A Charge delivered at

Stonchaven;" and "Bonaparte and Benhadad delineated, in two Sermons." He has contributed largely to the "British Critic" and the "Anti-Jacobin Review."

LORD GLENBERVIE

Is the son of John Douglas, Esq. of Fechil, Aberdeenshire. Mr. Douglas was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and, as we are informed, was originally intended for a physician. He changed his intention, and came to London, where he studied the law, and was in due time called to the bar. Mr. D. like most young barristers, applied himself to a particular branch of the profession. He attended the committees of the House of Commons on election affairs, constituted by Mr. Grenville's bill; and in 1777 published a "History of the Cases of controverted Elections determined during the Fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain," 4 vols. 8vo., which reached a second edition in 1802. This work brought him into note, and some practice in election concerns. He then relinquished those reports to younger barristers, and published "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench in the 19th, 20th, and 21st George III. folio, 1782."

Mr. Douglas continued at the bar till he had the good fortune to marry Lady Ann North, daughter of the prime minister, which introduced him into political life. He was made a king's counsel, nominated to a variety of offices in succession, introduced into parliament, and appointed, by the interest of his father-in-law, to be chief secretary in Ireland, and afterwards a commissioner of the treasury. The former appointment entitled him, as a customary compliment, to be introduced into the privy council of both kingdoms. He resided some years in Ireland, and, in 1801, was created a peer of that kingdom, by the title of Baron Glenbervie. He has since enjoyed several lucrative places, namely, that of joint paymaster of the army, then, in 1803, surveyor-general of the king's woods and forests, which he resigned in 1805, and was re-appointed in 1807. He is at present a commissioner for the affairs of India, and acted for some time as vice-president of the Board of Trade, or committee of privy council for the affairs of the plantations. He has secured to himself a clear pension of 2000*l.* per annum.

which attaches whenever he is not in possession of a place of that value. By Lady Anne, who is deceased, he had one son, who distinguished himself by writing "A Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Greeks," and sat in parliament for the family borough of Banbury, but who died about two years ago.

ABBÉ GLEY,

AN ecclesiastic of the Roman Catholic faith, was born in 1760. In his younger days, he applied chiefly to the education of youth, and also to studying and investigating the old French and German languages, as they were spoken and written in the middle ages. Soon after the beginning of the revolution, he was obliged to join the army under General Davoust. After the peace of Tilsit he was sent into Poland, together with other French agents, on a mission which brought him into a connexion with some of the principal political characters in that country. He returned to France in 1813, when he was made principal of the College of St. Die, (in the Vosges,) and then of that of Alençon, which place he still occupies. He has published "A French and German Grammar, for the Use of Schools;" "A Notice on the most Ancient Literary Monument of the Language spoken by the Franks;" and "The Language and Literature of the Ancient Franks." In this latter work, the subject is treated in a very able and interesting manner by the author, he having occupied more than twenty years examining all the great libraries of France and Germany, with the greatest care. He is likewise the author of "A Journey in Germany and Poland, with Notes of the Embassy of M. de Pradt to Warsaw;" and "An Essay on the Elements of Philosophy, in French and Latin." P. has long announced a "History of Poland," on which he is now occupied.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

THIS reverend dignitary is the Honourable Henry Ryder, D.D. brother of Earl Harrowby. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; his first preferment in the church was the rectory of Lutterworth, and the next the deanery of Wells, both which he holds in *commendam* with the bishopric of Gloucester, to which he was promoted in 1815. His lordship has published nothing more than three Sermons.



W Read Sc

(1) Duke of Gloucester. -

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

THE late Duke of Gloucester, the brother of George III. having privately married the widow of the Earl of Waldegrave, was the cause of bringing in and passing the act called the Royal Marriage Act. The Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the present duke, are the only surviving issue of that marriage. As, on account of their union being disapproved of, the duke and duchess were not received at court, they repaired to Italy, and lived there for some years. The present duke was born at Rome. His father, however, returning to England, brought his children with him, and the young prince was educated by Dr. Walsby of Bennet's College. Afterwards, when he was entered of Cambridge, Dr. Beadon was his tutor. He, like his father, became a military man, and successively passed through the inferior ranks till he rose to the rank of field-marshal. In 1796 he was appointed colonel of the third regiment of foot-guards, and has the merit of having abolished in that regiment the odious practice of flogging. About the same year he was appointed to the head of the staff in Lancashire. His highness has made one campaign; it was in the expedition to Holland, where he commanded a division. The duke succeeded his father in 1805; and, when the ministry called the Talents were in place, Lord Henry Petty then Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved that his allowance should be increased to 14,000*l.* a-year. In politics the duke has generally voted with the Whigs; and, in the late affair of the queen's trial, he acted a truly independent part, and supported her as a much injured and oppressed woman. In 1816 he married his first cousin, the Princess Mary; and, with respect to that event, an anecdote is circulated which is much to his honour,—that he expressly stipulated, that the bestowing that lady on him was in no respect to control his political conduct. The Duke of Gloucester, with only a moderate income, has always kept himself out of debt; and, indeed, the uniform correctness of his conduct entitles him to praise. He has lately acted much in public life. To the African Institution and St. Patrick's Charity he has been particularly attentive, of the former he is president. His highness is chancellor of the University of Cambridge, ranger of Bagshot Park, K.G. and K.G.C. of the Bath.

COUNT GNEISENAU

Is a native of Prussia, and is one of the most able generals of the age. He was in the latter campaign chief of the staff under Marshal Prince Blucher, and is supposed to have been the planner of all those movements by which the prince obtained any success, Blucher himself being generally believed not to have been well acquainted with the higher branches of tactics. Count Gneisenau shared in the victory of Waterloo, and the King of Prussia, on sending him the order of the Black Eagle, taken amongst the baggage of Napoleon, created him a lieutenant field-marshal. He was afterwards made a minister-of-state by the King of Prussia, and assisted at the negotiations in Paris in 1815; and, after the peace was concluded, he commanded the Prussian army that was stationed on the Rhine. His name being often mentioned by M. Schmaltz, in his Memoirs of the Secret Societies in Germany, the general demanded an enquiry into his conduct, which the king did not think proper to grant. He has lately retired from the service, on account of bad health.

DON MANUEL GODOI,

PRINCE of the Peace, was born at Badajoz, in 1764, of a noble though decayed and poor family. He was a second son, and went to Madrid when young, in company with his elder brother, in order to seek their fortunes. He had all the advantages generally possessed by a hero of romance, a fine tall figure, a most agreeable voice, a countenance highly interesting, and a great talent for playing on the guitar. When he first arrived at Madrid he lived very retired; but, by degrees, he and his brother Louis made such friends as obtained them admission into the body-guards of his Majesty. For a long time, however, they were compelled to live on their pay, which is a *picette* a day, or tenpence of English money; and Manuel, afterwards the richest subject perhaps in Europe, was often obliged to remain in bed while the only shirt he had was being washed.

The best friend of Godoi at that time was the keeper of an eating-house, who, being a lover of music, gave him credit for his dinners for more than a year, or, more truly speaking, accepted in payment some *boleros* or *seguidillas*,

which Don Manuel sung exquisitely, accompanying them with the guitar.

Such was the situation of Don Manuel, when his brother became acquainted with a chamber-maid of the queen, who thought she should please her Majesty by making her hear a song from her amiable musician. The queen granted access to Louis Godoi, and he performed before her Majesty, who was highly delighted. Anxious to bring forward Manuel, to whom he was tenderly attached, he exclaimed, on the queen praising his talent for music, "Ah! madam, what would your majesty say if you were to hear my brother!" The queen immediately ordered Manuel to be sent for, and from that moment he became a favourite. The king heard so much of the musical talent of Godoi, that he desired to hear him, and was equally pleased. The king spoke to him several times, and Godoi answered with address, and his majesty then resolved on the promotion of the man who, in the end, was to bring such shame and ruin on him and his family. The rapidity of his advancement was such as could take place only at the court of a weak monarch like Charles IV. He might be supposed to be too ignorant to fill the places to which he was raised, but the queen took care to have him informed of the court intrigues, and of the way to conduct himself; besides, he had naturally an engaging address, and a facility of expression, which frequently passes for ability. Above all, he had a great turn for intrigue, so that very soon he was not only capable to act the part chosen for him, but he was a most able master for conducting others and deceiving all. The king was soon as much under the influence of Godoi as others; and, whatever the favourite wanted, or wished, was granted.

The part which Spain acted with regard to the French Revolution has been highly blamed, but Godoi, who was a member of the cabinet, was, in the beginning, not to blame. He was for attacking France at the time that she was undisciplined and unprepared, but his advice was overruled by the resistance of the Count d'Aranda, who, though he prevailed in the council, was soon disgraced, and Godoi was made prime minister and created Duke d'Alcudia. War was afterwards declared by the Convention, and Spain was attacked. After, however, a contest of two years, Godoi concluded a peace with the republic in 1795. This measure was approved of by his sovereign, who rewarded him with the title of Prince of the Peace,

made him a grandee of Spain of the first class, and knight of the Golden Fleece, and gave him an estate of 60,000 piastres yearly. Those honours had the effect of making the object of them forget himself, and act in a manner which humiliated the haughty Spanish nobility, created many enemies to himself, and excited disaffection to the throne. Not contented with making peace with France, he entered into a treaty offensive and defensive with that republic, the first consequence of which was, that England became the enemy of Spain, whose commerce was entirely destroyed, and connexion with South America intercepted. The precious metals no longer arrived regularly from Mexico and Peru; and, at the same time, the expences occasioned by the war were enormous. These circumstances occasioned great discontent, but every avenue to the king was intercepted, so that he knew nothing of the actual state of affairs. The palace of Godoi became the centre of all that was rich and luxurious in Spain; and, amongst the enemies which the ostentatious display and proud carriage of the favourite excited was the Prince of Asturias, the heir to the throne, now Ferdinand VII. Godoi, however, set all at defiance. He had the prince surrounded by his emissaries, and made him a sort of prisoner in his own palace.

In disposing of places, Godoi frequently paid little regard to merit. The price generally was favours from the female relations of the supplicants. The greatest beauty in Spain was Mademoiselle Tudo, the daughter of an officer who had gone to Madrid to solicit some reward for past services. The father had in vain sought for an audience during six months, but, being advised to go accompanied by his daughter, he was immediately admitted, and soon after made governor of the royal palace called the *Retiro*. Godoi became a constant visitor, and the young lady knew so well how to improve the occasion, that the Prince of the Peace married her privately. The reality of the marriage was never disputed, though its validity was not equally certain.

Godoi now connected himself still more closely with the French ambassador; and, in such a state was the government of Spain, that he might even, in case of necessity, have braved the displeasure of his own sovereign. The only ineffectual attempt that Godoi made to draw his master into the views of France, was when he wished him to declare war against Portugal. In one instance, at least,



Godoy
Prince de la Paix

Godoi acted in a way which deserves to be praised. Though he durst not venture to abolish the Inquisition, he treated the grand Inquisitor with ridicule, set at liberty those whom he had imprisoned, and threw the papers respecting the proceedings against them into the fire. When the prince found that he could not prevail on the king to make war against Portugal, he gave in his resignation as prime minister, still preserving all his influence over their majesties. Don Saavedra, a nobleman of talents and of integrity, succeeded ; but, as he displeased Godoi, he was soon dismissed, though he engaged the good opinion of the nation, and the confidence of his majesty. Don Urquijo, who had been educated in England, succeeded Saavedra ; and, as he had some influence with the queen, and differed in his political views from the favourite, he made some complaints of which Godoi was soon informed. Godoi, however, pretended not to know any thing of them, but invited the minister to dinner, and there obliged him to give in his resignation, after having occupied the situation two years. Don Pedro Cevallos, a relation of Godoi, replaced the minister, and thus Godoi found it more easy to manage the affairs of the state.

The king, still thinking that he had not done enough for his favourite, resolved to marry him to one of his own family, a cousin, the daughter of his uncle the infant Don Louis, by a secret marriage with Donna Valabriga, a lady of high rank. To palliate this alliance, the genealogists were commanded to make out a pedigree for Godoi, tracing him from the Mexican Emperor Montezuma ; and, it was spread abroad in public, that there was no disgrace in an alliance between a cousin of his majesty and a direct descendant of the Emperor of Mexico. Two cardinals refused to bless the marriage with the princess on account of the former marriage of Godoi with Madame Tudo, and they were banished the kingdom, because they had honour, conscience, and fortitude. Cardinal Semanat, who was patriarch of the Indies, was more complaisant, and married Godoi to the princess in the presence of the king, queen, and royal family, the favourite having previously been made grand cross of the order of Charles III. The princess was only fifteen years of age, and possessed of many excellent qualities, besides being of a most amiable disposition. Madam Tudo, who had till then remained ignorant of the intentions of her faithless husband, when she learnt what had been done, ran, as if mad, to

Godoi's palace, and forced her way into his apartments, exclaiming, "He is my husband, the father of my children; I demand justice of God and of man. Godoi, whom she sought every where, escaped through the garden. The unfortunate lady fainted, and recovered in a state of delirium, so that she could not be removed home till next day. A few days afterwards, however, Godoi reconciled matters by pleading necessity, and that he had acted in consequence of orders from the king.

At that time Bonaparte, then First Consul, being resolved to invade Portugal, sent his brother Lucian to Madrid as ambassador. The Prince of the Peace received him with the greatest cordiality, and immediately the most intimate connexion was established between them, Godoi devoting himself entirely to the political views of Bonaparte. The king was at last prevailed upon to go to war with Portugal, under pretence of that power having furnished assistance to England, the common enemy. Godoi was named general-in-chief of the army, and General Urutia was requested to take the command under him, but he had the honour and firmness to refuse, and was banished in consequence to Biscay, where he soon after died from vexation. The campaign of Portugal opened in 1800, and was so short in duration, that 8000 men, sent by France, had not even time to arrive to give assistance. It finished with taking possession of the Duchy of Olivenza. The Portuguese were defeated almost without resistance; and it is believed that they had orders not to make any. The Princess Charlotte of Portugal wrote a very affecting letter to the king her father, who sent an order to Godoi to cease hostilities. Obligated to obey, Godoi concluded peace, but on very hard conditions; and, amongst other things, the Princess Charlotte was obliged to give up her diamonds, which, or the produce of which, were divided between Godoi and Lucian Bonaparte. Lucian then quitted Madrid loaded with riches and honours, and Godoi augmented his income 100,000 piastres a-year, was named generalissimo of the Spanish armies of Spain by land and sea, and had a guard of honour to attend his person.

At that time Spain had purchased her neutrality at a high price, and by making such sacrifices as were ruinous to the kingdom, yet still that neutrality was of no long duration. The English broke it by capturing four frigates belonging to Spain, which were laden with treasure. A war followed, which terminated by the total destruction

of the Spanish navy, at the battle of Trafalgar. Napoleon then demanded troops from Spain, to assist him in the north of Europe ; but Godoi, who was offended with some neglect he had experienced from the emperor, issued in the king's name a proclamation, calling on the Spaniards to arm in defence of their country. Godoi, however, sent at the same time Don Eugene Izquierdo, one of his confidants, to Paris, who commenced negotiations with Murat, then Duke of Berg, the result of which was, that 16,000 Spaniards were to be sent to assist France in the north, under the orders of the Marquis de Romana. Godoi became now the servile instrument of Napoleon ; and, by his intrigues and slanders directed against the Prince of Asturias, made the king believe that his son wished to usurp the throne. The weak old king was persuaded to arrest his son ; but this rigour, which was well known to originate with Godoi, so incensed the whole of the nation against him, that he found it necessary for his personal safety to procure the enlargement of the prince, and act the part of mediator between him and his father ; but one of the conditions was, that the prince's household should be completely new modelled, and he took care to fill it with his own creatures, so that the prince's actions were all watched and known to the favourite.

It was about this time, (October 1807,) that Don Izquierdo, as ambassador of Spain, and General Duroc, acting for Napoleon, signed at Fontainebleau a treaty for the division of Portugal between France and Spain. By that treaty Godoi was to have, as an independant sovereignty, the provinces of Algarve and Alentejo. In all this Godoi was the dupe of the emperor, whose views were directed to becoming master of both Spain and Portugal. It was for that purpose that he first marched a French army into Spain, on pretence of assisting her against Portugal ; and then obtained the 16,000 Spaniards to assist in the north of Europe, that Spain might be the less able to resist ; and for that he now made this partition treaty, which would give him the means of marching an army into the heart of Spain. It was not till a large French army actually entered the Spanish territories that the king and queen were seriously alarmed. Godoi also perceived too late the error which he had committed, and he was terror-struck, and his dreams of greatness vanished. He applied to Murat, then French ambassador at Madrid, for an explanation of what was intended, but received an

evasive answer. When the king himself afterwards demanded why such a French army entered Spain, Murat replied that it was to enforce the treaty of Fontainebleau, at the same time assuring his Majesty, that he might always depend on the friendship of Napoleon. After that assurance Godoi thought it best to receive the French as friends, but the arrival of Don Izquierdo from Paris soon dissipated the illusion that still remained. Godoi conducted the ambassador immediately to his Majesty. The consternation visible in the countenances of both soon communicated itself to the whole court. Izquierdo did not bring any message directly from Napoleon, but said that it had been insinuated to him, with a view that he should repeat it, that the king would do wisely to follow the example of the royal family of Portugal, and embark for South America. It was then that Godoi saw in their full extent the blunders which he had committed, and, fearing the fury of the populace, he wished to hasten an event which he supposed to be inevitable; he therefore urged the departure of the royal family with all possible despatch. The preparations for such a journey struck the people of Madrid with consternation. The king sent for the Prince of the Asturias, and told him his resolution. Ferdinand, in great consternation, said to the guards and gentlemen in waiting, as he left the palace, "We are ruined! my father, deceived by Godoi, wants to make us quit Spain and go to America." Those words were instantly repeated all through Madrid, both amongst the people and the soldiers; and, at one in the morning, when the royal carriages were ready near the palace, the servants who were carrying the most precious articles were stopped by the guards, who were determined even to prevent their Majesties from passing. While the king and queen remained prisoners in their own palace, all eyes were turned to Godoi, who was considered as the primary cause of the ruin that was likely to ensue. On the 17th of March, 1808, an immense crowd assailed the palace of Godoi, with cries of "Long live the king! Long live the queen! Death to Godoi!" A number of the king's guards came at the head of the people to attack their ancient companion; and, the guards of Godoi attempting to resist, a hundred and twenty of them were massacred on the spot. The multitude then entered the palace, searching every where for the object of their fury, who escaped from a window over the roofs of some adjoining houses, and

concealed himself in a garret, accompanied only by one of his attendants. The populace, finding the object of their hatred and vengeance had escaped, broke all the furniture, and conveyed gold in ingots, jewels, and plate of immense value, to the mint, with scrupulous exactness. All the houses near were searched, but in vain; till, about six hours after, Godoi being in great pain from hunger and thirst, his attendant ventured out to procure him some water and food. He was recognized and compelled to discover his master, who was dragged through the street by a multitude determined on his destruction; but, not satisfied with merely putting him to death, they were delayed in the execution of their design by devising means of torture, and their cruelty proved the saving of the miserable man's life. The king and queen, who had been very uneasy concerning the fate of their favourite, learned that he had fallen into the hands of his enemies. They no sooner knew his danger than they begged their son, who had been proclaimed king the night before, to save Godoi, and he immediately obeyed. He found Godoi in a terrible situation. His clothes were torn to rags, his hair was pulled out by the roots, his face was covered with blood and disfigured by blows, and he had received two stabs of a sword or bayonet in the breast. At the sight of the prince all violence ceased, and Godoi on his knees implored clemency. Ferdinand addressed the multitude, and said, "My friends, go away; Godoi shall be put in a place of security. He is possessed of important secrets, which he will reveal to me." No more was wanting. The people retired in an instant, and without a murmur. Godoi was the only object of their vengeance. Madam Tudo, who had apprehensions, was never molested; on the contrary, some of the people went to her residence to give her protection, lest others more violent should attempt to do her an injury. Godoi was put in prison, where he remained till he was claimed by Napoleon. The fall of Godoi gave the greatest pleasure through the whole of Spain; there were public rejoicings, and the bells were rung on the occasion.

Napoleon claimed Godoi because he had occasion for his aid in the scene that was to be acted at Bayonne; but it was not till the French army was far advanced in Spain, and Murat had threatened vengeance, that he was delivered up to an officer of the French emperor, who immediately sent him to Bayonne under an escort. He was

soon followed by the king and queen, and assisted Napoleon in all the transactions that took place there. He particularly exerted himself to persuade the king and queen that Spain was not unless protected by the emperor, and that it would be lost by civil war while it was attacked by France from without. The too credulous king believed him, and trusted to the abdication of his son. Godoi finished his career of artifice and crooked politics by assisting Duroc to draw up the treaty between Charles IV. and Napoleon, by which the latter became King of Spain.

Godoi had been made to believe, till he had rendered this last service, that he would have the sovereignty of that part of Portugal which was assigned to him by the treaty of Fontainebleau; but Napoleon kept none of his promises, and abandoned the traitor after he had reaped the benefit of the treason. Godoi followed the king and queen to Rome, where he superintended the household. His immense wealth was all lost to him. He is computed to have saved about a hundred millions of piastres, or twenty millions sterling, amassed in twelve years.

By letters from Rome, in 1816, it appears that the Queen of Spain was more than ever attached to Godoi. He had by the Princess of Bourbon, whom he married, and who remained at Toledo with her mother, a daughter, who was called Duchess of Alcudia. Madame Tudo, who likewise remained in Spain, and who persisted in maintaining that she was his real wife, had by him several children. Besides those, he had, by a lady with whom he lived openly at Rome, and whom he got created Countess of Castello-Fiel, two sons whom the queen treated with peculiar kindness. The Prince of the Peace took care to fill the household of the king with his relations and creatures. His father, the Duke d'Almadovar, was grand equerry. His consin-german, the Marchioness of Villena, was grand mistress to the queen, and she is now married to the Chevalier de Vargas, the Spanish ambassador at Rome.

WILLIAM GODWIN, ESQ.

Is the son of a dissenting minister, and was himself designed for the same profession. He had of course the usual education given to him; and, when very young, was observed by his master to be possessed of consider-



William Godwin Esq.

able talents. After quitting school he went to Norwich, and was thence removed to the dissenting college at Hoxton, near London, where he was five years under the tuition of those two excellent men, Dr. Rees and the late Dr. Kippis. Mr. Godwin was regularly entered into the dissenting church in 1778, and preached near London, whence he removed to take charge of a congregation at Stowmarket, in Suffolk. He adopted the opinions of Calvin, although his teachers held the doctrines of Arminius. In 1782 he removed to London, resolving to trust to literature for a subsistence. His first publication was, "Sketches of History, in six Sermons," which appeared in 1784. We are credibly informed that he had the conducting of the "New Annual Register," at a small, but certain, annual income. In the historical part of that work he had occasion to treat of the affairs of the United Provinces, at the time that the Dutch first endeavoured to throw off the yoke of the Stadtholder; and the sketch which he wrote for the Register he enlarged and published, under the title of "The Political Events of the United Provinces;" a work of considerable merit. Mr. G. was, in 1782, a strictly orthodox dissenting divine; but in 1792 we find him appear as the author of "Political Justice," in which he inculcated some doctrines both on religion and politics, which gave great offence. This work placed him at the head of a new sect, which was, however, not very numerous, nor did it last long. Indeed, Mr. Godwin himself helped much to destroy it, by recanting in a second edition many of his first principles. Yet that candour which induced him openly to recant erroneous opinions cannot be too highly praised. In 1794 his novel of "Caleb Williams," came from the press; a work of very considerable merit, but open to many objections. In the same year the state trials came on, when Judge Eyre delivered a most unconstitutional charge to the grand jury, which they however were so pleased with, that they requested the judge to publish it; a request with which he was weak enough to comply. This afforded Mr. Godwin an opportunity to answer it in a pamphlet, under the title of "Cursory Strictures," &c. in which the judge's opinions were severely handled. In 1796 he published a volume of miscellaneous Essays, under the title of the "Inquirer." Both his great works soon reached a third edition. Mr. Godwin, in his "Political Justice," had

spoken much against the marriage state; yet, in 1797, he was seduced into wedlock by the charms of the amiable Mrs. Woolstonecraft. She was soon torn from him by death, and he published her memoirs, a work which exposed the lady and her biographer to much severity of censure. In 1799 he published "St. Leon, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century, 4 vols. 12mo." In 1801 Mr. Godwin brought on the stage, "Antonio, a Tragedy," but it did not succeed; and finding that dramatic writing was not his forte, he made no further attempt of the same kind till 1804, when his "Falkener, a Tragedy," had no better success. In 1801 he published, "Thoughts on Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon, being a reply to the attacks of Dr. Parr, Mr. Mackintosh, and others." His name now stood high in the literary world, and Mr. since Sir Richard Phillips engaged him to write a life of Chaucer, for which he paid him very liberally. It appeared in 1803, under the title of "The History of the Life and Age of Geoffrey Chaucer, 3 vols. 4to." In this work, Mr. Godwin has borrowed much from Stowe's "Survey of London," but has contrived to give us a most entertaining account of the manners and customs of Chaucer's age. Mr. Godwin, having lost his first wife, married again. He was now induced to open a shop in Skinner-street, as a juvenile bookseller, from which he has sent into the world many useful books of education, of which he is the author, under the name of Edward Baldwin, esq. His other acknowledged works are "Fleetwood, or the New Man of Feeling," a novel, 1805; "An Essay on Sepulchres," 1809; "The Lives of Edward and John Phillips, 1815;" "Letter of Verax, on the Assumed Grounds of the Present War," 1815; Mandeville, a Tale of the Seventeenth Century," 1817; and, recently, a masterly exposure of the folly of Mr. Malthus's "Theory of Population."

M. GOERRES,

AUTHOR of a Mythology and some other works in German, was director of the schools at Coblenz, where he edited, in 1818 and 1819, the "Rhenish Mercury," which was suppressed, and the author imprisoned, in consequence of his principles being offensive to the despotic Prussian sovereigns. M. Goerres is also the author of an excellent work on the political state of Germany.



Goethe

BARON GOETHE,

ONE of the most celebrated of the German writers, was born at Frankfort on the Main, in 1749. His father, who was a distinguished lawyer, gave his son a good education. Young Goethe studied law at Leipsig, and took the degree of doctor at Strasbourg. In 1771 he settled at Wetzlar, to practise in the Imperial Chamber. It was there that he witnessed the tragical event that gave rise to his work, intituled, "The Sorrows of Werter;" the great success of that work, which, on its first appearance was translated into every European language, drew general attention to its youthful author, and procured him the friendship and protection of Charles Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who gave him the title of counsellor of legation, in 1776. He soon became member of the privy-council, and travelled with the duke in Switzerland. In 1782 he was ennobled, and named President of the Ducal Chamber. He obtained leave to travel in Italy, in 1786, from whence he went to Sicily, and then returned to Rome, where he gave himself up ardently to the study of antiquities. At the end of three years he returned to his own country, and settled at Weimar, which was called *the Athens of Germany*, where there were at that time a number of celebrated men. At the head of this society were Goethe, Wieland, and Schiller. Goethe was not satisfied by taking his rank amongst the first poets of the time, but his ardent genius led him to study all the different branches of literature, physical science, natural history, and the fine arts. Since Wieland and Schiller are no more, the reputation of Goethe has greatly increased. To form some idea of the sort of worship that is paid to him in his own country, it is only necessary to read the chapter of Madame de Stael, in her work "*On Germany*," dedicated to that subject. Madame de Stael appears not to have been entirely exempt from that enthusiasm of which she gives the description in very lively colours. The admirers of Goethe form a sort of sect, a body amongst themselves, over whom, says Madame de Stael, the influence of Goethe was really incomprehensible. When the congress of Erfurt was held, Napoleon wished to see Goethe, with whom he conversed for some time, and at the close of the conversation he gave the poet the decoration of the legion of honour. As Goethe has attempted every sort of poem, from the simple ballad to the epic; and from a proverb

to a tragedy, a mere list of his works would be too long for this article. It is therefore sufficient to say, that they have been collected in thirteen volumes, published in parts at Tübingen, from 1806 to 1810. In 1813 he gave the history of the first part of his life, including his voyage to Sicily, and his residence in Rome. He is a member of a great number of academies, and a corresponding associate of the French Institute of France. For a series of years, meetings of the learned were held at his house, but those have for some time been discontinued, and he now ceases to labour with his former assiduity, but his admirers have not ceased to do homage to his superior genius. Goethe remained single till his fifty-eighth year, when he married his housekeeper.

M. GOFFAUX,

ONE of the most distinguished Professors of the University of Paris. During the emigration he taught the French language in London, and on his return was made Professor in the French Prytaneum, now the College of Louis the great. He has published, "The Misfortunes of the Family of Ortenburg;" "A Chronometrical Table of the Principal Epochs of History, from the Siege of Troy to the present Time;" "Explanation of the aforesaid Table;" "Directions for making Versions;" "Directions for making Themes;" and a Latin translation of Robinson Crusoe."

LEWIS GOLDSMITH, ESQ.

THIS political Proteus, who is the son of one of the chosen people, as they still call themselves, was bred in the humble occupation of a notary public, but being seized with the mania to become an author, he compiled a work in favour of the French revolution, which was so bold, that he could scarcely find a publisher to bring it out. It was chiefly taken from *Hauterive*, and was entitled, "The Crimes of Cabinets, or State of the French Republic at the end of the Year Eight." After this he went to Paris, and was employed for some time on the "*Argus*," an English newspaper, published in the French metropolis, to vilify every thing British. A quarrel ensuing between him and his employer, he was discharged, and then supported himself by acting as foreign translator

in the French courts of justice. About the year 1809 he returned to England, and soon after published, "An Exposition of the Conduct of France towards America." He had now to make his peace with administration, and this he effected by abusing France, its emperor, and every thing French, all of which he had been for years eulogizing. He set up a new weekly paper, called the "Antigallican," which has lately assumed the name of the "British Monitor." In this he reviled his late master, as bitterly as he had formerly his native country. For the same purpose he published, "The Secret History of the Cabinet of Bonaparte, 1811." "Recueil des Manifestes, Discours, &c. de Bonaparte, comme General."

For some reason or other, the "British Monitor" has let out some secrets of the cabinets of Europe, which his employers would rather have concealed.

COUNT GEORGE GOLOFKIN

WAS grand master of the ceremonies in the court of Russia, and was sent ambassador to China by Alexander, accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue. After a long journey through Siberia, he arrived on the northern confines of China, but refusing to do homage to a picture of the emperor, as he was required to do, he returned, and was coldly received by the Russian monarch. He retired for a time to Germany, but has since been sent as Russian ambassador to the King of Wurtemberg.

COUNT THEODORE GOLOFKIN

WAS born in Holland, whence he went very young to Russia, where his elegant appearance attracted the notice of the Empress Catharine, who made him a gentleman of the chamber, and afterwards sent him as her ambassador to Naples. He soon quarrelled with the Neapolitan queen, and was recalled, and made master of the ceremonies to Paul I. He again fell into disgrace by his freedom of speech, and was obliged to retire. He did not return to Petersburg till Alexander was on the throne, and he then found that the place of grand master of the ceremonies was occupied by his relation, Count George Golofkin. Theodore then retired in disgust, and settled at Dresden, where he contracted an intimacy with the

Count d'Antraigues, and they are accused of having united to fabricate the pretended secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, for which the English government gave d'Antraigues a large sum, and which led to the attack on Copenhagen and the seizure of the Danish fleet. Golofkin is a man of taste and letters, and still resides at Dresden.

COUNT GOLTZ,

A PRUSSIAN, descended from a noble family, which has produced many able statesmen and brave soldiers. He was aid-de-camp of General Kalkreuth at Dantzic in 1807, and afterwards aid-de-camp to Prince Blücher. He was appointed plenipotentiary at the court of Louis XVIII., followed him to Ghent, and returned with him to Paris, where he still resides in the same capacity.

DR. GOOD.

DR. GOOD was bred to the medical profession, and lately practised as a surgeon and apothecary in Guildford-street; but, in 1820, took out his diploma as doctor of medicine, for which he is eminently qualified by experience, judgment, and learning.

He is a man of distinguished talent and an excellent linguist. He has published "A Dissertation on the Diseases of Prisons and Poor-houses," 8vo. 1794; "The History of Medicine as far as relates to the Profession of an Apothecary," 12mo. 1795; "On the best Method of employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses," 1793; "Song of Songs, or Sacred Idylls from the Hebrew, with Notes," 1603; "The Triumph of Britain, an Ode," 1803; and an "Essay on Medical Technology," 8vo. 1810. Mr. Good was in habits of intimacy with the late Dr. Geddes, and soon after his decease he published, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Alexander Geddes," 8vo. 1803; a work in which he does every justice to his friend, yet by no means attempts to disguise his foibles. We have also from Mr. Good, "A Translation of Lucretius on the Nature of Things," 2 vols. 4to.; and "The Book of Job, translated from the Hebrew;" besides some smaller works. He also assisted in writing the "Pantologia," a well-conducted dictionary of arts and sciences. He has announced, as forthcoming, a complete System of Medicine.

COUNT GORANI

WAS born in 1740 at Milan, and is of a noble Milanese family. He received a good education, but, being of a restless, discontented disposition, he got early in life connected with a society of reformers, who corresponded with Voltaire, Holbach, Diderot, and d'Alembert. They gave their society the name of the *Coffee-House*, to disguise their designs; and, while they appeared only occupied in amusement, were discussing political questions in a periodical work called "*The Coffee-House*." Amongst the members of that society were Gorani, Count Verri, Lambertinghi, Paul Frisi, and Count Beccaria. Gorani was obliged to quit Italy, and came to England, where he remained till the French revolution began, when he went to Paris, where he published "*Secret and Critical Memoirs of the Courts of Italy, and particularly Naples*." The work is interesting, and details many things before unknown. He now resides in privacy in Switzerland.

DR. THEODORE GORDON

Is a native of Aberdeenshire. He lost his parents when he was only five years of age, but the fraternal kindness of an elder brother repaired the loss. The rudiments of education he received at an academy near Aberdeen, whence he removed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of master of arts. His cousin, Dr. Gordon, and Professor Livingstone, to the latter of whom he was for three years a pupil, directed his medical studies. From Aberdeen he went to Edinburgh, where he studied for two years, and then completed his medical course by the routine of the London hospitals. In 1802 he entered the army, in 1809 acquired the rank of regimental surgeon, in 1813 he was placed on the staff, in 1815 was appointed physician to the forces, and in 1816 was raised to be assistant to the Army Medical Board. Since his entering the army he has served in Hanover, Portugal, at Gibraltar and Ceuta, and in Spain; and has been present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and at the sieges of Burgos and St. Sebastian. On the day that the British and Spaniards entered France, he was severely wounded in the head and neck, while accompanying his old regiment to the storming of some redoubts.

M. GOSSEC,

THE father of French composers, now living, he being born in 1733. He studied music first at Antwerp, where, when only eight years of age, he was a chorister in the cathedral. He never had any master, but owes his knowledge to his own genius. In 1751, he went to Paris to settle, where he directed the orchestra of M. de la Popeliniere under Rameau. He afterwards went into the service of the Prince of Condé, for whom he composed several operas. In 1770, he established the Concert of Amateurs; and, in 1784, was made chief of the singing school of the Royal Musical Academy. When the revolution began he was appointed master of music to the National Guards of Paris, and composed for them many of their famous patriotic airs, such as the "Hymn to Reason," and "The Retaking of Toulon." He has written a number of pieces for the theatre. His "Mass for the Dead," published in 1760, gained him great reputation, as did also his "Oratorio of the Nativity," in which angels are made to sing from above, in a place constructed in the roof of the church. He has composed many religious pieces, and written several books of instruction, assisted by Cherubini.

M. GOSSELIN,

ONE of the first geographers in Europe, was born at Lisle in 1751. He is *conservateur-administrateur* of the king's library at Paris, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and associate of the academy of Gottingen. The journeys which he made in 1772-73-74 and 1780, in France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and the Low countries, enabled him to verify different positions indicated in the Roman itineraries. He wrote a long dissertation on the geography of the Greeks, and a question being proposed by the Academy of Belles-Lettres, the object of which was to compare the geography of Ptolomy and Strabo, he threw great light on the subject, and obtained the prize in 1789, and by that means was elected a member. His talents were put in requisition by the Committee of Public Safety in 1794, to assist in the war department. His former labours were all seized and deposited at the war office, but were afterwards published in 1796 by order of

the Committee of Public Instruction. He was made a member of the Institute when it was first established, and appointed keeper of the Cabinet of Medals and Engraved Stones in 1799. In 1801, he was employed by the French government to assist in the translation of Strabo; and, in 1804, became a member of the Legion of Honour. In 1816, the king appointed him as one of the principal conductors of the "Journal des Savans." He has published a number of works on ancient and modern geography, with maps in explanation; and also on the ancient measures of distance. M. Gosselin has been more than thirty years collecting Roman medals, and Grecian coins and medals from the earliest period till the most flourishing days of Greece.

FIELD MARSHAL GOUDOWITCH

WAS born in the south of Poland in 1740. He entered the army in 1759 during the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, and continued to serve under all the Russian sovereigns who succeeded. He was raised to his present rank by the Emperor Alexander, in consequence of his having, with an army of 6000 Russians, defeated 24,000 Persians in 1807. After the conquest of Georgia he was made governor of Moscow. His great age having obliged him to quit the service, he retired to his vast domains of Tchitchelnick, where he gives himself up to his taste for music, and where he has formed an establishment which contains the finest horses in Poland.

BARON GOURGAULT,

ONE of Napoleon's most zealous and faithful officers. He distinguished himself particularly in the campaign of 1814. On the 9th of March that year, at the head of the old guard, he attacked a large body of Russians at Chevi, put them to flight, and pursued them to Laon. After the abdication at Fontainebleau he resided at Paris, and occupied himself in preparing the way for the return of his former master from Elba, and in consequence he was a great favourite during the reign of the hundred days. He attended Napoleon to Waterloo, and kept always near his person. After the defeat of the emperor, Gourgault followed his master to St. Helena, and then

returned by way of England to the continent. When in London he began to print details, which gave offence to government, and he was, therefore, sent out of this country, after having been very brutally treated. He has since published a work on the brief campaign of 1815.

COUNT GOUVION ST. CYR,

ONE of the best tacticians in the French army, was born at Toul, in Lorraine, about the year 1760, entered the army as a volunteer, and soon became an officer. In 1793, he served in the army of the Alps with the rank of brigadier-general, and acquired much praise for his courage and talents in that and the following year. In 1797 he rose to be general of division, and held a command in the army of Moreau, and in the following year he took the command in Italy after Massena had been compelled to retire, in consequence of an insurrection of the troops. While he commanded in Italy, General Gouvion St. Cyr accomplished many important reforms. By some means or other, however, he dissatisfied the Directory, and, with several other generals, was dismissed in 1799. His disgrace was, however, but momentary. In 1801 he was placed in the council of state, in March 1803 he received the command of the French army in Italy, and in 1804 he was made colonel-general of the cuirassiers, and grand officer of the legion of honour. Employed under Massena in 1805, he made prisoners 6000 Austrians, led by Jellachieh and Rohan; in 1806, he was ordered to take possession of the kingdom of Naples, and he afterwards joined the grand army in Prussia, and was made governor of Warsaw. His next service was in Spain, and he obtained considerable success in Catalonia. In the Russian campaign he led the army of the centre after Marshal Oudinot was wounded, and, on various occasions, he gained advantages over the enemy; for this he was rewarded with the rank of marshal. At the battle of Dresden in 1813 he bore a distinguished part, and he shortly after defeated Count Tolstoy at Plauen. Left in Dresden, with 16,000 men, after the retreat of Napoleon, he was ultimately obliged to capitulate. On his return to France, Louis created him a peer, and a commander of the order of St. Louis. The marshal remained faithful to the cause



Genl. Gourgand.

of the Bourbons, and narrowly escaped with his life in an attempt to restrain his soldiers from joining Napoleon. When Louis came back he made him temporary minister of war, and loaded him with honours. In 1817 the marshal was made minister of the naval department, and shortly after he was removed to the head of the war department.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON

WAS the only son of the late Duke of Grafton, by his first wife, Anne, daughter and heiress of the late Lord Ravensworth. He was born in 1760, and after having received a school education was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which University his father was chancellor. There he became acquainted with Mr. Pitt; and in 1784, when the members for Cambridge University, Lord John Townsend and Mr. Mansfield, since chief-justice Mansfield, had given offence to their constituents, by voting for Mr. Fox's India bill, Mr. Pitt and the present duke, then Lord Euston, opposed them and threw them out. The same year he married Lady Charlotte Waldegrave, daughter of Lord Waldegrave, by the Duchess of Gloucester, by whom he has a numerous issue. He attached himself closely to Mr. Pitt, who gave him the lord lieutenancy of Suffolk, and the ranger-ship of St. James's and Hyde parks. He was also colonel of the militia of Suffolk, and he continued to represent Cambridge University until the death of his father. The old duke, after retiring some years from public life, saw the state of affairs so very alarming, that he resumed his seat in the House of Lords; and acted, during the rest of his life, with the opposition. His son soon after joined the same party, and his Grace has lately been active in favour of the Queen. He is no longer ranger of Hyde and St. James's parks, but is so of Whittlebury forest. His Grace's eldest son is member of parliament for Bury St. Edmund's; and his second son, Lord Charles Fitzroy, for Thetford. The Duke of Grafton has the place of receiver of the profits of the seals of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, which he holds under a patent granted to his ancestor by Charles II.; and has likewise two pensions, one of 5000*l.* charged on the post-office; and another of 4000*l.* on other funds. .

M. GRANET,

A CELEBRATED French painter, born in Provence, about the year 1766, displayed uncommon talents in the school of Paris, and gained the first prize, which entitled him to study at Rome, with a pension from the government. He settled at Rome, and, like Poussin, may be considered rather as an Italian than a French artist. Some of his historical pictures are of high merit. He has also a wonderful power of seizing a likeness, and he paints with astonishing rapidity. He is as much distinguished by his amiableness in his private character as by his genius in his pictorial.

CHARLES GRANT, ESQ.

Is a native of Cromarty, in Scotland, and came to London to enter into some way of business. His family procured him a situation as writer in the East-India Company's service. He repaired to India, married, and in due time returned to England, with a moderate fortune and a large family. In India, Mr. Grant had acquired a very considerable knowledge of East-India affairs, and soon after his return stood candidate for the office of director, for which he succeeded; and soon, by his abilities, became one of the most efficient members in the direction. He was, in 1807, chosen deputy chairman; and in 1808, chairman. In the latter capacity he had the honour to receive and entertain the queen and princesses when they visited the India-house. At the general election, in 1806, he was returned member of parliament for the county of Inverness, which county he continued to represent till he retired from public life, and was succeeded by his son, a proof of the great interest he had acquired in that county; indeed, Mr. Oldfield, in his "History of Parliament," calls him the patron. Mr. G. is a man of a very religious turn of mind, and by some called a methodist. This brought him into close connexion with Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Teignmouth, &c. and he embarked with them in the trading settlement of Sierra Leone, which did not succeed. During his sitting in parliament, and at the board of directors, he had more important affairs to transact than has fallen to the lot of most men in these situations, which he always conducted with great ability; and, we believe, equal integrity.

Many of his letters and reports have been made public and do great credit to his head and heart.

RIGHT HON. CHARLES GRANT,

Is the son of the subject of the preceding article. While at Magdalen College, he wrote an excellent prize poem, on the "Restoration of Learning in the East." When his father retired from public life, he introduced him to the freeholders of the county of Inverness, who elected him as their representative. He had previously been returned for Fortrose. In parliament, he soon proved himself to be an able speaker, and it was not long before he attracted the notice of the minister, who, on a vacancy occurring, appointed him one of the commissioners for the liquidation of the nabob of Arcot's debts. He was next removed to a seat at the Treasury Board; and was, lastly, made secretary of state in Ireland. The latter place he held till Marquis Wellesley became viceroy.

His brother, Robert Grant, esq. has distinguished himself by writing, "The Expediency maintained of continuing the System by which the Trade and Government of India are now regulated, 1813," and a "Sketch of the History of the East-India Company, from its Foundation to the passing the Regulation Act of 1778;" 8vo. 1813.

MRS. GRANT

Was born in 1756, at Glasgow, and is the daughter of a British officer, of the name of Campbell. When a child, she was carried to America by her father, who was in a regiment, stationed for a considerable time in the back settlements, among the Mohawks. On his return, in 1763, he brought his wife and daughter with him. He afterwards, in 1773, settled near fort Augustus, in the Highlands, where, in 1779, Miss Campbell was married to the reverend Mr. Grant, minister of Laggan, by whom she had a numerous family. He died in 1803, and then, to procure the means of providing for her children, she commenced authoress, and has published, "The Highlanders, and other Poems, 8vo. 1803;" which has reached a third edition. "Memoirs of an American Lady, 1808," 2 vols. 12mo.; "Letters from the Mountains," 3 vols. 8vo. 1811.

1808, which has reached a fourth edition ; " *Essays on the Superstition of the Highlands of Scotland*," 2 vols. 18mo. 1811 ; " *Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen, a Poem, in two parts*, 1814 ;" and " *Popular Modals and Impressive Warnings, for the Sons and Daughters of Industry*," 2 vols. 1815. All her works have merit, and have been well received.

RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GRANT

Is a native of Baddendalloch, on the confines of Moray and Inverness shires, in Scotland. He was sent to the grammar-school at Elgin ; afterwards studied at Aberdeen, and came to London, under the protection of his uncle, William Grant, a respectable merchant. Here he was entered at one of the inns of court for the bar, and after being called to it he went to Leyden to study the civil law. He then repaired to Quebec, where he acted for some time as attorney-general, in the absence of that officer. On his return he found a brilliant scene opened to him. His friends, who placed a just confidence in his abilities, soon procured him a seat in parliament for the borough of Shaftesbury, and next parliament for that of New Windsor ; he was afterwards returned for the county of Bamff. Pitt saw his abilities, and, until something better offered, procured him the appointment of solicitor-general to the queen ; and, subsequently, that of master of the rolls ; at which time he was knighted and introduced into the privy-council. He distinguished himself much in parliament ; he did not speak often, but, when he did, his speeches made a great impression. On the abatement of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings ; on the question respecting the laws of Canada, 1791 ; on the Russian armament in 1792 ; and on the peace, of which he approved, he made most brilliant speeches. Although in parliament he must be supposed to have leaned much to his friend and patron, Mr. Pitt ; yet, when master of the rolls, he appears to have felt his independence, and to have acted a constitutional part. As Master of the Rolls, no man ever conducted himself with more general satisfaction, and the appeals from his decisions were less in number than were ever before known. After acting in that court the full number of years required by law, being a single mah, and of moderate expenditure, he retired with the usual pension. Sir William was not long enough

at the bar to make a very large fortune, although he had a very respectable share of business. An anecdote is told of him which is much to his credit : when it was in contemplation to add to the income of the judges, his majesty directed that Sir William Grant should be asked what advance of salary he expected ; Sir William answered, that he did not want any, as he was *perfectly satisfied*. The king, on being told this, said, " I am glad I have got one satisfied man in my dominions."

VISCOUNT GRANVILLE.

THIS nobleman, formerly known as Lord Levison Gower, is the son of the first Marquis of Stafford, by his third wife, Lady Susan Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway. He was born in 1773, and brought into parliament first for the city of Litchfield, and afterwards for the county of Stafford. He, like the rest of his family, attached himself to Mr. Pitt's interest, and was by him, in 1802, made one of the commissioners of the treasury, and, in 1805, was sent by that minister as ambassador to Russia, on which appointment he was introduced into the privy council. On his return he was entitled to the full allowance of an ex-ambassador. Soon after his return he married Lady Georgiana Cavendish, daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Pitt was now deceased, and his family had attached themselves to the opposition, but he chose to act under the guidance of Mr. Canning. In 1815 he was created a peer, by the title of Viscount Granville.

MR. HENRY GREATHEAD.

THE man who has invented any thing that preserves the lives of his fellow creatures ought to have his name transmitted to posterity. Mr. G., the subject of this notice, was born at Richmond in Yorkshire in 1761. His father, who was comptroller of the salt duties at South Shields, bound him apprentice to a boat-builder. Young Greathead afterwards embraced a seafaring life, served six years in the royal navy, and was shipwrecked on the coast of France. In 1789 the ship-owners of South Shields offered a premium for the invention of a boat to

save persons in danger of shipwreck; in consequence of which he presented a model for that purpose, under the name of a life-boat, which was preferred, and has been introduced into many places on the British coast. In 1802 the parliament granted him the sum of 1200*l.* as a reward for his invention. In 1785 he married the daughter of Mr. Wood, collector of the excise at Norwich.

COUNT GREGOIRE

Was born at Veho, near Luneville, in 1750, and was educated for the church. He was at first professor in the college of Pont-au-Mousson, and then rector of Embermesnil; and when the states-general were assembled he was chosen a deputy by the clergy of Nanci. When, soon after the assembly began, the debates ran high to determine whether the three orders should deliberate and vote separately, three deputies of the clergy of Poitou (rectors) quitted their orders and joined the third state or tiers etat on the 13th of June. Next day, Gregoire and four other rectors followed their example. The union of the three orders in one general assembly was the consequence of this conduct, which was considered by some as a great proof of patriotism, and by others as a dishonourable abandonment of the order to which they belonged. M. Gregoire was the person who supported most consistently the line of conduct which he had adopted, and he took a part in most of the important deliberations. On the 8th of July, 1789, he opposed the approach of the troops which the king had ordered to march towards Paris; and on the 14th of the same month, when the Bastile was taken, he denounced the ministers who had marched the troops to the capital. He soon after claimed protection and some privileges for the Jews, and constantly was an advocate in their favour. On its being decreed that the rights of man should precede the constitution, he insisted, that, together with the declaration of rights, should be inscribed a declaration of duties; and at the same time he proposed that the constitutional act should be consecrated by using in it the name of the divinity. When the question of alienating the property of the church were discussed, M. Gregoire admitted that the clergy were only occupants and not proprietors; but he insisted, that, if the property was to be taken from

them, it should return to the original donors, and not be given to the nation, adding that the revenues arising from tythes ought to be replaced by land attached to the livings. When the rights of man were under discussion, he proposed that it should be decreed that they came from God. He was the first ecclesiastic who took the constitutional oath, and at the same time he published a work in favour of the civic oath, and as a reward the assembly made him bishop of the department of Loir and Cher. In 1791 he was president of that portion of the assembly that united itself with the Society of the Friends of the Blacks; and, whatever may have been the consequences, in a commercial point of view, or any other, the principles on which the society acted were humane and good; not only were their principles so, but they endeavoured to put them in action without incurring those evils which actually took place.

When Louis XVI. was taken at Varennes, and carried back to Paris, and the assembly was deliberating on what was to be done, M. Gregoire demanded that he should be put upon his trial, saying, at the same time, that a national convention alone could give judgment in that affair. During the legislative assembly, when M. Gregoire was not in the legislature, he frequented the society of Jacobins, of which he was a leading member; and it was at that period that the propaganda, of which so much has been said in Europe, was organized.

M. Gregoire was elected member of the Convention for the department of Loir and Cher; and, on the 22d of September, he formally demanded the abolition of royalty; upon which the assembly rose simultaneously, and by acclamation decreed what he demanded. On the 15th of November, 1792, M. Gregoire made a long speech, in which he demanded that the king should be tried. He was at that time chosen president of the Convention, and was very instrumental in having the decree passed for the union of Savoy with France, and was sent there with three other deputies to organize it, under the denomination of the department of Mont-Blanc. It was during his absence that the king was tried and condemned, so that he did not vote on that occasion. M. Gregoire proposed and carried the proposition that the academies should be suppressed; but, as he was afterwards the person who was instrumental in founding the Institute, which is only the renovation of the academies under

another name, the suppression of the ancient learned societies must be considered not as being done from any dislike to learning and learned men, but with a view to a new organization, which in fact took place.

M. Gregoire employed much of his attention to regulations respecting agriculture and public instruction. In 1794, he read from the tribune an original letter written by Charles IX. of France, in 1569, to the Duke d'Alençon, his brother, in order to recommend to him Charles de Louviers, to whom he gave the collar of his order as a reward for having assassinated the Constable de Montmorency. M. Gregoire proposed that the letter should be preserved in the national archives, in order to *augment the horror of the people for kings*. He often spoke in favour of liberty of public worship. In 1795 he went as member into the Council of Five Hundred; and, what ought not to be forgotten, as it makes a principal feature in the life of M. Gregoire, is, that he made great efforts to re-establish the church as it had been constitutionally decreed by the National Assembly. That church was now neither preserved nor even recognized by the rulers of France. Forty bishoprics were vacant by death, marriage, or apostacy; and the others were threatened with a like fate, when Gregoire applied himself with energy and zeal to the reanimation of the expiring spark of religion. He formed in the beginning of 1795 a committee, with the name of the Committee of the United Bishops, which established correspondences in every direction, exhorting the constitutional bishops to recommence their labours; created presbyteries and synods, and sent forth a great number of writings in favour of religion. Amongst other things, in 1795, two *Encycliques* were published, containing regulations for the restored church. A printing office and journal were established in Paris expressly and solely for the support of that cause. In 1796, M. Gregoire visited his own diocese, and published an account of the visitation. In 1797, by his efforts, a *National Council of Bishops* was held, in which he read several reports of the labours of the Society of Reunited Bishops. When that council closed, M. Gregoire continued to labour indefatigably. He wrote continually in support of the measures which he had begun. He was for religion, but not for popes, and therefore connected himself with Ricci, Serrao, Solari, and other Italians, who were enemies of the pope. He addressed himself to the grand inquisitor

of Spain in an energetic manner, and sent constitutional writings into every quarter, from Quebec to Trebisonde. The measures that he took to re-establish religion with those alterations called constitutional, which the first National Assembly had decreed, were far too extensive to be here enumerated. He opposed the abolition of Sunday and the establishing of what was termed the decade in its place. In 1799 he became a member of the new legislature, and was named president. He was afterwards made member of the conservative senate, at the repeated request of the legislative body of the tribunate and of the senate, which obliged Bonaparte to acquiesce in the nomination. He soon after was created a count of the empire, and commander of the legion of honour. Before the revolution, M. Gregoire was member of the academy of Metz, as he has since been of the Institute, and of the agricultural society of Paris. France owes to him the establishment of the Board of Longitude and the augmentation of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. He was a great friend of science, learning, and learned men, and protected them powerfully in the time of terror and vandalism. He is said to have very frequently interfered in favour of priests who were thrown into prison; and in no case can he be accused of having persecuted those who would not comply with the regulations made by the revolution. His enemies admit, that in the senate he preserved a much greater degree of independence than almost any other man, and he never entirely abandoned the ecclesiastical dress. It is even said that he asked leave of Bonaparte to appear in the senate in the habit of an ecclesiastic, but that his request was refused, and he was even obliged to wear a sword on days of ceremony. He offended Bonaparte by his freedom of expression in the new edition of the "Ruins of Port-Royal," and was on that account forbidden to appear at the Tuilleries on the first day of the year, but he wrote a letter of submission, and was forgiven. M. Gregoire was one of the most ardent in favouring the abdication of Napoleon, and in 1815 he inscribed himself on the registers of the Institute against the new constitution proposed by the emperor. After the restoration, he wrote a long letter to the assembly, in favour of the abolition of the slave-trade; and next to Mr. Wilberforce he may be accounted the friend of that portion of the human race that has suffered so much from the want of justice and humanity in Europeans.

When the Institute was new modelled by the king, M. Gregoire was not received as one of its members. He continues to take the title of ancient Bishop of Blois. He likes to be addressed as a bishop, and is very justly proud of his efforts in favour of the Christian religion at the time when its followers were severely persecuted.

He is a man of great knowledge, and has written much, but with more attention to the matter than the manner. He has travelled in England and in Germany, and corresponds with several learned men in both countries. His travels and correspondence have been of great service to him in composing his "History of Religious Sects." Perhaps no library in Paris contains such a collection of books as his, written concerning different religions and the histories of religions.

M. Gregoire has published "The Praise of Poetry," which obtained the prize from the academy of Nanci in 1773; "An Essay on the Moral, Political, and Religious Regeneration of the Jews," a work crowned by the academy of Metz in 1789; "A Memoir in favour of People of Colour in St. Domingo and the other Islands belonging to France in the West Indies;" "A Motion in favour of the Jews;" "Vindication of the Constitutional Oath of the Clergy;" "Three Reports on the Destruction occasioned by Vandalism, and the Way to prevent it." To which must be added, a great number of interesting Reports on the Inscriptions on Public Monuments, Books, &c.; All the Writings relative to the Re-establishment of the Church, which are very numerous; an interesting work on the "Literature of the Negroes, their intellectual Faculties, and moral Qualities;" "Critical Observations on the Columbiad of Joel Barlow;" "On Domestic Life among the Ancients and Moderns;" "An answer to libellists;" and the "History of Religious Sects, from the beginning of the last Century to the present Time, in all Quarters of the World." This History contains much that is curious and interesting, but is not methodically arranged.

M. Gregoire laboured more assiduously and disinterestedly for the good of mankind than any of the French revolutionists. He used his endeavours to restore religion, to protect the arts, sciences, and learned men, and to emancipate the Blacks, and give just privileges to the Jews. In no case did he either act from vengeance or avarice. Personal motives seem never to have operated upon him,

and his being shut out from the Institute is rather an act of revenge than one of justice. The same may be said of his recent exclusion from the Chamber of Deputies, on the ground of his being unworthy to sit there. In considering what M. Gregoire did, and what he might have done, it is impossible not to give him great praise. We repeat, that, of the men who were active from the beginning to the end of the revolution, no man has done so much good, and abstained so carefully from doing what was wrong, as this excellent Christian patriot and ancient bishop.

DR. G. GREGORY

Is the grandson of the late celebrated Dr. John Gregory, of Edinburgh, author of "The Comparative View of Man," and "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." He was born at Canterbury, and, after having been educated there, he was sent to Edinburgh to study medicine under the direction of his uncle Professor Gregory, a man of high reputation. He came to London in 1809, studied there for some years as a pupil at St. George's Hospital, and took his degree at Edinburgh in 1811. The next year he entered into the medical department of the army, and during the three following years was with the British army in Sicily and Italy. In the course of this time he visited the most interesting parts of Sicily and Italy, and the south of Spain, and was actively employed, in 1814, with the Anglo-Sicilian army while operating against Genoa. He has since settled in this metropolis.

DR. OLINTHUS GREGORY

Was born at Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire, in 1774, where he was educated, and, having a strong predilection for the mathematics, he, at an early age, sent papers, which were approved of, to the "Lady and Gentleman's Diary." About 1796 he went to Cambridge, and opened a bookseller's shop there. He also found himself competent to begin to teach mathematics both in the town and at the university. In 1802 he was invited to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, took the degree of A. M. in 1804, and in 1808 received a diploma as LL.D. Since 1802 he has conducted the "Gentleman's Diary," and takes an extensive part in the "Retrospect of Philosophic

Discoveries." He is now second mathematical master at the Royal Academy at Woolwich. His other works are, "Lessons Philosophical and Astronomical," 1790; "A Treatise on Astronomy," 1802; "A Treatise on Mechanics," 3 vols. 1806; "Letters on the Evidences of the Christian Religion," 2 vols. 8vo. 1811; and "Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1816. He has also translated "Haüy's Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy," from the French; and assisted Mr. Good in a new dictionary of arts and sciences called the "Pantalogia."

By the death of Mr. Bonnycastle, a promotion took place in the Royal Military Academy, and Dr. Gregory succeeded to the chair of Simpson and Hutton.

PASCOE GRENFELL, ESQ. M.P.

THIS gentleman is one of the members for Marlow, for which borough he has held a seat since 1802, in which year he succeeded to Mr. T. Williams. He married the daughter of Viscount Doneraile in 1804. Since he obtained a seat in Parliament he has been an active member. It should be recorded to his honour that he was among the opponents of the slave-trade, and that he formed one of the majority which voted for putting Viscount Melville on his trial. Mr. Grenfell has made the most strenuous and laudable efforts, and not wholly without success, to save the national treasure, by reducing the exorbitant profits which the Bank was, and indeed still is, allowed to gain by conducting a part of the public pecuniary business; and it is to be hoped that he will persist in this necessary and praiseworthy object.

COUNT GRENIER

WAS born at Sarre-Louis in 1768. He entered the army as a private soldier in 1784, and rose regularly but rapidly to the rank of general of division in 1794. He was the officer who conducted the army at the passage of the Rhine at Ordingen in 1794. He served with great distinction under Generals Hoche and Moreau. At the battle of Hohenlinden he distinguished himself particularly; and, when the short interval of peace occurred, Grenier returned to France, and was made inspector-

general of infantry, and commandant of the legion of honour. He was afterwards appointed governor of Mantua, grand eagle of the legion of honour, and count of the empire. He again served against the Austrians in 1809, and was wounded at the battle of Wagram. He afterwards went to Naples, and was made by Murat chief of the staff of his army. In the Russian campaign he served with honour; but, when Napoleon abdicated, Grenier embraced most cordially the cause of the Bourbons. When the promotion of knights of St. Louis took place after the restoration, General Grenier was one of the first, and was named inspector of infantry at Toulon and Marseilles. When Napoleon returned in 1815, Grenier was chosen member of the Chamber of Representatives, and had great influence in that assembly, of which he was vice-president. He was one of the commissioners who were named to govern after the second abdication of Napoleon; but, as that commission ceased on the return of the king, Grenier retired into private life. He is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and has voted against the laws for abridging the liberties of France.

M. GRENIER

Was bled to the bar, and sent by the department of Puy-de-Dome as a deputy to the Assembly of Five Hundred in 1798. He has since then paid great attention to the better management of the sales of national property. He opposed the plan of making the nation heirs to individuals in preference to collaterals. He also had a share in passing the civil and criminal codes, and when he quitted the legislature he became attorney-general in the court of appeal at Riom, where he still remains. He has been a member of the legion of honour ever since 1804. He has published, "A Mannual of the Civil Tribunals;" "A Mannual of the Tribunals of Commerce;" "An Essay on Adoption;" "A Treatise on Wills, Donations, and other gratuitous Dispositions of Property."

LORD GRENVILLE,

THE son of George Grenville, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the early part of the reign of Geo. III.,

was born in 1769, and educated first at Eton, and then at Oxford, where he was distinguished by his classical attainments. He then studied the law for a short time, but soon relinquished that pursuit, and devoted his life to politics. In 1782 he accompanied his elder brother, the late Marquis of Buckingham, to Ireland, as secretary of state. Being first cousin to Mr. Pitt, he was, soon after that gentleman became prime minister, appointed paymaster-general of the forces. By the interest of his brother he had been returned M.P. for the county of Buckingham; and in 1788, on the death of Mr. Cornwall, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. The office of speaker he did not long retain; and he was then made secretary of state for the home department, whence, in 1784, he was removed to the foreign office, which he held until the resignation of Mr. Pitt. In 1790 he was created a peer, and in 1792 had the good fortune to marry the Honourable Miss Anne Pitt, daughter of the first Lord Camelford, by which he eventually became possessed, in her right, of the fortune of that family.

Lord Grenville supported Mr. Pitt in all his destructive measures, and many of the bills and acts hostile to the liberties of England originated with him. He was well rewarded by his relation for his attachment, and had the appointment of auditor of the exchequer bestowed on him, a place of 4000*l.* a year, which he still enjoys. When Mr. Pitt's interest declined, his lordship thought proper to coalesce with his opponent Mr. Fox, a measure which reflected equal disgrace on them both; and, under the auspices of that gentleman, he became first lord of the treasury. Most men would have relinquished the emoluments of auditor while enjoying the post of first lord of the treasury, but the public were astonished and disgusted to find a bill brought in to enable his lordship to hold these incompatible offices. This administration came in with some degree of popularity, but their conduct quickly dissipated every hope of the nation gaining any thing from such a coalition. He was soon displaced, and has since acted mostly in opposition. The family of the Grenvilles have, however, lately joined the present ministry. During the period of his administration at the treasury he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, is an elder brother of the Trinity-house, and governor of the Charter-house.



Lord Grenville

RIGHT HON. THOMAS GRENVILLE

Is the second son of the late George Grenville, consequently brother to the late Marquis of Buckingham and Lord Grenville. This gentleman was brought early into public life, and into Parliament for the borough of Buckingham. He was in great favour with the Marquis of Rockingham, who intended to have sent him to Paris to negociate with Monsieur de Vergennes, a proof of the high opinion that nobleman had of him; but the sudden death of the marquis broke all the measures of his party. Mr. Grenville supported the coalition ministry; and, differing from his family in politics, he was some time out of parliament, but in 1790 he was chosen M.P. for Appleby. In 1794 he was returned for his old borough of Buckingham. He soon after joined his family, who caused him to be sent to Berlin to engage the Prussian king in another crusade against France. He embarked in 1795 in a packet, but they fell in with the ice, and were obliged to return. He then embarked in another vessel which was wrecked, and he lost every thing except his dispatches, with which, with much difficulty, he reached the shore. He set off for Berlin, but the celebrated Abbé Sieyès had reached the Prussian capital before him, and defeated his project. On his return to England he was made chief justice in Eyre, south of Trent, with a patent for life; a complete sinecure, and the third which the Grenville family had now secured to themselves. Being thus made independent, he soon after joined his old friends again, and a coalition between the Fox and Grenville parties speedily took place. When this coalition came into power Mr. G. was not included, but, on the death of Mr. Fox, and on Lord Howick's moving from the Admiralty to be secretary of state in his room, Mr. Grenville succeeded him. As, however, his majesty had no great regard for this ministry, he took the opportunity of their agitating the Catholic question to dismiss them. On this occasion Mr. Sheridan made one of his usual witty remarks, "That his friends could find no stone-wall to run their heads against, and so they built one." This was the second administration which had been wrecked on this question. Mr. Grenville represented the county of Buckingham until his nephew came of age, when he retired to private life. The place which he holds is to be abolished on his decease.

SIGNOR GREPPI

Is a distinguished Italian poet and dramatic writer, who was born at Bologna, about the year 1760. His love of poetry was early manifested, and it induced him to quit the bar, for which he had been educated. His first productions were received with great applause. For a while he acted as secretary to a nobleman, but his love of independence induced him to give up this post, and he then became a successful dramatic writer. Having visited Rome, he was introduced to Cardinal Zelada, who took him under his protection, gave him a place, and obtained for him the honour of knighthood from his holiness. Greppi, however, unfortunately became enamoured of a Roman princess, a relation of the Pope, and he declared his passion, for which offence he was deprived of his place, and sent back to Bologna. When he was about forty he resolved to marry, and his choice fell upon a young lady of Imola, who returned his love. But, while he was one night at the theatre witnessing the representation of one of his own dramas, he received a letter from the fair one, stating, that her parents had compelled her to give her hand to another. Greppi appeared to be very little disturbed by this information, and he invited to supper a party of friends, among whom he spent the greatest part of the night in hilarity, and displayed an abundance of wit on the inconstancy of women. His friends were rejoiced at his resignation; but they were not a little astonished the next morning to learn that he had disappeared. As nothing was heard of him for a twelvemonth, it was concluded that he had put an end to his existence. At length, the performance of a new mass, in the church of St. Francesco, having brought together great numbers of people, one of his friends discovered him among the friars who sung in the choruses. The reason which Greppi assigned for his retirement was, that he was now only desirous of atoning for his past errors. It was, however, not long before he grew tired of the convent, and, as he had not yet professed, he was at liberty to quit it. When the French entered Italy in 1796, he warmly embraced the principles of republicanism; and, while the Cisalpine republic existed he took a considerable part in public affairs, with a high reputation for integrity. He has long lived respected in private life. He is the author of many poems, four tragedies, and eight comedies. All

his dramatic works have been received with great applause. Of his tragedies, "Gertrude of Arragon" is said to be the best; of his comedies, the three which are called "The Three Teresas."

COLONEL GREVILLE

Is the younger brother of the late Lord Warwick. He was introduced early into the army, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. He was by his late Majesty made one of his equerries, and in that capacity became a great favourite. He had also the good fortune to win the affections of the Countess of Mansfield, widow of the late Earl of Mansfield, so long and so well known as Viscount Stormont. With this lady he gained a good jointure. Mr. G. had little or no provision from his family, but his prudent conduct enabled him to live on the small income of an equerry without incurring debts. At the general election in 1806 he was returned M.P. for the borough of New Windsor, a seat which he acquired by his own good conduct and character, and by the interest of a certain great personage. He has lately been appointed one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

EARL GREY

Is the son of Sir Charles Grey, who distinguished himself much as a general officer, both in America and the West Indies; and, in 1806, obtained for these services the titles of Viscount Howick and Earl Grey. He is also nephew of the late Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, in Northumberland, whose title and estate he now inherits. Mr. Grey was born in 1764, and educated at Eton, in the same class with the late Mr. Lambton, Mr. Whitbread, &c. with whom he afterwards acted in political life. He was then sent to the University of Cambridge, where the great talents which he has since displayed began to open. On his leaving college he went on his travels, where he met with the late Duke of Cumberland, and for a short time held a place in his household. Soon after his arrival in England he was, by the interest of his family, returned to parliament for the county of Northumberland. At a subsequent general election, as an expensive contest was expected for Northumberland, Mr. Grey declined to

stand, and came into Parliament for Appleby, which borough he represented till he succeeded to the peerage. In the House of Commons his great talents soon shewed themselves; and in conjunction with Fox, Sheridan, Lambton, Whitbread, Ponsonby, and others, he kept Mr. Pitt and his friends constantly on the alert. Out of the house, Mr. Grey was equally active in behalf of the people, and no man more warmly advocated the cause of a reform in parliament than Mr. Grey. He became a member of the Whig Club, then in its zenith, and one of the society called the Friends of the People. In 1794 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby, sister of the late Lord Ponsonby, and of the celebrated George Ponsonby, by whom he has a very large family. He continued for many years the steady opposer of Mr. Pitt's measures, especially of the unprincipled war with France, and was equally steady in his attachment to Mr. Fox. When Mr. Burke was in his highest repute, Mr. G. had all the advantages arising to a young man from such a connexion; but the steadiness of his principles did not permit him to follow Mr. Burke in his apostacy. When Mr. Fox was deserted by Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Carlisle, and other alarmists, Mr. Grey unchangingly adhered to him; and, when that gentleman came into power with Lord Grenville, Mr. Grey then, by his father's elevation to the peerage, became Lord Howick, was appointed first lord of the admiralty, and one of the cabinet council. Lord Howick, as first lord, confined himself to his own department. At that time the place of first lord of the admiralty was at a very inferior salary to that of the other ministers, and the expenses of his table very great. This bore hard on Lord Howick, who had a young family, and had not yet succeeded to a fortune; and he therefore found it necessary to apply for an increase of salary; and the king, by his sign manual, ordered the salary of that office to be increased in future two thousand pounds per annum. Soon after this, by the death of his friend Mr. Fox, a vacancy happened in the office of secretary of state, and his lordship was removed from the admiralty, and succeeded his friend. The ministry was ill formed: in a cabinet of eleven there were three parties, all of whom had different views; Mr. Fox and his friends, who were five, desired peace; Lord Grenville's party, who were four, seem to have imbibed such a hatred of France, that no peace was like to be effected while they remained



W Road Sep^r

Earl Grey

in office; and the king's friends, although only two, from the near division of the others, had it in their power to turn any question which way they pleased. The king did not like the administration, although they had accomplished some measures of considerable merit; among other things, they had abolished the slave-trade, an act which will ever reflect the highest honour on Mr. Fox's memory, and in which act Lord Howick bore a very conspicuous part. But they also held themselves bound to procure relief to the Catholics, and their attempt to bring this about was the cause of their downfall. His majesty conceived himself obliged, by his coronation oath, not to assent to any alteration in the laws in this respect; and, as the ministry persisted in the measure, they were dismissed. Lord Howick, soon after, by the death of his father, succeeded to the title of Earl Grey; and, by the death of his uncle, to the family estate. Ill health, for a time, kept his lordship from being very active in public; but the activity and energy which he has lately shewn in the cause of the queen, while they do honour to his head and his heart, at the same time prove to his countrymen that they may still hope to have the benefit of his services whenever the king shall be pleased to return to the friends of his youth. Lord Grey has no place but that of a governor of the Charter-house, which he acquired when minister; nor has he any pension or sinecure, like the usual set of ministers. As an orator, Lord Grey stands high; few exceeded him in the House of Commons, and none surpass him in the House of Lords.

M. GRIMOD DE LA REYNIERE,

A NATIVE of Paris, where he was born in 1758, with a defect in the formation of his hands, which obliges him to use artificial fingers, with which he writes, draws, and carves, with wonderful dexterity. He was bred to the bar, but a circumstance that occurred disgusted him with the profession, and he gave himself up to his love for literature, convivial society, and, above all, the pleasures of the table. His father was a very wealthy farmer general, so that the son had the means of indulging his taste. He is a modern Apicius, and the eccentricities with which he accompanied his entertainments were so numerous, that the details of them would fill a volume. He is a man of real wit and humour, and has written a

number of works, that prove it indisputably. His first two works are intituled, "Little;" and, "Less than Nothing;" and gave rise to much amusement when they appeared. In the time of the three consuls, he published the "Glutton's Almanack," which he dedicated to the cook of Cambacérés. It is a production that points out the best mode of producing the best dishes. The next publication by Girod was the "Manual of Amphitrions, for the Use of Upstarts, who know not how to do the Honours of the Table." He instituted a jury of men of taste, (un jury degustateur,) which had its rules and code of laws; and to be member of which it was necessary both to give proofs of a good appetite and delicate taste. The jury dined once a month together, and consisted of amateurs of the table, young and old, and of both sexes. M. Grimod, however, was at last satiated with a life of that sort, and he retired into the country. He was one of the editors of the "Journal of the Theatres," and has written, translated, or edited, a number of dramatic works. His father was one of what they call in Paris, a millionaire; the style in which he lived may be guessed from the circumstance that his house was that which was since inhabited by the Duke of Wellington, bordering on the Champs Elisées, and reckoned one of the best in Paris.

M. GROBERG, or GRABERG,

A SWED, established in Italy, at Genoa, in 1793. He published at Genoa, "A Journal of Geography," in Italian, of which there are two volumes. He printed in 1811, at Pisa, "A Historical Dissertation on the Scalds, or the Ancient Scandinavian Poets." In that work he gives accurate descriptions of the nature, genius, manners, and character of those poets, during the middle ages, and explains their mythology; supporting what he produces by a multitude of monuments and documents, of very high antiquity. This learned Swede has been occupied on a translation of a Scandinavian Poem, intituled, "Havamaal."

M. GROBERT,

BORN at Algiers, in Africa, in 1757, of French parents.—He lived a long time in Italy, and became well acquainted with the literature of the country. He first served in the

Tuscan army, and in 1792 went into the French service, first as a lieutenant, but he soon rose to be chief of a battalion of artillery, and in 1794 was director of the arsenal at Meulan.—He first distinguished himself by improvements in the construction of gun-carriages and transportable forges. In 1798 he went with Bonaparte to Egypt as chief of a brigade, and as commandant of artillery directed the siege of El-Arish. He was commandant of Ghiza in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids, which furnished him with means to give a description of those monuments; very fit to diminish our admiration of them, whether as to their beauty or the art with which they are constructed.—If M. Grobert diminishes our admiration of the Pyramids, he makes ample amends for that, by the idea which he gives us of the antiquity of the earth, deduced from the discovery made at Henné and at the Temple of Dendera, of two zodiacs, of which the one represents the solstice in the sign of the Virgin, and the other in that of Leo; which, according to the almost imperceptible motion of the equator, would have made the construction of the temple of Dendera to have taken place above four thousand years ago, and fixed the time when the zodiac of Henné was cut at above seven thousand years back, had not M. Viconti found out by their style that those monuments are posterior to the time of Augustus.

M. Grobert was made inspector of reviews in 1803, and in 1811 was placed on half-pay. In February 1814 he commanded the battalion of invalids attached to the National Guards of Paris.—He has furnished many articles to the public papers, and still writes in the *Moniteur*. He has published, “A Memoir on the manner of bringing Large Cannon to the Field of Battle;” “Observations on Carriages with two wheels for Commercial Purposes, and the service of Field Artillery;” “Description of the Pyramids of Ghizé and the City of Cairo, with its environs;” “Of Public Festivals amongst the Moderns;” “Observations on General Lloyd’s Work on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain;” “A Machine to measure the Velocity of Balls of different sizes, projected at different degrees of elevation from zero to the eighth part of a Circle;” and the “Battle of the Pyramids,” a melodrama, acted in Paris.

M. GROS,

A HISTORICAL painter, a pupil of David, and one of the best masters of the modern French school. His manner is flexible, and in it there is great variety. His best pieces are "The Peisons infected with the Plague at Jaffa;" "The Battle of Aboukir;" "The Emperor visiting the Field of the Battle of Eylau;" "Francis I. and Charles V. visiting the Church of St. Denis," and "The departure of the King on the night of the 20th of March;"—He was made a member of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor, and by the King professor in the school of painting and sculpture, and also in 1816 a member of the Institute.

M. GROSIER,

AN ancient canon of St. Louis du Louvre, was born at St. Omer in 1738. He was educated in the college of the Jesuits. In 1771 he became associated with Freron in publishing "L'Année Littéraire," which he continued to write after the death of that celebrated author.—"The General History of China," by Grosier, is a work of great and laborious research. He published, in 1801, "An Antidote to Atheism, or a Critical Examination of the Atheist's Dictionary." Since the return of the King he has been appointed keeper of the library of Monsieur, in the Arsenal. He has lately published "A Memoir on the Sciences, Belles-Lettres, and Arts, of the Jesuits."

EARL GROSVENOR.

THE family of this nobleman is one of the most ancient and respectable in Great Britain. His father was raised to the peerage, as a baron, in 1761, and obtained an earldom in 1784. The present Earl Grosvenor was born in 1767, and was carefully brought up by his paternal grandmother, Lady Jane Grosvenor, and her daughter, who early imbued his mind with religious principles. He commenced his public education at Harrow, and finished it at Trinity College, Cambridge. As soon as he had completed his studies, he was sent to make the tour of Europe, accompanied by Mr. William Gifford, and while he steered clear of that dissipation into which too many young Englishmen are apt to fall, he availed himself of every opportunity to cultivate his mind, and add to his stock of knowledge. He entered into political life under



Earl Grosvenor.

the auspices of Mr. Pitt, first as member for ~~East Loos~~ and afterwards for the city of Chester; was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1789, which office he held till 1791, and in 1793 was appointed one of the commissioners for India affairs. In 1795 he married Miss Egerton, by whom he has three sons. During the revolutionary war with France, he raised in Westminster a regiment of volunteers, which he commanded for several years. He succeeded his father in 1802. While Mr. Pitt lived, his lordship generally acted with him; but he has since on various occasions voted on the popular side, and is now a warm friend of retrenchment and economy. The library and collection of pictures possessed by Earl Grosvenor are among the most splendid in England; his seat at Eaton Hall, rebuilt by himself, is one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom; and he is an amiable man, as well as a liberal and magnificent peer.

MARSHAL GROUCHY

Was born at Paris in 1766, and is of a noble family.—He first entered into the artillery, but quitted that service and was an under-lieutenant in the body guards of Louis XVI. at the time that the revolution broke out.—He at first, like the other officers of the body guards, was unfriendly to the revolution, and was disposed to emigrate, but he changed his mode of thinking, and became a colonel of a regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he made the campaign of 1792, in the army of the centre. He was made *marechal-de-camp* the same year; and in 1793 served in the army of the Alps.—He afterwards was called to serve against the royalists in the interior, and was in many desperate engagements on the banks of the Loire.—About the same time that Condorcet was compelled to conceal himself, having become suspected by the revolutionists, general Grouchy was obliged to quit the army, in consequence of his being of a noble family. He retired for a little while, and then joined the army as a private soldier, to fight against the royalists in La Vendée; but he was soon raised to the rank of a general of division, and in 1795 commanded in that capacity. In 1796, he served under General Hoche, and displayed such skill and bravery that he was made general-in-chief of the army of the west, that was acting against the royalists. He refused that command, and was appointed

chief of the staff in the army of the north. In 1797 he was sent with General Hoche to make a descent in Ireland; an expedition which was not attended with success. Grouchy afterwards was a third time sent against the royalists in the west; and he put nearly an end to the civil war; at least he prevented its extension. In 1798 he was employed in Piedmont, under General Joubert; and by the assistance of the rebel subjects of the King he got possession of the citadel of Turin without any resistance; and compelled the King to sign his abdication and retire to Sardinia. Grouchy was charged with the government and organization of the country; and he acted with integrity, but with great rigour towards those who were not willing to see their country revolutionized and governed by strangers. He disarmed the people, and sent the nobles into France, confiscating half of their property. The peasantry of Acqui and Strevi having revolted, he marched against them, and defeated them, and set fire to the town of Strevi.—In other respects he acted wisely for the country. He re-opened the University of Turin, which the ancient government had shut up; he prevented extortion by those under him; and put an end to those assassinations that were so frequent in Piedmont. Grouchy fought under General Moreau in Italy, in 1799, and contracted an intimate friendship with him. He manifested great bravery on all occasions; and at the battle of Novi, after receiving thirteen wounds, he was taken prisoner, and owed his life to the Grand Duke Constantine, who visited him frequently, and gave him money and his own surgeons and domestics. He was exchanged after the battle of Marengo, went to serve on the Rhine, under Moreau, and contributed much to the success of the battle of Hohenlinden. When Moreau was accused and tried, Grouchy did not disguise his attachment to that general, nor his contempt for the motives which actuated Bonaparte in that affair. Napoleon was offended, and consequently did nothing for Grouchy, while he raised officers of less standing and less merit to the rank of senators and marshals of France. Yet he always employed him, and assigned to him the post of the greatest difficulty and danger. Grouchy distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Friedland, where, according to Napoleon's expression, he rendered important service. After the peace of Tilsit, he obtained the Bavarian grand cross of military merit; was made grand



Marshal Grouchy -

contradictory reports, concerning his conduct on that memorable day, that there is no means of stating with certainty how the matter really was. That he was within hearing of the cannonade at Waterloo is certain. That Napoleon wanted and expected his assistance on that occasion is also certain; and it is no less so, that he remained inactive while the main French army was defeated by the assistance of that very General Bulow whom he was to attack. Three messengers were sent by Napoleon to order Grouchy to come to his aid; and it appears that he received them, but equivocated as to his power of obeying. When Grouchy found that the French had lost the battle of Waterloo, he retreated on Namur, and, avoiding the victorious enemy, arrived near Paris on the 30th of June, with about 40,000 men. That Grouchy should be so near and not assist or march to the assistance of Napoleon is not easily reconcileable with his palpable duty; and, as his neutrality secured the triumph of the Holy Alliance, it was of course worth any price. Count Grouchy embarked, soon after the return of the king, for the United States of America, but he lately obtained permission to return to France.

Two attempts were made to try him by a council of war after he had left the country; but his son on both occasions, proved that he could only be tried by the chamber of peers; and the council of war twice declared itself incompetent.—The son is a young officer of merit, and had risen to the rank of colonel, and was a chevalier de St. Louis and of the legion of honour. The sister of Count Grouchy, who is the widow of the scientific but unfortunate Condorcet, lives in Paris, and has translated into French, "The Theory of Moral Sentiments;" written by Dr. Adam Smith, to which she has added, "Eight Letters on Sympathy," and it is certain that this whole family were haters of Napoleon.

BARON GRUNER,

A COUNSELLOR of state in Prussia, who, in 1813, by issuing proclamations in a prophetic style, animated his fellow citizens to invade France. In 1814, he was made governor-general of the duchy of Berg, and soon after received, from the Emperor of Russia, the decoration of the order of St. Anne. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Gruner again, in a proclamation, issued at Dusseldorf,

excited the people to take arms. He was commandant of Paris while the Prussians were there in 1815, and was made a baron by the king, in reward of his services.

M. GUERIN,

A FRENCH historical painter, who first gained reputation in 1800, by exhibiting an excellent picture of Marcus Sextus. Another of Phedra and Hyppolitus, of equal merit, was exhibited in 1802. In 1808, the same painter produced "A picture of the Emperor pardoning those who had revolted at Cairo." He has since painted several excellent pieces; and he excels also in painting portraits. He is a member of the legion of honour, and of the Institute.

M. GUICHARD

Is one of the most celebrated counsel in France, and has an equal reputation as a chamber counsel and a pleader at the bar. He has also acquired considerable fame as a writer on legal subjects, on which he has published nearly sixty volumes. Several of his works bear the title of codes, each of which treats of a particular branch of the law. At the bar, M. Guichard has been retained in many remarkable causes, among which are those of Arena, charged with having attempted to assassinate Bonaparte, and of the Polignacs, who were implicated with Moreau. M. Guichard now holds high legal situations under the government.

M. DE GUIGNES.

THIS gentleman, celebrated for his knowledge of the Chinese language, is the son of the author of the excellent History of the Huns, and was born at Paris in 1759. He was taught Chinese by his father, and commenced his literary career with a memoir on the Chinese planisphere, which was printed in the transactions of the academy of sciences. In 1784, he went to China as French resident; and, in 1794 and 1795, he accompanied the Dutch embassy to Peking, and was highly serviceable to it. From time to time he transmitted to the Academy of Sciences a variety of nautical and astronomical observations. He returned to France in 1801, after having resided seventeen

years in China. Since his return he has published "*Observations on the Voyage of Mr. Barrow*;" "*Voyages to Peking, Manilla, and the Isle of France*," 3 vols. 8vo.; "*A Letter to Mr. Millin, on the Chinese Pantheon*;" "*Reflections on the ancient Astronomical Observations of the Chinese, &c.*;" "*Reflections on the Chinese Language*;" and lastly, "*A Chinese, French, and Latin Dictionary*;" which is a large folio volume of 1200 pages. The dictionary has been severely criticised; but it is certainly a work of considerable merit.

THE EARL OF GUILDFORD

Is the third son of Lord North, who was for so many years prime-minister of this country; and whose three sons have all in succession enjoyed the Guildford peerage. This nobleman was born in 1761, and his father procured for him the patent place of one of the chamberlains of the Tally Court, in the Exchequer. He was sent out some years ago to be governor of Ceylon, in which place he resided until he had acquired an easy fortune. While governor, he made the tour of the island, and was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cordiner, who, by that means has been able to give the public the best account which we have of Ceylon. Soon after his return, he succeeded to the title, on the death of his brother; and has lately been sent to the Ionian islands, on some mission from government. Lord Guildford is unmarried; and in case he should die without leaving a son, the title and estate will descend to the eldest son of the late Dr. North, bishop of Winchester.

BARON DE GUILHERMY.

WHEN the revolution took place in France, Guilhermy held an official law situation under the crown, he being the king's attorney-general at the tribunal of Castlenaudary. He was sent as a deputy to the states general, by the third estate; and, both in that capacity and as a private individual, he always manifested the strongest attachment to Louis XVI. and to monarchical principles. In 1791 he emigrated, and joined Monsieur, now Louis XVIII., whom he scarcely ever quitted till his restoration. When Louis ascended the throne he ennobled M. de Guilhermy, and appointed him intendant of Guadaloupe.

When Napoleon returned from Elba, M. de Guilhermy exerted himself strenuously to preserve the colony of Guadeloupe to the Bourbons; but he failed, and was obliged to retire to the Saintes. In 1816, he went back to France, and the king created him a baron, and honorary counsellor of state.

GENERAL GUILLAUME

Was born in France about the year 1765, served under Bonaparte, in the army of Italy; and then entered into the service of the Italian republic, and rose to be brigadier-general. While in Italy he examined with the eye of a tactician the spots which had been rendered famous by the encampments and battles of the Carthaginian general; and the result of his remarks was a work published at Milan, in three vols. 4to. in 1812, entitled "A History of the Campaigns of Hannibal in Italy," with plans and topographical charts. In 1812, the general was summoned to take a part in the Russian campaign. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and did not obtain his liberty till 1814. On his return to Paris, he sent from the press "An Impartial Relation of the Passage of the Berezina by the French Army: by an eye witness." When Napoleon re-ascended the throne, he confided to General Guillaume the direction of the free corps, on the frontier of the Ardennes; and, in this command, the general displayed such ardent zeal for the interests of the emperor, that, when Louis was brought back by the allies, Guillaume deemed it prudent to retire to England. He has since published "Memoirs for the History of the War between France and Russia;" and a "History of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Italy."

GENERAL GUILLEMINOT

Is a Belgian, born in 1774, and first served in the army of his countrymen, in 1790, when they endeavoured to throw off the yoke of Austria. Like many of his companions, he took refuge in France, where he entered into the military service, and became an officer on the staff. After the flight of Dumourier, Guilleminot was put under arrest; but he contrived to escape, and he joined the army of Moreau, by whom he was attached to the staff, and with whom he made several campaigns.

His zeal for Moreau, in 1804, threw him into temporary disgrace with Napoleon; who, however, called him into service in the Austrian campaign of 1805. Guilleminot being exceedingly well acquainted with the country which was the scene of action. He was employed in Spain in 1808; and for his conduct at the battle of Rio Seco, obtained the cross of the legion of honour, and the rank of brigadier-general. In 1812 he distinguished himself in Russia, particularly at the battle of Moskwa; and, in 1813, he defeated the Swedes at Dessau; for which he was raised to be general of division. From Louis he received several honours and employments, and he remained faithful to him. He has been actively employed since the second return of the Bourbons. General Guilleminot is said to be one of the best informed officers of the French army, and is now engaged in writing a general history of the wars of our times.

ABBÉ AIMÉ GUILLON,

A LITERARY enthusiast, born at Lyons, and a most eloquent preacher. He has several times been on the point of being put to death on account of his writings. First he turned the director La Revellière Lepeaux into ridicule, as founder of the sect of Theophilanthropists; and next he published "The Grand Crime of Pepin Le Bref;" in which he exposed, in 1800, the project of Bonaparte to get himself proclaimed emperor. For the latter work he was several years imprisoned. He is, since the restoration, one of the keepers of the Mazarin library.

ABBÉ NICHOLAS GUILLON,

ANOTHER literary ecclesiastic, who was born in 1766. His first work was "A Parallel of Revolutions and Heresies which have desolated the Church since its Establishment." He worked with the Abbé Barruel in the *Collection Ecclesiastique* of papers that were published against the civil constitution of the clergy. Finding the ecclesiastical profession unprofitable and unsafe, during the time of terror, he acted as a physician; but, when times became moderate, he returned to the church. He is a very eloquent preacher, and was made secretary to Cardinal Fesch; and has written a great number of religious tracts, in which there is much elegance of composition, accompanied with zeal approaching to enthusiasm.

M. GUIZOT

WAS born at Nîmes, of a protestant family, in 1787. He was sent to Geneva for his education, and studied principally philosophy and German literature. He went to Paris afterwards, when he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits; and meeting, at the house of M. Sicard, a learned lady, named Mademoiselle Paulin de Meulan, he married her, and they conjointly conducted at different times, "The Publicist;" "The Gazette of France;" "The Mercury;" and "The Literary Archives." Till 1814, M. Guizot was only a literary man; but after the restoration he obtained, by the protection of the Abbé Montesquiou, the place of secretary-general to the minister of the Interior; and, after the return of the king from Ghent, he was made secretary-general to the Minister of Justice. He was also royal censor till that place was suppressed. He has published "A New Dictionary of Synonymous Words in the French Language;" "The State of the Fine Arts in France;" "Annals of Education;" "Lives of French Poets, in the time of Louis XIV.;" and "Ideas on the Liberty of the Press;" besides a number of biographical articles, some of which appeared separately, and others in collections of biography.

HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ., M.P.

THE son of a most respectable banker at Norwich. His family is of considerable antiquity and great opulence; and all the members of it were bred quakers, but are not of the rigid sect. Mr. H. Gurney was born in 1775; and in 1812 married Miss Barclay, of Ury, in North Britain, descended from the celebrated Barclay, the apologist for the quakers. Mr. G. has published a beautiful translation, or rather imitation, of the Golden Ass of Apuleius, in English verse, under the title of "Cupid and Psyche," a mythological tale from the Golden Ass of Apuleius, 4to. and 8vo. which in 1801 reached a third edition. This spirited and classical performance was scarce, till it was reprinted in the seventh volume of Mr. Davenport's "Poetical Register." It is embellished with two engravings; the one from the celebrated Marlborough gem, and the other from one of Raphael's designs on the same subject. Mr. Gurney was a few years ago returned M.P. for Shaftesbury, but lost his seat on a petition against

him. In the present and last parliament he had better success, and now sits for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He is a truly independant member, and votes as he thinks right, but generally with opposition.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,

Ex-KING of Sweden, was born the 1st of November, 1778; and succeeded his father, Gustavus III. in 1792. Till he was of age, his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, was regent, and refused to assist in the war against France, to which Gustavus III. had agreed previous to his assassination. When the young king first came of age he appeared resolved to follow the same pacific system; but that wise resolution did not continue to be held for any length of time. The Empress of Russia wished to have him married at the age of eighteen, to her favourite daughter, Catharine Paulowna, afterwards successively Duchess of Oldenburgh and Queen of Wirtemberg; a marriage which would have been highly advantageous to himself and his kingdom. The lady was perhaps the most able and amiable princess in Europe; and he would have obtained the friendship and protection of the most powerful nation in the north; but when every thing was prepared, when he had actually arrived in St. Peterburgh, and the Court of Russia was assembled to witness the ceremony, and only waited for the coming of the young king, he refused to sign the contract, and shut himself up in his apartment, under pretence that the empress had inserted a clause that his future queen was to be allowed to profess the religion of the Greek church, which was contrary to the laws of Sweden. This occasioned great displeasure at the Court of Russia, and was in fact a prelude to the unwise conduct by which the unfortunate Gustavus has lost the throne. The people of Sweden were, however, delighted with his conduct; they thought it shewed firmness and magnanimity, when, in fact, it must either have arisen from folly or treacherous advice. If this point (so essential) was to be discussed, it ought to have been done before the King of Sweden arrived in Russia. As it was, the insult was gratuitous, and appeared intentional, and therefore not easily to be forgiven by the Court of Petersburg. Not very long after this unfortunate transaction, Gustavus married a Princess of Baden, and was at that place, on a visit to his father-in-

law, when the Duke d'Enghein was seized by orders of Bonaparte, and dragged to Paris, in violation of the neutrality of the country of Baden, in which he had taken refuge. On hearing this, the King of Sweden immediately despatched an aid-de-camp with a letter to Bonaparte, and with orders to leave nothing untried to save the duke; but the noble effort was useless, the deed was done before the messenger arrived. Gustavus was greatly grieved as well as enraged at Napoleon, whom he could never forgive for that terrible transaction. He, notwithstanding the example of all the other sovereigns on the continent, persisted in refusing to recognize Bonaparte as Emperor of France; ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, and dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden; while at the same time he returned to the King of Prussia the order of the Black Eagle, with which Napoleon had been invested, saying, "That he never could, according to the laws of knighthood, consent to be brother companion of the assassin of the Duke d'Enghein."

When Napoleon had become emperor, and deprived the Emperor of Germany of his title, and Francis assumed in its place the inferior title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria, Gustavus positively refused to recognize that arrangement, and to receive an ambassador from Francis as Emperor of Austria.

When war was renewed on the continent with France, Gustavus joined the coalition, received a subsidy from England, and, having settled a regency at Stockholm, crossed the Baltic with a small army to his territories in Pomerania, in order to act in conjunction with Russia, according to circumstances. The battle of Austerlitz having put an end to the co-operation, Gustavus, after remaining in Pomerania nearly with as much obstinacy as his predecessor, Charles XII., did at Bender, was compelled to return to Stockholm; but he refused to take any part in the Diet, held at Ratisbon, as a member of the German confederation, saying that it was disgraceful so to do when the Diet was not free, but deliberated under the influence of usurpation and selfishness. As the noble minded, but unfortunate, Gustavus thought he would be disgraced by taking part in such deliberations, the other members of the Diet thought they would be disgraced by receiving his message, and, therefore, they did not permit it to be read, and so the affair terminated. Gustavus then drew still closer his connexion with England, and de-

terminated to persevere in resisting Napoleon's political system. He made all the opposition he could to the occupation of Hanover by Prussian troops, and declared war on that nation. Having abolished servitude in Pomerania, he ordered a levy in mass of all the inhabitants, and declared war against France, at the very moment that a French army, such as he had no power to cope with, was almost under the walls of Stralsund. He was so far fortunate that, by prompt measures, he embarked all the artillery and warlike stores before the French had time to attack the place.

The treaty of Tilsit, which soon after followed, completed the misfortunes of Sweden. Pomerania, her only continental possession, had already fallen into the hands of the French; and a coalition of France, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark, was formed against Sweden, which prepared the way for the seizure of Finland by Russia. Denmark attempted to overrun Sweden from the Norwegian side, but without success. France was in full possession of Pomerania, and the Russian army was committing the greatest cruelties in Finland; while the only ally that Gustavus possessed, namely, England, was prevented from lending him assistance by his own strange conduct to the British general.

Notwithstanding the activity with which Gustavus prepared to resist Russia, the contest was too unequal to terminate in his favour. The Swedes saw the impending danger; and fear, anxiety, and discontent, were manifest in all classes in the kingdom, from the council of state to the troops and the lower order of the people. The council of state in vain solicited him to make peace; and he was on the point of marching against the enemy when he found that two Swedish armies were in full march to the capital. A civil war was on the point of breaking out, when two generals, Klingsporr and Adelscreutz, with Silversparre, marshal of the court, went to supplicate the king to make peace or to abdicate the throne. The only answer of Gustavus was, by drawing his sword, to attack them. Those three persons, however, surrounded and disarmed him; and, as the king had displeased his two regiments of guards by assimilating them to the militia, he was absolutely without any defence. He was conveyed together with his family, to the fortress of Drottningholm, where he next day signed his abdication, which was followed by the raising of his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania

to the throne, by the title of Charles XIII. on the 3d of June, 1809. The son of Gustavus still remained heir to the crown, the abdication of his father not diminishing his right; but the new king, in conjunction with the States, invested Christian-Augustus, of Sleswig Augustenburg, with the title of Prince Royal of Sweden. That prince however, having soon after died, and, as it was supposed, by poison, Marshal Bernadotte was chosen Crown-Prince. By the resignation of Gustavus, Sweden obtained a new constitution, and peace with Russia, by the treaty of Fredericksham; a peace with Russia, by which Sweden lost Finland, a loss never to be repaired; whether the territory is considered as of great value, merely from its extent and population, or from its geographical situation, it being the only barrier between Sweden proper, and the empire of Russia.

From his first prison, Gustavus and his family were removed to the castle of Gripsholm, from whence he passed over to the continent in 1810. He went again to Baden, notwithstanding its vicinity to France, and the manner in which that territory had been violated in order to seize the Duke d'Enghien. He afterwards travelled in the north of Europe, under different names, and paid a visit to the Emperor Alexander, at Petersburg, with whom he held a conference, the nature and result of which are not known. That he enjoys the personal esteem of the emperor is certain, and it is impossible that it should be otherwise; for the only misfortune of Gustavus was, that his spirit of honourable resistance to the plans of Napoleon was too inflexible. In October, that same year, Gustavus embarked at Memel for England, where he was well received by the court, and admired by the people. He passed part of 1811 at Hartwell, with Louis XVIII. In 1812 he lived at Altona, under the protection of Denmark; and he even ventured to shew himself in Hamburgh, then occupied by the French.

In the end of 1814 he went to Basle, in Switzerland, where he resided under the title of Count Gottorp. He projected, whilst there, a sort of pilgrimage to the Holy-land, but it did not take place. In 1815 Gustavus Adolphus took the name of Duke of Holstein, and sent to the congress at Vienna, by Sir Sidney Smith, knight of the Swedish order of the sword, a declaration relative to his right to the throne of Sweden. In that paper, Gustavus says, "That he had been dethroned through the influence

of Bonaparte, with whom he had refused to have any connexion, particularly after the murder of the Duke d'Enghein. That the Swedish nation in excluding him from the throne had only yielded to necessity, and the threats of the great powers; and that, when he signed the act of abdication, he was a prisoner; that he nevertheless had always refused to renounce the claims of his son, and that he hopes that when that prince shall have attained his majority, he will know how to act in a manner worthy of himself, of his illustrious ancestors, and of the Swedish nation. That, as for the rest, he did not demand the throne of Sweden for himself." In August, 1816, that prince lived in Frankfort; and from thence he afterwards went to the city of Hanover, where he resided in great privacy, and took the name of *Gustaveson*, (son of Gustavus.) In 1818 he became a citizen of Bâle. He seems to be now engaged in literary pursuits, and has recently printed, for private distribution, "Reflections on the Aurora Borealis, and its connexion with Diurnal Motion." It is written in French, and has been translated into Swedish.

PRINCE GUSTAVUS,

SON of Gustavus IV. king of Sweden, and of the Princess Frederica-Dorothea-Wilhelmina, of Baden. He was born Prince royal of Sweden, on the 9th of November, 1799; but in 1809, by an Act of the Senate, was deprived of his right; when Christian of Augustenburg was adopted as heir to the throne.

This young prince, bred in the school of adversity, which is the best for raising great men, manifests already a strong mind and other qualities, worthy of the illustrious and royal race from which he sprung. His education has been attended to with care, and he is now studying at the University of Edinburgh, which has produced a great number of scientific and literary men.

THE REV. JOHN GUTCH

WAS formerly chaplain of All Souls and Corpus Christi Colleges, and is now registrar of the University of Oxford, which situation he has filled since 1797. He is also a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society. In 1781 Mr. Gutch published, "Collectanea Curiosa," chiefly from the ma-

nuscripts of Archbishop Sancroft. But his great work is a re-publication of "Anthony Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, with a continuation to the present time," in three volumes, quarto.

M. GUYOMARD,

A MERCHANT and mayor of Guingamp, a small town in France. He was chosen a member of the Convention in 1792, and voted for imprisoning the king during the war, and banishing him on the conclusion of peace. Though in this case he was more moderate than the majority of the Assembly, he was, in many cases afterwards, the most extravagant enemy of kings. He courageously defended M. Condorcet, and others of the same party; and he also opposed the decree for arresting the refractory priests. He declared himself the enemy of the terrorists, yet he was equally the enemy of the emigrants; and accused their fathers and mothers of compelling them to bear arms against their country. He proposed a feast to commemorate the death of Louis XVI. against which he had himself voted. He was alternately severe and lenient; a sort of mountebank politician and legislator; and became again, as he had originally been, mayor of Guingamp. Not having voted for the death of the king, he was not banished as a regicide, but remains quietly in his native place.

M. FLORENT GUYOT.

Before the revolution M. Guyot was a counsellor at Semur. He was chosen to sit in the first National Assembly, but there he did nothing worth observation. He was subsequently elected a member of the Convention, where he voted for the death of the king; and in 1795 made all the efforts he could to prevent the return of emigrants. He nevertheless conducted himself with moderation when sent as a commissioner into the department of the Pas-de-Calais. He was afterwards chosen a member of the Council of Ancients, and appointed secretary. When he quitted that Assembly in 1797, he was sent as ambassador to Switzerland, and was there when the French attacked that country. He was next sent plenipotentiary to Holland, although he was re-elected to the Council of Five Hundred. In 1798 he was proposed

as minister for foreign affairs, but M. Talleyrand obtained the preference. The following year he was put on the list by the Council of Five Hundred, as a candidate for replacing Lepeaux in the Directory. In 1799 he was called up to the legislative body, but refused to take his seat, and preferred keeping a reading-room, (*cabinet de lecture*) in Paris. This situation, when embraced in preference to that of a member of the legislature, well deserves some observation, as well as explanation. A *cabinet de lecture* is a sort of establishment nearly on a par with one of those coffee-shops which we have lately seen established in London. It is then as if a man who had twice been an ambassador, and repeatedly a member of parliament, and who had been candidate to become one of the five sovereigns who governed France, were to prefer keeping a coffee-shop to a place of honour and emolument in the state. This is so extraordinary a circumstance, that it alone would intitle M. Florent Guyot to biographical celebrity. He was afterwards imperial attorney-general to the Council of Prizes, and remained in that situation till 1814.

M. D. H. GUYOT,

HONORARY Professor in the University of Groningen, where he established, in 1790, an Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, on the same plan as that of the Abbé l'Epée, at Paris, by whom M. Guyot was taught the mode of treatment and instruction. M. Guyot first maintained the establishment at his own expense, but by degrees he obtained support from individuals; and in 1814 the king and queen of the Netherlands took it under their protection. It is by annual contribution, however, that this humane establishment is chiefly upheld.

MADAME GUYTON MORVEAU,

THE widow of the celebrated chymist, in whose studies and experiments on chemical subjects she assisted, has published, "Chemical Essays of K. W. Scheele, taken from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm;" and "A Treatise on the Exterior appearances of Fossils, translated from the German of A. G. Werner."

BARON HABERT,

AN active and intelligent French officer, was born in 1772. He has principally distinguished himself in Spain. In 1808 he acquired great applause at the attack of Leria; in 1809 at the passage of the Segro, and in 1810 at the siege of Lerida. On the latter occasion he was one of those who mounted to the assault, and he was shortly afterwards promoted to be a general-of-division. In the same year he increased his reputation at the Combat of Falbet and the siege of Tortosa. In 1812 he carried by storm the fort of Balaguer, and bore a prominent part at the battle of Saguntum and the combat of Carcaxente. He likewise defeated the cavalry of the Duke del Parque, and assisted in compelling Sir John Murray to raise the siege of Tarragona. The king made him a knight of St. Louis, and grand officer of the legion of honour. In June 1815, Habert commanded the second military division. Since the second return of the Bourbons he has lived in private life.

M. HACHETTE,

BORN at Mézières in 1769, was received professor at the Polytechnic School in Paris in 1794, and acquitted himself in a very distinguished manner till 1816, when he became professor of geometry at the Normal school. He has published, "Correspondence concerning the Normal School for the Years 1814, 15, and 16," with 42 plates; "On the Composition of Machines;" "Programme of a Course of Physics;" "An Elementary Treatise on Machines," with 28 large plates; "First Supplement of the descriptive Geometry of Monge," to which M. Hachette has added some excellent theorems;" "The Application of Descriptive Geometry, for the use of the Royal Polytechnic School." He has also sent a number of Memoirs to the Academy of Sciences, and inserted others in the Journal of the Polytechnic school.

COUNT HADDICK,

THE son of an Austrian field marshal, who served with much distinction in the seven years' war, and the war against the Turks. Count Haddick displayed great bravery as colonel, in the year 1793, against the French. He served afterwards under the arch-duke Charles, and

always displayed skill and intrepidity, particularly at the battles of Amberg, Kornbach, and Aschaffenburg. In 1797 the emperor raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general, and gave him the cross of Maria Theresa. In 1800 he was at the head of a division of the army in Italy ; and, in 1809, he commanded under the arch-duke John.

DR. JOHN HAIGHTON.

THIS eminent physiologist and physician is a native of Haydon-bridge, in the county of Northumberland. He received a classical education at the first schools in Coventry and York. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he commenced his noviciate in the medical school of the Borough. After he had qualified himself for the practice of surgery, he accepted the appointment of surgeon to the guards. On relinquishing his office in the army, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Borough Medical School ; and, to his abilities, that establishment is greatly indebted for the character and reputation it has maintained in the medical world. The extensive opportunities which this situation afforded the doctor of prosecuting his anatomical studies, naturally led him to the cultivation of experimental physiology ; and, on the death of Dr. Skeete, at that time lecturer on physiology, he succeeded him in that department. A few years after he had commenced his lectures on physiology, he became the coadjutor of the late Dr. Lowder, a celebrated lecturer on midwifery, and in consequence the practice of that science has of late years principally engaged the doctor's attention : for the last thirty years he has been justly considered as the most able teacher of midwifery in Europe. On the death of Dr. Turnbull he was elected physician to the Eastern Dispensary, which appointment he resigned on account of the increase of his private practice.

As an anatomist and physiologist, Dr. H. has long been highly esteemed by the first professional characters. His Lectures on Midwifery bear strong marks of superior talent and research. He has also displayed his professional knowledge in several valuable papers and communications, and various literary productions of merit, particularly a treatise on the *Tic Douloureux*. Of late years, the doctor has been greatly relieved from the fatigue of his

profession, by the assistance of his nephew, Dr. James Blundell, a gentleman of considerable promise.

DR. HALES.

THIS gentleman was formerly fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, and professor of Oriental languages in that college. He is now rector of Killesandra. Dr. Hales enjoys a high and merited reputation as a man of learning and research. He is the author of "*Sonornm Doctrina Rationalis, &c.*" 1778; "*Analysis Æquationem,*" 1784; "*De Motibus Planetarum, &c.*" 1786; "*Observations on the Political Influence of the Pope's Supremacy,*" 1787; "*Survey of the Modern State of the Church of Rome, &c.*" 1789; "*Observations on Tithes,*" 1794; "*The Inspector,*" 1799; "*Analysis Fluxionum,*" 1800; "*Methodism Inspected,*" 1803-5; "*Prospectus of an Analysis of Ancient Chronology,*" 1807; "*Dissertations on the Principal Prophecies respecting the Divine and Human Character of our Lord Jesus Christ,*" 1808; "*A New Analysis of Chronology,*" 1809, 1814; and "*Letters on the Tenets of the Romish Hierarchy,*" 1813. His great work is the *Analysis of Chronology*, which is said to be the most elaborate system of chronology in our language.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, M.D.

Is the eldest son of Dr. Vaughan, many years a physician at Leicester, and distinguished for his extensive practice throughout the midland counties, and his powerful intellectual endowments. His mother was a connexion of the Denbigh family, and, through the interest of the late earl, the subject of this notice was powerfully introduced to the royal family. He pursued his professional studies at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. and was elected a fellow of his college in 1794. His entrance into practice was in London, when he married the Hon. Miss F. St. John, by which alliance he obtained introductions into further circles of rank and fashion. He was then appointed physician to his late Majesty, and had a baronetcy conferred on him. This brilliant success did not however damp the ardour he had already shown in his profession, and the calls of his patients were not unattended to, though fees were no object of consideration. During the long illness of George III. Sir Henry's talents were displayed with striking effect;

and, as a mark of the Prince of Wales's sentiments and favour, he was appointed one of his physicians in ordinary, and generally preferred in attendance upon him. He changed his name to Halford on succeeding to some family estates.

Sir Henry has published only two works; the one a pamphlet, on the opening of King Charles's coffin at Windsor, which excited considerable attention at that time; and the other, his Harveian Oration delivered before the College of Physicians, which proved the extent of his classical learning, and shews that its author did not walk idly in the academic shades of Oxford. His prescriptions also display great correctness and neatness of latinity, and some papers of his have appeared in the transactions of the College.

As a man of general science, Sir Henry Halford ranks high in his profession. His treatment is founded on scientific principles, and he is well acquainted with the agents employed in medicine, and with the art of proportioning them to the exigency of the case. His practice is so extensive, that he is said to realize 30,000*l.* per annum. His brother, Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, is one of the most eloquent pleaders at the English bar; and another brother, Dr. Peter Vaughan, is Dean of Carlisle, and a divine of great classical attainments.

NATHANIEL BRASSEY HALHED, ESQ.

Is the son of a merchant, who had interest to get him sent out to India, as a writer in the service of the East-India Company, where he acquired an easy fortune, and distinguished himself by his attainments in oriental literature. On his return to England he published, in 1776, "A Code of Gentoo Laws, or Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian translation;" "Grammar of the Hindoo Language," 1778; the first edition of these were printed in Bengal; "Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal, relative to the Mahratta Empire, 1779." Soon after his return he obtained a seat in parliament. He has shewn his classical knowledge and poetical talent by a very spirited work, intituled, "Imitations of the Epigrams of Martial, 4 parts, 1793-4." This gentleman affords an extraordinary instance of the eccentricities of the human mind; He became the avowed champion of Richard Brothers, a mad enthusiast, who believed himself

to be a prophet ; and in that capacity Mr. Halhed published "The whole of the Testimonies to the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his Mission to recall the Jews, 1795 ;" "A Word of Admonition to the Right Hon. William Pitt, in an Epistle occasioned by the Prophecies of Mr. Brothers ;" "Two Letters to Lord Loughborough ;" and "A Calculation of the Millenium, with speeches made in the House of Commons respecting Mr. Brothers."

Mr. Halhed's Grammar of the Bengal language has this advantage, that it is accompanied often with the words in Sanscrit after the Bengalee. This was the first book printed in the oriental languages by the English in India. For this, and the Code of Gentoo Laws, we are indebted to the late Mr. Hastings, who encouraged Mr. Halhed to proceed. Mr. Halhed has also elucidated several points, in the Sanscrit language, on the Devanigara character, and on the mythology of the Hindoos, and some extracts or fragments of the Vedas, on which a further light has been thrown by the efforts of Messrs. Wilkins, Jones, Colebrooke, and others. On the whole, Mr. Halhed may be classed among the first of our oriental scholars. Mr. Halhed, we are pleased to find, has recovered so much from his unhappy delusion, that he has been employed by the East-India Company in a situation for which he is most eminently qualified, that of assistant examiner of the Oriental correspondence.

M. GEN. SIR COLIN HALKETT.

THIS officer obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1803 ; and, having raised a battalion of light-infantry in Hanover, he was made lieut.-colonel commandant of it in 1805. Sir Colin Halkett served in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, and was at the head of a brigade of the king's German legion at the battles of Albuera, Salamanca, and Vittoria. On the retreat from Burgos he checked by his gallantry the progress of the French, who, had it not been for his exertions, would, in all probability, have destroyed the British cavalry. After the action was over, the Marquis of Wellington shook Colonel Halkett by the hand, and thanked him and his brigade for having saved his cavalry. In the campaign of 1815, Sir Colin served on the staff in Flanders, and was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo, where he commanded the 5th British

brigade. He is a knight commander of the Bath, and wears a medal and two clasps, with foreign orders.

M. HALLÉ,

BORN at Paris in 1754, and son of Noel Hallé, a celebrated painter. He was bred a physician; and, in 1778, at the early age of twenty-three, was received doctor by the Royal Society of Medicine. His literary and scientific labours made him be chosen professor in the School of Health, which was instituted in 1795; and, nearly at the same time, he was named professor of medicine in the Normal School, just then established. When the Institute was founded, Mr. Hallé was chosen a member, and was soon after appointed professor of medicine in the college of France. M. Hallé is one of the physicians who has the greatest practice in Paris. He received under the imperial government the cross of the legion of honour, and the king has given him that of St. Michael. Besides the courses of lectures which he has given, and the numerous reports which he has made, as a commissioner to examine into the discoveries made in the healing art, M. Hallé has published fourteen different medical works, which are deservedly esteemed; but, in particular, a Report on Galvinism made to the Institute.

THE REV. ROBERT HALL.

THIS Baptist minister enjoys the reputation, not only of being the most eloquent dissenting minister of his time, but also one of the ablest polemical writers.

He is a native of Arnsby, in Leicestershire, where he was born in 1766. His parents were respectable farmers, and, being educated for the ministry, his early display of talents recommended him as a fit successor of the celebrated Robert Robinson, of Cambridge. To fill the pulpit after such a man was an arduous duty, but it was so ably performed by Mr. Hall, that when his declining health obliged him to retire to his native air, his Cambridge auditory, by a voluntary subscription, made him a liberal provision for life.

For several years, therefore, he has resided partly at Arnsby and partly at Leicester, at which latter place he regularly does the duty of a small Baptist meeting, wholly unequal to contain the number of his congregation, and the occasional hearers who attend from distant places.

While at Cambridge, and with a view to arrest the torrent of prosecution which threatened the freedom of discussion in 1792, 3, and 4, he wrote and published his famous "Apology for the Liberty of the Press," a work which will be read and admired as long as language and liberty are known and respected.

He has also published some Sermons, all of them distinguished by the same energy of thought and eloquence of language. His elocution in the pulpit is extemporaneous, yet his flow of language is distinguished for unequalled correctness and splendour.

DR. HALLORAN.

THIS gentleman, who is a native of Ireland, seems to have been doomed to what is called fishing in troubled waters. He was formerly master of Alpheston Academy, near Exeter; afterwards chaplain in the navy; and, in that capacity, he was on-board the *Britannia*, one of the flag-ships at the battle of Trafalgar.

Before he embarked in the navy he had published, "Odes, Poems, and Translations, 1790," "Ode on the Visit of their Majesties to Exeter, 1791;" and "The Female Volunteer, a drama, 1800." On his return he published the Sermon which he preached on-board the *Britannia* after the battle; also, "The Battle of Trafalgar, a poem." He was soon after appointed rector of the grammar school at the Cape of Good Hope, and chaplain to the forces in Southern Africa. There he was so imprudent as to interfere much in a duel between two officers; and, when the affair was brought before a court martial, it appeared that he wrote the defence of one of the parties. This conduct highly offended General Grey, the commander-in-chief, who ordered his removal to an out-post called Simon's Town. The doctor, not choosing to quit an establishment for education which he had formed at the Cape, resigned his office of chaplain, and gave vent to his anger in two severe poems. He also published "Proceedings, including Original Correspondence at the Cape of Good Hope, in a criminal process instituted against the author for a libel, at the suit of the Hon. Governor George Grey, by order of Lord Caledon, 1811." In this he assigns his reasons for quitting the Cape of Good Hope. How he employed his time for some years we know not; but, in 1818, he was tried and

convicted on a most extraordinary charge, that of forging a frank ; and he was transported for the same, notwithstanding many efforts were made to obtain a remission of his sentence. The severity which was exercised against him, seems to be so far beyond what his fault deserved, that his case excited general public sympathy. Since his arrival in New Holland, he has established a magazine, and produced some other literary works.

ABBÉ HALMA

WAS born at Sedan in 1755, and is now professor of mathematics in Paris. He has published, "Elementary Lessons of Geography ;" "Tables of Logarithms arranged according to a new order ;" and "A Translation from the Greek of the Ancient Astronomy of Ptolemy, better known under the Arabic name of *Almageste*." That learned work deserves the notice of hellenists as well as of astronomers. It is in two volumes, the first of which appeared in the time of Napoleon, and the second since the restoration of the Bourbons.

BARON HAMELIN,

A French admiral, and commander of the legion of honour. He sailed on the voyage of discovery sent from France, in 1799, to New Holland. He was then captain of the ship named the *Naturaliste*, and received at Port Jackson the most hospitable treatment from the English governor, although in time of war. In 1810 he contributed greatly to the success of M. Duperré, in an engagement with an English squadron under Commodore Lambert, on the coast of the Isle-of-France. Soon after this he blockaded, with three French frigates, the English frigate *Iphigenia*, which he forced to surrender. He was next made commander of a squadron of frigates, with which he attacked and destroyed the establishment of Tapanuby on the coast of Sumatra. He was accused, at the time, in the English papers, of permitting his people to commit blameable excesses on that coast. He is now in actual service at Brest.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

THE present noble possessor of this Scottish dukedom was born in 1767, and was long known by the title of

Marquis of Douglas. For some time he sat in the House of Commons as member of parliament for the borough of Lancaster ; but, as his lordship and his family had steadily supported the Whig party, when they came into power they called him to the House of Lords as Baron Dutton, an English title which had been bestowed on his ancestor by Queen Anne. A singular circumstance has attended these English honours. The Duke of Hamilton was by Queen Anne created Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton, but the House of Lords of that day refused to admit him, as the title had been bestowed on a Scots peer, which they contended was contrary to the Act of Union. In consequence of which, this noble family were deprived of their seat in the House for a century, and it became a custom to create the eldest son of a Scots peer to be a British peer, to evade that resolution of the House. However, during the administration of Mr. Pitt, that vote was repealed, and the Dukes of Hamilton were admitted to all the honours of the British peerage. While Marquis of Douglas, he commanded the Lanark regiment of militia, and was sent by the Whig administration as ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, where he resided for some time ; and, on that appointment, was introduced into the privy council. His lordship married Miss Beckford, daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill, by whom he has children. A trait of generosity is told of him, which should not be suppressed. His father had left all his personal property to his daughter, the Duchess of Somerset, to the exclusion of Lord Archibald Hamilton. The duke, on his being informed of this, immediately presented his brother with 20,000*l*. His sister, Lady Ann Hamilton, was the confidential friend and companion of the unfortunate Queen Caroline, and as such became exceedingly popular with the nation.

LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON

Is the second son of the late Duke of Hamilton by Harriet, sister of the late Earl of Galloway. He was born in 1769, was educated at Eton, brought into parliament for the county of Lanark, and immediately entered warmly into political life on the opposition side. In 1804 he published, "Thoughts on the Late and Present Administration," in which he warmly advocated the cause of Mr. Fox. To speak of his lordship's political conduct in de-

tall would fill more space than we can allow, there being few questions of importance in which he has not taken part, and he always speaks with sound sense and in the true spirit of liberty. In the charge against Lord Melville, he observed that no one Scottish member had spoken against the nefarious conduct of their countryman, and that he rose only to declare, that the Scots nation disapproved of it. He received the thanks of the county of Lanark for his independent conduct in parliament. In this conduct he still continues to persevere; and, in the late inquiry into the queen's behaviour, he evinced his accustomed independent spirit. In every respect he is one of the most tried friends of the country, and one of her most steady and upright public men.

DR. R. HAMILTON.

THIS gentleman is professor of mathematics, in Marischal College, in the University of Aberdeen. He is the author of an "Introduction to Merchandize," 2 vols. 8vo. 1807; and a "System of Arithmetic and Book-keeping," 1788. But the work which more particularly entitles him to notice is his "Inquiry into the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and present State of Management of the National Debt;" which was published in 1813. In this he objected to the Sinking Fund, an establishment which has since been almost generally acknowledged to be a mere delusion, if not something worse. He has not, however, the merit of being the first who laboured to undeceive the public on that subject.

M. HAMMER

Is a member of the academy of Gottingen, interpreter of Oriental languages to the Aulic Chancery at Vienna, and correspondent of the Institute of France. M. Hammer is one of the most learned, and, at the same time, most laborious writers of the age. He understands the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages; the modern Greek, German, French, and English. He is master of their idioms, and speaks in them all. M. Hammer is also versed in the languages of antiquity. He has travelled in Asia-Minor and in Egypt, having been secretary to the Austrian legation at Constantinople. He has published a work, intituled, "Ancient Alphabets and Hieroglyphic

Characters explained," with the text in Arabic, and an English translation. That collection contains the explanation of eighty ancient alphabets. His work to prove that, during the first centuries of the Hegira, the conquered nations exercised more influence over the manners and ideas of their conquerors than their conquerors exerted over theirs, is a curious and interesting work. He has also published a periodical work called "The Mines of the East," which is much esteemed. M. Hammer published a work on the Ottoman Empire, for which he received from the Emperor Alexander the order of St. Anne; and his last work is called "Constantinople," in which he exhibits the best account of the Turkish empire extant.

M. HAMONIERE,

A FRENCH writer, who has published a great number of useful and ingenious works on the best methods of learning to write and converse in English, French, and Spanish. He has also written several grammars for the use of English, Russians, and Italians.

M. HAPDÉ,

A FRENCH dramatic writer, who has produced seventy-three different pieces for the theatres. He has also published a work, intituled, "The Sepulchres of the Grand Army, or an Historical Picture of the Military Hospitals." This work created a great sensation in France in 1814, when it was published, as it attacked Napoleon violently, for his presumed disregard to the lives of the soldiers. The author, in consequence, judged it prudent to come to England when the emperor reascended the throne, but he returned to France at the second restoration.

THE EARL OF HARCOURT

Is descended from a noble family of Normandy, one branch of which still possesses a dukedom in France. The family in England owe their elevation to the peerage to the Lord Chancellor Harcourt. The present lord was born in 1743, and entered early into the army, where he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served in the

light horse. With this corps he embarked for America, and much distinguished himself, particularly by surprising and taking prisoner the American General Lee. On his return he was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to the king. In 1809 he succeeded his brother, the late earl, in his title and estate, and was also appointed by the queen to succeed him as her master of the horse. He is now a general in the army, colonel of the 16th regiment of dragoons, governor of Portsmouth, deputy lieutenant of Windsor forest, and deputy ranger of Windsor park. He is married, but has no children, and on his death the title will be extinct. It need not be said that when he votes in the house of lords it is on the ministerial side of the question. This noble lord, on the queen's death, being a state officer, was refused a pension by the House of Commons; a saving which the country owes to the spirited conduct of Mr. Tierney. His lordship was a particular personal favorite of George III. and his queen, with whom he lived on terms of the closest intimacy.

COUNT HARDEGG,

AN Austrian lieutenant field-marshal, who distinguished himself for courage and skill in the latter campaigns against France, particularly at the battles of Leipzig and Hanau, at the latter of which he contributed greatly to the victory, when he received the most flattering praise from the hereditary Prince of Hesse Homberg. After the allies entered France he was in most of the engagements, and commanded a body of the Austrians, under Count Colorado-Mansfeld, and on all occasions acted as a distinguished officer.

PRINCE HARDENBERG,

BORN in Hanover in 1750, is chancellor of state, minister of war, and member of the cabinet of the King of Prussia. After having made great progress in his studies at the university of Gottingen, he came to England, where he remained a number of years. He was employed by the Hanoverian government in 1785, but from a particular circumstance he was obliged to quit that country. Well received by the Duke of Brunswick, he was sent by him in 1786 to Berlin, with the testament of Frederick II. which had been deposited at Brunswick. He was soon



Prince Hardenberg:

after named minister-director of the principalities of Anspach and Bareuth by the margrave, before he sold his margravate to Prussia; and, when the margrave left the country to settle in England, M. Hardenberg was employed to assimilate the laws and government to those of Prussia, to which it was united. He was soon after made a cabinet minister, and in 1793 was sent for to Frankfort on the Main, where he remained all the winter at headquarters. He immediately became the person charged by the king to negotiate with Lord Malmesbury and Admiral Kinkel; and afterwards, in 1795, he signed the peace with France at Basle in Switzerland. On that occasion, M. Hardenberg, who already had the orders of the white eagle and of Stanislaus, received the order of the black eagle. He then returned to Franconia to finish the organization of the country, and he acquitted himself well and with ability. After the death of William II. M. Hardenberg resided at Berlin, but still continued to regulate the affairs of Anspach and Bareuth; and when the minister Werder died, Hardenberg's administration was extended to Magdeburg and Halberstadt; and, on the death of the minister Heinitz, to Westphalia and Neufchatel. His reputation as a statesman constantly increased, and in 1804, when M. Haugwitz, minister for foreign affairs, resigned, Hardenberg was chosen to fill his place. When the French armies marched through the Prussian territory of Anspach, M. Hardenberg remonstrated in a manner very firm, and rather approaching to the violent. Soon after this, M. Hardenberg addressed a letter to Lord Harrowby, in which he offered to protect Hanover against the French, provided the Hanoverian army would assist Prussia in case of an attack. At the same time M. Haugwitz signed a treaty at Paris to a contrary effect, advice of which did not arrive at Berlin till three days after the letter of M. Hardenberg was sent off to Lord Harrowby. The French loaded Hardenberg with abuse on this occasion; but, certainly, had he known of the intention to treat at Paris, he would not have written a letter that could produce no good, and must be at least productive of a suspicion of duplicity. He soon after withdrew from court, but when the battle of Jena entirely unhinged the Prussia monarchy, he followed the king and became his minister for some time. As, however, Napoleon was an enemy to him, he was obliged to resign after the battle of Friedland. He then retired to

Riga, where he remained till after the disasters of the French at Moscow, when he joined the Prussian monarch, and became one of the most active promoters of the vigorous measures against France. He was constantly at all conferences of importance, and in 1814 signed the treaty of peace at Paris as plenipotentiary for Prussia. He accompanied the king to England in the following summer, and afterwards assisted at the congress of Vienna, and at the second peace of Paris in 1815. The King of Prussia raised him to the rank of prince, after the signature of the peace in 1814, and he is considered as one of the ablest statesmen in Europe at this time.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE

Is descended from the celebrated Chancellor Hardwicke, whose eldest son dying without issue male, the title descended to this gentleman, who was the son of Charles Yorke, an eminent lawyer, who passed through the various offices of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and was just put into possession of the great seal, as chancellor, when he died. The present peer was born in 1757, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1782 he married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, sister of the Earl of Balcarras, and the present Bishop of Kildare, by whom he had two sons, which he had the misfortune to lose after they grew up to man's estate. He succeeded his uncle in his title and estate in 1790. In 1798 he published "*The Athenian Letters*," in two volumes quarto, out of respect to his father and uncle, both of whom had a share in the composition. Before he was elevated to the peerage, he sat in the two parliaments of 1780 and 1784, as member for the county of Cambridge. He attached himself closely to Mr. Pitt. In 1801 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued there until 1805, where he conducted himself with singular mildness and moderation, so as to gain for him the respect of the people. Since the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Hardwicke has voted often with the Whig party. On his lordship's going to Ireland he was introduced into the privy council, and made a knight of the garter soon after. He is also high steward of the University of Cambridge, *custos rotulorum* and lord lieutenant of the county, and a trustee of the British Museum.

Lord Hardwicke has been peculiarly unfortunate in

his children; his eldest son, Lord Royston, having been downed in the Baltic, and his second died of a typhous fever about the same time,—both of them youths of the highest promise.

M. HARDY

Was, before the revolution took place, a physician at Rouen, and was elected to the Convention by the department of the Lower Seine. He voted for the imprisonment of the king till the conclusion of the war, and his banishment after. As he was an active member of the Brissotine or Girondist party, he was involved in the proscription of it on the 31st of May, 1793. He was, however, so fortunate as to escape, and, after the fall of Robespierre, he was re-admitted into the Convention, and he proposed severe measures against the vanquished jacobins. In 1795 he became a member of the committee of general safety, and he was decidedly hostile to the sections in the struggle of 1795. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and in that body he was a strenuous and formidable opponent of the royalist faction. He was favourable to the establishment of the consulship, and was accordingly made one of the legislative body. Having been appointed to a high situation in the collecting of the taxes, he quitted the profession of medicine, but he resumed it on the return of Louis, and he now practises at Paris.

M. HAREL

Was born in Normandy in 1790. He was at first employed in the customs. From this he was promoted to be under prefect at Soissons, and he contributed greatly to the resistance which that city made against the allies in 1814. He lost his place after the restoration, and became one of the writers in the "Yellow Dwarf," a spirited paper written in opposition to the newly-established government. In the end of 1814 he went to Elba, and only arrived at Paris, on his return, a few days before Napoleon; and, during the hundred days, he was made prefect of the department of the Landes, where he redoubled his activity in the cause of the emperor. When the king returned he was arrested and sent out of the kingdom, and he settled at Brussels, where he began a journal

called the "Yellow Dwarf," similar in principles, as well as in name, to that which he conducted in France; but, in 1817, he was ordered by the government to quit the low countries, and he accompanied some other of his compatriots in their second exile.

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

THIS family has a very considerable estate in the county of York. A former branch of the family had a barony, but that being extinct, Edward Lascelles, father of the present lord, was created a baron, and in 1812 raised to the rank of earl. His lordship had two sons, the eldest of which was elected in three parliaments M.P. for Northallerton, which is a proprietary borough. The last lord was anxious to carry one of the seats for the county of York, and caused his second son, the present peer, to stand for the county. This contest is said to have cost him upwards of 100,000*l.*; but having to meet the two powerful interests of Lord Fitzwilliam and Mr. Wilberforce, he was not successful. The elder brother dying soon after, his present lordship became by courtesy Lord Lascelles, and in 1820 succeeded to the family estate and title of earl. His lordship was enthusiastically attached to Mr. Pitt, and adheres closely to his party. He has a large family.

COUNT HARISPE,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, was born in the country of the Basques, or Lower Pyrenees, in 1768. He entered the army in 1792, when the Spaniards threatened to invade France, and in 1793 was made a captain of one of the volunteer companies raised in that country. He soon was at the head of the sharp shooters amongst the mountains, and distinguished himself greatly by his enterprise; and when those companies were united into one battalion he was appointed their commander. On the 3d of June, 1794, he was made chief of a brigade on the field of battle, after having gained a victory over the enemy, which opened the passage to Fontarabia. Harispe subsequently served in Italy and Germany, and always shewed the same activity, courage, and skill; but at the battle of Jena, in which he was severely wounded, he rendered

himself more conspicuous than on any former occasion, he having on that day carried the batterion on the right of the enemy. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the beginning of 1807, and gained much applause in the remainder of the campaign, particularly at the battle of Friedland. After that he went, in 1808, under General Moncey, to Spain, and was at Madrid when the massacre took place, on which occasion he acted in a manner which was highly honourable to him, he being chiefly instrumental in putting an end to the carnage that took place. With the most active humanity, he ran to every place where his presence could be useful in allaying the ferment, and preventing the people from being slain. He continued to be at the head of the staff of Marshal Moncey, and as such fought at the battle of Tudela, the siege of Saragossa, and the battle of Maria, where his foot was shot through in the thickest of the contest. Named a general of division in October, 1810, he commanded at the blockade and siege of Tortosa. He contributed greatly to subduing the kingdom of Valencia in the end of 1811. He commanded the troops at the assault, and was wounded by the bursting of a shell at Tarragona, and at the battle of Saguntum he had two horses killed under him. General Harispe had been named commandant of the legion of honour in 1808; in 1811 was promoted to the rank of grand officer; and in 1813 he obtained the title of count. He was always sent to the post of danger and difficulty, and did every thing that bravery and skill could do; but was at last forced to yield to a superior enemy. In the beginning of 1814, he was dispatched from Barcelona to the army of Marshal Soult. He was in almost every battle during the retreat of the French, and at that of Toulouse, where, defending a redoubt attacked by a Scotch regiment, he had his foot shattered by a ball. Amputation of a part of the foot being found necessary, he was left in the town, and received the kindest attention from the Duke of Wellington, who went to pay him a visit as soon as the town was in his power. The whole French army was interested in his recovery; and the Duke of Albufera, in the order of the day of the 1st of May, informed his soldiers of the hopes entertained of the recovery of the brave General Harispe. When the Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Toulouse, General Harispe sent his submission to the royal authority, and the duke answered in the kindest

and most complimentary manner. In the October following the king gave him the cross of St. Louis, and the command of the 15th division. When Napoleon returned from Elba, General Harispe, who was at Bourdeaux, renewed his promise of fidelity to the Duchess of Angouleme. The emperor, however, gave him the command of one of the divisions of the army of the Lower Pyrenees. Since the disbanding of the army he has retired to his native place, in the valley of Baigorry, where he now leads the life of a private person.

DR. HARNESS

Is a native of London, where he was born in 1754. He received a liberal education, at Watlington, in Oxfordshire, under the Rev. Mr. Birkhead, and was then instructed in the rudiments of the medical profession by his grandfather, who was an eminent practitioner. In the schools of the metropolis, Dr. Harness completed his medical studies, under Dr. Saunders and Mr. Else. He entered into the navy in 1776, was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1778, at Antigua, was for a short time surgeon to Haalar Hospital, and was next appointed physician to the fleet destined for the Mediterranean in 1793. To that station Dr. Harness sailed in 1793, and he remained on it till 1799. In 1800 he was made a commissioner of the sick and wounded board, and in 1802 became chairman of it. When, in 1806, the medical department of the navy was consolidated with the transport service, Dr. Harness was raised to be medical commissioner of that board, in which capacity he both ameliorated the situation of naval surgeons, and saved large sums to the country, by placing the establishment on a proper footing. Dr. Harness has the merit of having taken a very active part in introducing into the navy the general use of citric acid, as a preventive of the scurvy.

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON

Was born on the 20th of March, 1753, and educated under the care of the late Mr. Tickel. In 1770, being then Lord Petersham, he entered into the guards; and in 1776 removed to a company in the 29th regiment, with which corps he embarked for Canada with the forces sent to

relieve Quebec, then besieged by the Americans. Having effected this he proceeded with the army to the lakes under Carleton, and next year with the troops under General Burgoyne, to whom he acted as *aide de camp*; and on the surrender of the army at Saratoga he was dispatched to England with the news of that unfortunate affair, respecting which he underwent a long examination before the House of Commons. In 1779 he lost his father, and the same year married Jane, one of the co-heiresses of the late Sir Michael Fleming, with whom he had a large fortune, and by whom he has many children. Government, wanting troops to defend the West-India settlements, encouraged officers of rank and fortune to raise them at their own expence. Lord Harrington raised the 85th regiment, consisting of 1000 men, and embarked with them and his lady for Jamaica, with the rank of colonel, and he was soon after promoted to the provisional rank of brigadier-general. A more unfortunate regiment than this perhaps never existed. Ill health compelled Lord H. to return almost immediately, and the regiment suffered so much from the climate as in twelve months to be totally inefficient. The remains, or skeleton as it is called, embarked on-board the crippled ships taken by Lord Rodney, and most of them perished. Soon after his return, Lord H. was nominated colonel of the 65th regiment; in 1788 he was removed to the command of the 29th regiment of foot; and in 1792 was made colonel of the first regiment of life guards. In 1806, Lord Harrington was sent to Berlin, on the same business on which Lord Harrowby had been, and, like him, was not successful. In 1797 he was made major-general; and lieutenant-general, when, in 1807, he was sent to Ireland as commander-in-chief. Lord Harrington is a privy counsellor, a general in the army, and captain-governor and constable of Windsor castle. His lady was many years lady of the bed-chamber to the late Queen Charlotte, and in great favour with her majesty. Two of his daughters are well married, one to the Duke of Leinster, and another to the Marquis of Tavistock, son and heir to the Duke of Bedford.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY

Is the grandson of Sir Dudley Ryder, lord chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, and son of the late Lord Har-

rowby. He was born in 1762, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he left early. He was but young when he was elected M.P. for Tiverton, which may be called a family borough, and he was by the late Duke of Leeds appointed his under secretary of state. From that period he became closely connected with Mr. Pitt and his party. He has since filled various places ; from the secretary of state's office he was removed to the king's household, of which he was appointed comptroller. Soon after this he became one of the joint paymasters-general of the forces. In 1795 he married Lady Susan Levison Gower, daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, by whom he has several children. This match greatly strengthened his political interest, and in 1801 we find him promoted to be treasurer of the navy, and a member of the Board of Controul for Indian affairs. In 1804 he was chosen to be secretary of state for the foreign department, but this he was obliged to resign in a few months, his health not permitting him to perform the duties of the office. In 1805 he was nominated chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to form a treaty with him against Bonaparte ; but the object was defeated by the battle of Austerlitz. He was now Lord Harrowby, having succeeded to that title in 1803, by the death of his father. During the Whig administration he was out of place ; but under their successors he was one of the cabinet council, and for a time president of the Board of Controul. On the death of Mr. Percival, a new arrangement taking place, Lord Harrowby was made president of the council, a place which he still holds. In 1809 he was created Viscount Sandon and Earl of Harrowby. His lordship is high steward of Tiverton, an official trustee of the British Museum, LL. D. and F. R. S.

PROFESSOR HASE,

BORN at Weimar in 1780, is one of the most learned hellenists of the present day, and is employed in the king's library at Paris, in the department of manuscripts. He also occupies the chair of modern Greek professor in the royal school of oriental languages. He has published a number of translations of scarce works from the Greek, and has been appointed to make an arranged catalogue of Greek manuscripts which were brought from the library

of the Vatican to that of Paris, but which have since been carried back to Rome.

DR. JOHN HASLAM.

DR. HASLAM was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He was, for a considerable period, apothecary of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. About five years ago, however, he was displaced, in consequence of an investigation into the management of Bethlem Hospital. It is, however, generally believed, that on that occasion he was very unjustly treated. Perhaps no man in England is superior to Dr. Haslam, in his knowledge of the phenomena of mental diseases, or more skilful in the treatment of those diseases.

He is well known and respected as the author of "Observations on Insanity," 1798; "Illustrations of Madness, exhibiting a singular Case in Insanity," 1810; "Considerations on the Moral Management of Insane Persons," 1817; "Medical Jurisprudence, as it relates to Insanity," 1818; and a "Letter to the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, containing an Account of their Management of that Institution for the last Twenty Years," 1818.

Dr. H. also enjoys great celebrity as an etymologist. He was the friend of J. H. Tooke, and is well known and much respected in the literary circles of the metropolis.

JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, ESQ.

A GENTLEMAN well known in the literary world for his extensive knowledge of the works of our old English authors. He has edited, "The Batayle of Flodden Field;" "Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy;" "Northern Garlands;" "Puttenham's Art of English Poesie;" "Wynkin de Worde's Treatises of Hawking, Hunting, Coat Armour, Fishing, and Blasing of Arms; with an Introduction;" "Painter's Palace of Pleasure;" "Paradise of Dainty Devises;" and "The Mirrour for Magistrates." In conjunction with Sir Egerton Brydges, he also published a periodical work, which bore the name of "The British Bibliographer."

M. HASENFRATZ,

BORN at Paris in 1750, was first a tutor for young men of rank in the Nivernois, and afterwards became teacher

of the art of gunnery at Paris, where he gave public lessons. He was one of the Parisian electors in 1792, and, in consequence of his being a leading member of the Jacobin club, he became one of the first clerks in the war office. He denounced Dumouriez and Custine in that club; and was a declared enemy of the Girondist party. When the revolution took another direction, after having denounced numbers of those who were not so violent as himself, he was in his turn accused of being a demagogue, was thrown into prison, and tried by the criminal tribunal, but got free in consequence of the amnesty of 1795. When restored to liberty, he quitted politics for the sciences, and became a member of the Institute, and professor in the school of Nîmes when it was first established in 1797. He was afterwards professor of physics in the polytechnic school. He has published "A Military Manual for Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery;" "Elementary Geography for youth of both Sexes;" "A Course of Celestial Philosophy;" "A Treatise on the Art of Carpentry;" and "Siderotechnia, or the Art of treating Iron Ore for making Cast Iron, Bar Iron, and Steel," which the Institute considers as the best work of the sort that is extant.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

WAS the eldest son of the Earl of Moira, and born in 1754. As soon as he had completed his education, he entered into the army, and embarked for America, where he arrived at the commencement of hostilities. He first distinguished himself at Bunker's hill, and afterwards in the attack of fort Clinton; in both which actions he exhibited that cool and intrepid courage for which he has since been remarkable. He afterwards purchased a company, and was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and appointed adjutant-general to Sir Henry Clinton's army. When that officer found it necessary to retreat from Philadelphia to New York, through the Jerseys, Lord Rawdon greatly exerted himself, and they happily reached Staten island before the arrival of the French fleet under Count D'Estaing. He soon after embarked with the forces for Charlestown, was active in the siege of that place, and after its surrender was sent with a detachment, under his orders, to join Lord



Marquis of Hastings

Cornwallis, which he effected, and shared in the trophies of the victory at Camden. After this he returned to Charlestown, and was left in command there, with the rank of brigadier-general. In this capacity he had some actions with the enemy, in which he was always successful, and he established a high reputation as a judicious, bold, and skilful officer. On his return, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Rawdon and made aid-de-camp to the king, which gave him the rank of colonel in the army. Lord Rawdon proved himself a man of business: he spoke with ease and fluency, and appeared master of the subjects on which he entered. In the year 1789, the Earl of Huntingdon, his mother's brother, died, and left him the bulk of his fortune, and the fine seat of Donington, in Leicestershire. The title of Earl of Huntingdon appeared to be extinct, and the baronies in fee were assumed by the Countess of Moira, his lordship's mother. This fortune greatly assisted him; as, by his liberal disposition, he had before involved himself in some difficulties. He now particularly attached himself to the Prince of Wales, who reposed great confidence in him; and this naturally brought his lordship into connexion with the opposition, with whom the Prince then acted. He was also on terms of intimacy with the Duke of York, to whom he acted as second in the duel with Colonel Lenox. In the affair of the regency, his lordship took a very active part. On the death of his father, in 1793, he succeeded to the title of Moira.

Lord Moira was not again employed as a military man till the war with France broke out in 1793, when he was appointed to the command of an army, which was to be formed for the purpose of landing on the coast of France. At Southampton he was kept long inactive, with no part of an army but a staff; and many persons thought the appointment was made merely to keep him away from the House of Lords, as the ministry seemed to stand in some awe of him. However, at last, the situation of the Duke of York on the Continent became critical, and a force being collected was dispatched under his lordship, to Ostend. He landed, and without artillery made a forced march, and succeeded in joining his Royal Highness at a most critical moment. Having effected this junction, he returned to England, and to his duty in the House of Lords. In that house he was steady in supporting what he

deemed to be good, and opposing bad measures. At this time he rose fast in popularity. He took the chair at the anniversaries of many societies; and, the Prince having been chosen grand master of the Free Masons, Lord Moira acted as his deputy, and was unremitting in his attendance as such. His lordship having acted steadily with opposition, when they came into power in 1806, he was made master-general of the ordnance, in which he continued until they resigned. In 1805 he was sent as commander-in-chief into Scotland, where he rendered himself extremely popular. His fortune, when Lord Rawdon, was small; but on the death of the Earl of Huntingdon he came into possession of fourteen thousand pounds a-year, old rents; by the death of his father he succeeded to the family estate; by his mother's death to her jointure, and the ancient baronies; and in Scotland he gained the hand and fortune of the young Countess of London. Nevertheless, his spirited style of living caused him to dissipate this fortune, and he found it necessary to take measures to retrieve it. In the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales he took a most active part in favour of the Prince, and co-operated in promoting the inquiry into circumstances which he considered as implicating the honour of his royal friend.

When the Prince became Regent in 1811, the eyes and hopes of all England were directed to the Earl of Moira, in the confidence that his liberal policy would direct the future fortunes of the empire; and he received from the Regent a *carte blanche* to form an administration of able and independant statesmen. The two parties, of which the House of Commons is constituted, could not, however, brook this interference with their pretensions. The object was to get rid of that Tory influence which had so long misgoverned the country, but the Whigs would not ally themselves to any neutral party, nor act in subordination; hence, after several interviews with the Lords Grey, Grenville, and Erskine, Lord Moira found himself obliged to surrender every thing to them, or to form an administration among statesmen devoted to neither of the great parties. He was joined by the Marquis Wellesley, but their united influence, and that of the regency, was unequal to a struggle with the two parties, and, as an appeal to the people by dissolving the parliament was an uncertain measure, he abandoned the attempt rather than compromise his royal master, and throw the government

into confusion. The Regent, on the other hand, and his personal friends, among whom was Mr. Sheridan, disgusted at the lofty assumptions of the Whigs, preferred to remain in the hands of the Tory administration, which, being strengthened by Lord Castlereagh, have ever since maintained their ascendancy.

As a mark of his satisfaction, the Regent soon after conferred the order of the garter, under very flattering circumstances, on Lord Moira; and, as the latter could not coalesce with the administration, he was offered the governor-generalship of India as the first appointment connected with British power, and at the same time quite independent of the Tory ministry. The misfortune of Britain and Europe proved, therefore, a blessing to India, for no man ever more completely realized every expectation in a difficult government than this nobleman. The glory of our arms was sustained in the field, and justice, and the spirit of amelioration, distinguished every measure of the cabinet of Calcutta.

Soon after his departure for India, his lordship, by the first civil creation under the regency, was raised to the rank of Marquis of Hastings, a title chosen as a compliment due to the descendant of the nobleman who fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of the tyrant Richard. His lordship's health being affected by his prolonged residence in India, and the difficult circumstances of the country rendering such a counsellor desirable at home, he is, (June 1822,) on his return, and Mr. Canning has been appointed his successor.

What further part he is destined to take in the public measures of the times cannot be anticipated; but the best of hearts, guided by a deep sense of honour, and an experience of the world, such as few men have enjoyed, qualify him to renovate the fortunes of the empire, and allay those discontents which the unpopular measures of half a century have engendered. We still hope, therefore, to see him at the head of his sovereign's councils, and that all parties will feel the necessity and the wisdom of rallying round him. The intelligence of the British people calls for a liberal, a reforming, and an ameliorating system, and such a one cannot fail to exist if the administration is directed by the heart and head of the Marquis of Hastings.

The advocate of the poor debtors, of the oppressed Irish, and of misery wherever it appears, is, as may be

supposed, generous to a fault. Hence the feelings of this nobleman led him to sacrifice his own fortune to relieve the emigrants from France, merely because they were destitute, and in other ways to involve himself, without one personal vice, or any of those extravagant habits which usually create pecuniary difficulties. The Marquis of Hastings is, nevertheless, the most opulent man of his time in the love and good wishes of mankind, and in the idolatry of all who know him,—results which millions cannot purchase, and which, to a mind like his own, must be more esteemed than the possession of millions. Wealth can but purchase the respect of mankind even if well used, and to be the most respected of any public man of his time is all that any degree of wealth could purchase. The Marquis of Hastings is therefore the richest subject in Europe.

CHARLES HATCHETT, ESQ.

A FELLOW of the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, and a chemist of very considerable reputation. He has contributed largely to the "Philosophical Transactions," and to other scientific works. Among the most interesting of his papers may be classed his "Experiments on Zoophytes, on Shell and Bone, on Lac, on various Alloys of Gold, on Bitumen, on Tannin, and on the separation of Iron from Manganese. In the last volume of Nicholson's Journal, there is an interesting paper by Mr. Hatchett, containing the description of a process for restoring corn which has become musty.

PRINCE DE HATZFELD,

A PRUSSIAN general, who, being at Berlin in 1806, when the French arrived at that capital, was requested by the magistrates to take the administration upon himself. He accepted the reins of government, and issued a Proclamation, in which he ordered the inhabitants to submit, and not assemble in the streets. He presented the keys of the city to Napoleon, but was arrested a few days afterwards, being accused of holding a correspondence with Prince Hohenlohe. He was about to be sent before a military commission for trial, when his wife, (as was reported at the time) threw herself at the feet of the emperor, who very gallantly told her, "that he had no proofs against her husband but the letter itself. There (said he) is the letter, and there is a fire."

The proofs were soon in flames, and the anecdote, so generous in Napoleon, made a noise throughout Europe. The Prince of Hatzfeld is at this time ambassador from Prussia to the king of the Low Countries.

COUNT HAUGWITZ

WAS born in Silesia, in 1752. He is considered as one of the first authors of the misfortunes which were brought on Prussia in 1806. At that time the Count d'Antraignes, in his "Fragment of the Eighteenth Book of Polybius," attacked Haugwitz openly; and the author of a Memoir, addressed to Frederick William III. treated him still more severely. "The Count de Haugwitz," said he, "studied superficially at the University, where he passed for a young man without character. Thirty years ago he was one of those hair-brained men who pretended to be possessed of genius. After this he affected to be a saint, and sought distinction as a theosophist and magician. Subsequent to that, taking part in the intrigues of the Countess of Lichtenau, he lost his time and his money at play, and was ruined." The remainder of this portrait painted Haugwitz in still blacker colours; but, though the count was guilty of many errors, it is rather too severe; particularly as the mischiefs he committed were chiefly after that period. His errors were rather those of an impetuous violent man, than of a bad intentioned one. His theosophy and magic procured Haugwitz an introduction to Frederick William II. That monarch, deceived by his engaging figure and amiable manners, was led away, thought him fit for diplomatic affairs, and sent him ambassador to the court of Vienna. What deceived the king still more was, that Haugwitz, who at that time enjoyed a considerable fortune, offered to go on the embassy without receiving any pay. This was in 1791, and in one year after that, Haugwitz was chosen minister for foreign affairs; and in a month more was made a cabinet minister in the place of Count Schölenbourg, who had resigned. It seemed as if the bounty of the king towards him had no limits, which was in part attributed to the Countess of Lichtenau. It was through her that he obtained the order of the Red Eagle, and estates in South Prussia, valued at two hundred thousand crowns. In 1794 Haugwitz was sent to the Hague, to conclude a treaty for a subsidy with England

and the States General; and on his return he received the order of the Black Eagle. In 1796 he signed with M. Caillard, ambassador of the French Republic, a treaty relative to the line of neutrality to be drawn in Westphalia, by Prussia, to protect the north of Germany. When Frederick William II. died, the Countess of Lichtenau expected that Haugwitz would render her situation less disagreeable; but it was in vain that she solicited an interview with the man whom she termed her true friend. Haugwitz, who had formerly been so much indebted to her for her good offices with the late king, felt, that with his successor, her friendship might do him as much harm. He had sufficient influence to get Lombard secretary of the cabinet kept in place, and convert him into a creature of his own. By that means Haugwitz preserved his credit; and after the death of the minister, Finkenstein, the guidance of affairs was divided between Alvensleben and himself. These two ministers accused each other of ignorance, and it is thought that in so doing, both were in the right. The blameable neutrality which Prussia preserved in 1800, was attributed to Haugwitz, but the truth of that accusation is contested.

In 1801 Haugwitz was held in the highest esteem, and a medal was struck in his honour; and at the same time he received the Cross of St. Alexandre Newski and of St. Anne, from the emperor of Russia. The following year the king gave him an estate of the value of one hundred and twenty thousand crowns. In 1804, when he quitted the department of foreign affairs, the public thought he was in disgrace, and that the multiplicity of complaints made on account of his indolence and apathy had at last opened the eyes of the king; but this was a mistake, Othello's occupation was not gone, and the king reserved him for future occasions. He had for successor the Prince of Hardenberg, and retired to an estate in Silesia, but returned to pass the winter in Berlin, where he assisted as minister of state in the cabinet. In 1805, by the intrigues of Lombard, who hated Hardenberg, Haugwitz was recalled, and sent to Vienna to negotiate with Napoleon. On that important occasion he shewed the most ruinous and shameful complaisance for the enemies of his master; and sacrificed, in a very serious manner, the interests of Prussia, by following blindly the impulse given to him by the ministers of Napoleon. It is said, that, when he was informed of the fate of the

battle of Austerlitz, he exclaimed, in the presence of M. de Talleyrand, "God be thanked, we are saved." He was sent on an important mission to Paris, in 1806, and then it was that he signed a treaty, in contradiction to the letter written by M. de Hardenberg to Lord Harrowby, at the same period; yet, when he returned to Berlin, he was reinstated in his former situation, the Prince of Hardenberg having resigned. He then appeared to change his system, and declared for war with France, which conduct excited surprise, as he was before strenuous for peace, when the circumstances were much more propitious.

He followed his majesty to the field, and saw finished at the battle of Jena the work which he had begun; after which he retired a second time to his estates.

COUNT HAUTERIVE

Was born in Upper Dauphiny in 1754. He entered, when very young, into the congregation of the *Oratory*, which he quitted in 1783, and went to Tours, where he obtained the protection of the Duke de Choiseul, who promised him a place in the embassy of M. de Choiseul Gouffier, at Constantinople. From Constantinople he was sent to Jassy, where, as secretary of the Hospodar, he was appointed to watch over the commercial interests of France. Secretary of the Hospodars was, at that time, the title given to French consuls in Walachia and Moldavia. Hauterive returned to France in 1787, married, and intended to live a private life; but on the revolution assuming a stormy aspect in 1792, he quitted France for the United States of America. He was made French consul, but not being a revolutionist his conduct did not please the rulers of France, and, in 1793, he resigned. When in America, he contracted a friendship with M. de Talleyrand, who had gone there also. When the violence of the revolution was over, he returned to France, and was employed by the minister for foreign affairs, who was then M. de Talleyrand. In 1801, "The State of France, at the End of the Year Eight, (1800)," was published by him; the intention of which was to make France return to the general principles of policy adopted by other nations. When Talleyrand quitted the ministry, Hauterive resigned, and was made keeper of the archives, and counsellor of state. He published,

"Reports on Hospitals, Tontines, Insurance Companies, and the Privileges of Ambassadors." After the return of the Bourbons, he remained counsellor of state and keeper of the archives; and, when Bonaparte came back from Elba, Hauterive caused the most important papers under his care to be packed and carried to the catacombs, where they were concealed in the same way that they were on the invasion by the allies the previous year. Napoleon, during his reign of the hundred days, placed M. Hauterive on the list of his council of state; but on his refusal to sign the declaration of the 25th of March, his name was erased. When the king returned, he continued M. Hauterive in his former station, and attached him as counsellor of state to the committee of the interior, and of commerce. M. Hauterive has, on various occasions, acted as minister for foreign affairs, when the minister himself has been absent. He is now employed on a work relative to the forming young men for employment in diplomacy. M. Hauterive is considered as one of the ablest ministerial men in France.

MADAME DE HAUTEPOUL,

AUTHOR of a number of novels, and some light pieces of poetry, written with great taste. Among her works are, "*Zilia, a Pastoral Romance*;" "*Childeric, King of the Franks*;" "*Clementine, or the French Evelina*;" "*Arendal, or the Young Painter*;" "*Severina*;" "*A Course of Ancient and Modern Literature*;" and "*The Ladies' Atheneum*." The last two works are intended as books for female education.

DR. HAVILAND.

THIS respectable physician, who is a Fellow of the College, and professor of anatomy at Cambridge, was born at Bridgwater, and educated at Winchester, whence he removed to Cambridge, in 1803. He remained at the University for four years, and then proceeded to Edinburgh, where he passed two seasons. On his coming to the metropolis he spent three years in attending St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and other sources of improvement. In 1812 he began to practise at Cambridge, and in 1814 he was elected professor of anatomy there. He has since been chosen Regius Professor of Physic, and one

of the physicians of Addenbrooke's Infirmary. The only production which Dr. Haviland has as yet published, is a paper containing "Some Observations concerning the Fever which prevailed at Cambridge during the Spring of 1818." This paper is printed in the fifth volume of the Medical Transactions.

REV. DR. HAWKER

Was formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford, and is now vicar of the parish of Charles, in Plymouth. He is one of those ministers who arrogate to themselves the epithet of evangelical, and has rendered himself conspicuous by his methodistical principles, and in controversies with his brethren of the church. Dr. Hawker is the author of several "Sermons on the Divinity of Christ," 1792; "Evidences of a Plenary Inspiration," 1793; "Sermons on the Divinity and Operations of the Holy Ghost," 1794; "Misericordia," 1795; "Christian's Pocket Companion," 1797; "Sermons," 1797; "Youth's Catechism," 1798; "Specimens of Preaching," 1801; "Life of W. Coombes," 1802; "His own works complete, in six vols. 1805;" "Life and Writings of the Rev. H. Tanner," 1807; "Two Letters to a Barrister," 1808; "Letter to W. Hale, in Defence of the Female Penitentiary," 1810; "The Bible, with a Commentary," 1816; and "The Poor Man's Commentary on the New Testament," 1816. As a preacher, Dr. H. is uncommonly popular, and draws such crowded congregations when he visits the metropolis as to endanger the limbs and lives of his auditory.

DR. HAWKINS.

THIS experienced physician is the son of the late Mr. Hawkins, of Newport, in Monmouthshire, a surgeon of extensive practice, and a relative of Sir Cæsar Hawkins and Mr. Charles Hawkins, men of great celebrity in the annals of surgery.

After receiving a classical education at the University of Douay, Mr. Hawkins commenced his studies in medicine, under his uncle Mr. Montonnier, who had been a fellow-pupil with the celebrated Dr. Hunter at Paris. Having availed himself of the advantages of the practice and instructions of his uncle, he visited London, attended the lectures of Dr. George Fordyce, and became physician-pupil to Dr. Baillie, and dressing-pupil to Mr. Hunter, at

St. George's Hospital. He also studied the principles and practice of midwifery, anatomy, and physiology.

Mr. H. commenced his professional exertions as a physician and accoucheur, in which he obtained great reputation and an extensive practice. Dr. Hawkins possesses considerable firmness of character and boldness in decision, which are the characteristics of superior strength of mind.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HAWKINS

Is son of the late Thomas Hawkins, of Trewithin, in Cornwall, who was a member of parliament for Grampound. This gentleman's ruling passion seems to be borough hunting, and he employs part of the ample fortune which his father left him in gaining influence in the Cornish boroughs. He is recorder of Grampound and St. Ives. In consequence of his parliamentary influence, Mr. Pitt, in 1791, procured him a patent of baronet. In 1789 and 1790 he was returned for St. Michael's; in 1796, 1802, and 1806, for Grampound, and he now sits for St. Ives. Sometime ago he had sufficient influence to return six members at one general election, and the prospect of a peerage elated him greatly; but, unfortunately, some money transactions came to light, and the baronet was prosecuted for bribery. He had, however, the good fortune to be tried by a Cornish jury, and he was acquitted. This was foreseen by a gentleman well acquainted with that county, who declared that "the conscience of a Cornish juryman would never permit him to find a man guilty of bribery." Sir Christopher, in his zeal for his favourite pursuit, had an affair of honour with a noble Cornish baron, who Sir Christopher thought was sporting on his manor. He has published, "Observations on the Tin Trade of the Ancients in Cornwall, 1811."

DR. HAWORTH

Is descended from a respectable Lancashire family, and received the early part of his education in his native county, whence he was sent to Oxford. At first he hesitated between the professions of law and physic, but ultimately adopted the latter. His medical studies were carried on in the metropolis, at St. Bartholomew's. He took his degree at the usual period, and was a successful candidate for the appointment of one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling physicians. It was while travelling on the continent that he became known to the Duke of Kent,

and this subsequently led to his being named as his highness's physician. The travels of Dr. Haworth were extended to America, where he met with the celebrated Dr. Priestley. On the return of Dr. Haworth, he settled in the metropolis, became a Fellow of the College, and was shortly after chosen physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He is a profound scholar, much attached to literature, and is said to have carried his enquiries into the difficult subject of etymologies much further even than those of Horne Tooke.

BARON HAXO

Was born in June, 1774. He entered into the army very young, and by his good conduct rose to the command of a battalion, at the head of which he greatly distinguished himself in 1809, at the siege of Saragossa, where he was wounded. He was made a colonel in consequence of his conduct on that occasion. Having gone from Spain to the great army, he again distinguished himself at the battle of Wagram; after which he was immediately made a member of the legion of honour. He returned to Spain in 1810, and, at the sieges of Lerida and Mequenenza, performed great services, for which he was made a brigadier-general. He acted as aid-de-camp to Napoleon in the Russian campaign, and was raised to be lieutenant-general. In 1813 he was for some time employed in fortifying Hamburg, and when he left that place he joined General Vandamme, and was made prisoner at the same time that that general was. When he returned to France in 1814, he was made a chevalier de St. Louis, by the king, and a commandant of the legion of honour; and he was placed at the head of the engineer corps sent against Napoleon when he returned from Elba. He, however, joined the invader, and followed him to the battle of Waterloo. Notwithstanding that, he was appointed one of the Judges to try Lefevre Desnouettes, which was a glaring instance of preserving favour for one person and punishing another, when their conduct is nearly alike.

BARON HAYDEN

Was born in Holland, but naturalized in France, into the service of which country he entered in 1788. He was employed to organize the German legion in 1793, but was arrested by order of Robespierre. He afterwards served

under General Moreau, and shared in his disgrace, being at first put on half-pay, then arrested, and lastly shut up in the castle of Vincennes, till 1814, when he was liberated. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Hayden was employed to resist his progress, and, though he made great efforts, they were of no avail. The biography of this officer, as well as of all the others who attempted to oppose the progress of the emperor, only serves to shew that nothing is more false than to assert that he returned to imperial power supported by an inconsiderable faction and some discontented military. The case is notoriously otherwise: the opinion and will in favour of Napoleon appear to have been, though not strictly speaking universal, yet so general as to be irresistible. This is a point of importance, and better ascertained by the difficulties which individuals met with in opposing him, than by the general result of the affair. We find, that whoever they were, or however stationed, or disposed, they uniformly found themselves obliged to yield to an overwhelming necessity, and of this power Marshal Ney was the unhappy victim.

R. HAYDON, ESQ.

THIS eminent painter is a native of Plymouth, at which town he was born in January, 1786. His father was a respectable bookseller. His fondness for the arts began in childhood, and was excited, or rather unfolded, by the circumstance of a servant giving him a print to keep him quiet. From that moment his thoughts were incessantly occupied on drawing, which, by degrees, became his constant amusement. At seven years of age he was sent to the grammar-school of Plymouth, which was then conducted by the late Dr. Bidlake, an amiable man, who cultivated, and not without success, music, poetry, and painting. Here, of course, Haydon's love of the arts acquired fresh strength. He was next sent to Honiton, to the care of the Rev. W. Haynes, who shortly after was appointed master of Plympton grammar-school. With him Haydon removed, and by this means he completed his education at the same school in which Sir Joshua Reynolds was educated. Designing him for the counting-house, his father gave orders that his propensity to drawing should be checked as much as possible. That propensity was, however, irresistible. On his return home, he passed two years in attending, during the day, to his



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B. R. Haydon Esq

father's affairs; and he frequently spent half, and sometimes all the night in his favourite pursuit. The perusal of Reynolds's discourses, which he at this period procured, fixed his resolution, and encouraged him to hope that he might rise to eminence as a painter. As one step to acquiring eminence, he resolved thoroughly to study anatomy.

His father at length gave way to the inclination of his son, and young Haydon was allowed to go to town to study. With great wisdom, and with a forbearance not common in a youth, he resolved to draw and dissect for two years before he began to paint. So hard did he study, that he sometimes never left his room for a fortnight, and, while he drew at the Royal Academy, he was so close in his attendance, that Fuseli once said to him, "Why, when do you dine?" On his arriving in London he was introduced to Prince Hoare, and he now became acquainted with Wilkie, and other men of genius.

His first picture was begun in October 1806, finished in six months, and exhibited in 1807. In January 1808 he began his *Dentatus*; but, while he was engaged on it, he was admitted to see the Elgin marbles, and the consequence was, that he rubbed out the whole of what he had done, and recommenced on the new principles, which he derived from those admirable pieces of sculpture. To imbue his mind thoroughly with those principles, he drew from the marbles for ten, twelve, and even fifteen hours at a time. The *Dentatus* was finished and exhibited in 1809, and again at the Royal Institution in the following year, where it obtained the great prize; and, by unprejudiced judges, was allowed to be an excellent picture.

It might be supposed that the academicians would have been gratified at the triumph of one who had been initiated into art at the Royal Academy. But such was not the case: they appear to have disliked Haydon at once for the independence of his spirit and for his talents, especially for his desire to distinguish himself as a historical painter. He was, in consequence, very unfairly treated, with respect to the picture of *Dentatus*, and that of *Romeo and Juliet*; so that, thoroughly disgusted with their conduct, he relinquished his intention of becoming an associate, and determined to have no further connection with the academy. By the British Institution also he was unkindly treated, because he had ventured to

refute Mr. Payne Knight's absurdities with respect to the Elgin marbles. The prize, to which he had looked as the means of subsistence, was withheld from him; and thus, when he had been four months at work on his large picture of Solomon, he was left entirely without resources, or the hope of any. By selling successively his books, prints, and clothes, and sustaining the severest privations, he was enabled to go on with his picture. At length, after a labour of two years, and by a concluding exertion, of painting six days and nearly as many nights, the picture was completed; but this last effort was scarcely ended before his eyes gave in, while at the same time his health was terribly impaired by his anxiety and his close application. The picture was exhibited at Spring-Gardens, was crowned with the public applause, and the directors of the Institution voted him a present of a hundred guineas. He might now have become an academician, but he adhered to his resolution.

After so much toil and suffering, for he had even wanted food, some relaxation was necessary, and accordingly, in the summer of 1814, Haydon visited Paris, in company with Wilkie. There he had an opportunity of studying in the gallery of the Louvre, which was then perfect, and he did not neglect the opportunity. After an absence of two months, he returned to England, and commenced his master-piece of Christ entering Jerusalem. But his progress was long retarded by ill health and the weakness of his eyes, and for a while he was obliged to discontinue his labour, and remove from London. Nor was this all, for before he had been three months at work his means again failed. This difficulty was, however, removed by the kindness of his friends, and the produce of some smaller paintings. In 1816 he again was the antagonist of Mr. Payne Knight, and by his celebrated letter he demolished that gentleman's theories respecting the Elgin marbles. Haydon had the gratification of finding that the great authority of Canova was on his side, and he contracted a friendship with that eminent sculptor. In 1817 he fixed his residence at Lisson Grove, and took pupils, some of whom already promise to be an honour to the British school of painting. Their drawings were publicly exhibited, and were highly admired. It ought, perhaps, to be considered as a part of Haydon's good fortune, that he was now bitterly attacked by those who envy his abilities.

At length his picture of Christ entering Jerusalem was completed. It was exhibited to the public, for the first time, on the 25th of March, 1820; and, though his enemies did not fail to cavil, its success was of the most triumphant kind. The rooms were long crowded with visitors, and the work has since been shewn at Edinburgh with equal applause.

WILLIAM HAZLITT, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, the son of a dissenting minister, was originally an artist. There are a few pictures from his youthful hand which show that had he prosecuted his original pursuit he would have rivalled some of our best painters. His copies from pictures in the Louvre by Titian and Raphael are beautiful and vigorous. Relinquishing the pencil for the pen, he has been eminently successful in this avocation. His early piece, "An Essay on the Principles of Human Action," is remarkable for metaphysical depth. In all his works there is much original thinking, occasionally blended with somewhat of paradox. Perhaps no writer since De Foe has observed character and manners so closely, or portrayed them so truly. His style is brilliant and more condensed than any other writer of our age. If it has defects, they are as flaws upon polished crystal. Mr. Hazlitt's principal productions are "The Round Table, a series of Essays," written in conjunction with Leigh Hunt; "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays;" "A View of the English Stage, containing a series of Dramatic Criticism;" "Lectures on the English Poets, delivered at the Surrey Institution;" "Political Essays, with Sketches of Public Characters;" "Lectures on the English Comic Writers, delivered at the Surrey Institution;" "Table Talk;" and "A Letter to W. Gifford, esq." He is also one of the writers in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and a contributor to some of the most respectable publications of the periodical press.

JAMES HEATH, ESQ.

AMONG the chief engravers of this country, Mr. Heath has long held an eminent place. He was born on the 19th of April, 1757, and was articled, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. Collyer, who, at that period, enjoyed a considerable degree of reputation. While a pupil, he copied, in pen and ink, many engravings by Bartolozzi and others

and with such exactness as, at a first view, to deceive even artists. After he began the world for himself, he was, like most artists, for some years principally employed by publishers of periodical works. Many of his early productions are to be found in *Harrison's Novelists and Classics*, editions which were rendered popular by his productions.

The first large work which he executed was the print of the riots in Broad-street, which he engraved for alderman Boydell. The print gained deserved reputation for the engraver; but the choice of the subject gives no very favourable idea of the moral taste of the painter.

Mr. Heath has since produced many engravings of the highest merit; among these may be noticed his *Death of Major Peirson*, from Copley; the *Dead Soldier*, from Wright, of Derby; and the *Drowned Fisherman*, from Westall; all of which are master-pieces of the graphic art. For the *Death of Major Peirson* he received three thousand pounds from Alderman Boydell. Mr. Heath was also engaged in Boydell's splendid edition of *Shakspeare*.

He was elected an associate of the Academy in the year of Sir Joshua Reynolds's death; and his diploma was the last which was signed by that great man. In 1794 he was appointed historical engraver to his Majesty. The younger son of Mr. Heath treads closely in the footsteps of his father; CHARLES HEATH being deservedly considered as the best engraver of his time, not in one line of art, but in history, portrait, and landscape, in all of which he outstrips competition. His elder son, GEORGE, is an eminent barrister and county clerk of Middlesex.

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE

Is descended from a city family, one of whom, of the same name, served the office of lord mayor of the city of London, was knighted by Queen Anne, and, in 1732, was honoured with the title of baronet. The present baronet was born in 1773, succeeded his father in 1781; and, when very young, married Miss Manners, daughter of Lady Louisa Maunells, who has since become in her own right Countess of Dysart. Sir William was returned to parliament for the county of Lincoln, which county he represented in two parliaments, but now sits for the county of Rutland. In the House of Commons he usually votes with the opposition, and does honour to the party of English country gentlemen.

REGINALD HEBER, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is entitled to be ranked among the poets of the present day, was educated at Oxford, and is the brother of Richard Heber, esq. a man of learning and talent, who has recently been elected member for the University of Oxford, in the place of Lord Stowel. In 1803 Mr. Reginald Heber, who was then a member of Brazen Nose College, produced his poem of "Palestine," which was recited in the theatre, and gained the prize. It was printed in the second volume of "The Poetical Register," and afterwards in a pamphlet, with a fragment on the Passage of the Red Sea. It was much and deservedly admired. In 1809 he published, "Europe, lines on the present War," which was equally successful. His poems and translations were collected, into one volume, in 1812.

DR. HEBERDEN.

THIS gentleman is the son of the late Dr. Heberden, who was long and deservedly celebrated as a medical practitioner and writer, and the son is not unworthy of the sire. Dr. William Heberden is a native of London, began his education at Eton, and completed it at Cambridge. He, however, took his doctor's degree at Oxford, and soon after he had obtained it he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians. 'At his outset he started into very considerable practice among the higher circles, and he was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to his late majesty. In 1809 he delivered the Harveian oration, and on that occasion did not suffer by a comparison with those who had performed the same task before him. Dr. Heberden is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has published, "Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases in London, and particularly of the Plague," 1801; "Morborum Puerilium, Epitome," 1804, which has been translated into English by Dr. Smith; "Oratio Harveiana," 1809; and several interesting papers in the fourth and fifth volumes of the Medical Transactions.

M. HECART

WAS born at Valenciennes in 1755, and was one of the municipal officers of that city in 1793, when it was taken by the allies. He was arrested subsequently to the sur-

render of the place, and did not obtain his liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. He was for a number of years afterwards secretary to the municipality of that city, but devoted his chief attention to literature. He published, "A Treatise on Linear Perspective for the Use of Young People;" "The Temple of Science, a dream;" "Rominaf, translated from the Arabic;" and several works on botany and antiquities. He is a member of the Royal French Society of Antiquaries.

M. HEDENSTROM,

A RUSSIAN traveller, who has visited the whole of the northern part of Siberia, and gone farther than any other traveller has done, by land, on the coast of the Frozen ocean. He found, in the Holy Islands, the bones of enormous quadrupeds, and it appeared to him as if those two islands had been the burying-place of generations of animals, totally unknown to the present race of men. Amongst other things he found the claws of a bird, which must have been thrice the size of the American condor. It has, by some naturalists, been thought possible that the discoveries of M. Hedenstrom may lead to the discovery of a continent within the Arctic regions, yet totally unknown. He has been lately occupied at St. Petersburg, in preparing a detailed account of his voyage and discoveries.

COUNT HEDOUVILLE

Was born at Laon, in 1755, of a noble but poor family. He was page to the queen before the revolution, and next served as an under-lieutenant of dragoons. He was a lieutenant when the revolution broke out, after which he rose rapidly, and was a brigadier-general in the army of the north in 1793. He was displaced, along with General Houchard, for not acting as the Commissioners of the Convention had ordered; but, though he went before the terrible revolutionary tribunal, he was acquitted in January 1794. His next employment was as chief of the staff under General Hoche, in Vendée, and there he displayed skill, courage, moderation, and humanity. In 1797 he replaced Hoche there; and, in 1798, was sent to St. Domingo, where he acted with the same moderation as he had done in Vendée: but Toussaint Louverture had superior influence; and he, together with the Commissioners of the

Convention, procured his recal. Hedouville again returned to the command of the army of the west, and prevented by his conduct the effusion of much blood in that part of France. He was crowned in the Theatre at Angers, as a mark of thanks and gratitude for his excellent conduct. In 1801 he was sent as French ambassador to Petersburg, whence he returned in 1804, in order to be made chamberlain in ordinary to Napoleon, and also a senator and grand officer of the legion of honour. He made the campaign of 1806 against Prussia; and, after the treaty of Tilsit, received the order of the lion from Bavaria. After the peace he resided as minister of France at Frankfort; and, in 1814, voted for the return of the Bourbons. He was made by the king Chevalier de St. Louis, and a peer of France. During the second reign of Napoleon, Hedouville took no part in public affairs, and consequently he is still a member of the Chamber of Peers.

M. HEDOUVILLE,

BROTHER to the preceding, served in a diplomatic capacity under Napoleon, and is now Chargé d'Affaires at Hamburgh, from the King of France. Like his brother, he is a man of mild and good principles, conciliating in his manner, with a considerable talent for business.

THE REV. J. HELLINS

Is vicar of Potter's Pury, in Northamptonshire, and was formerly curate of the parish of Constantine, in Cornwall. His merit as a mathematician procured him the honour of being chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has published, "Mathematical Essays," 4to. 1783; and Professor Colson's translation of Donna Maria Agnesi's "Analytical Institutions," 2 vols. 4to. 1802. To the Philosophical Transactions he has contributed several excellent papers on the computing of logarithms, the mode of finding the equal roots of an equation by division, the improvement of Dr. Halley's quadrature of the circle, and a variety of other subjects of equal importance.

M. HELYE DE COMBRAI

WAS born at Falaise in 1764, and was originally intended for the army; but, when he left the military school, where he had made a great progress, his decided wish to travel

in distant countries induced MM. de Vergennes and de Castries to get him sent to Constantinople, as attached to the embassy, with leave to visit the shores of the Black Sea. He went first to Africa, and travelled in Fez and Morocco, and from thence went to Great Tartary, where he found a body of learned men whom the Empress of Russia sent into Persia. The revolution rendering all Frenchmen suspected, he returned to France in 1791; and, from thence, came to England, where he gave himself up to study. He lives now on the wrecks of his fortune, with an intention to travel again when he can find means to do so to advantage.

DR. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

THIS gentleman is a native of Aberdeenshire, and pursued his studies, and took his degree, at Edinburgh. When he had completed them he settled in London, and he is now physician to the Westminster Dispensary. Dr. Henderson likewise devotes a part of his time to literature. He contributes to some of the leading publications of the day, particularly to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and is said to be a correspondent of the *Edinburgh Review*. He is also the translator of Cabanis's "Sketch of the Revolution of Medical Science, and Views relating to its Reform;" and author of an "Examination of the Imposture of Anne Moore, the Fasting Woman of Tutbury," 1815. He has now nearly ready for publication, a new edition of "Barry on the Wines of the Ancients," with additions.

BARON HENIN DE CUVILLERS

Is descended from a noble family of Champagne, and was born in 1755. He was a younger brother, and educated for the army, but soon turned his attention to diplomacy. He was first sent in a diplomatic capacity to the Elector of Treves; and, in the end of 1785, went as secretary of the embassy to Venice, soon after which he was made *Chargé d'Affaires* at Venice, where he remained till 1793. He was then recalled, and dispatched in the same capacity to Constantinople. There he remained till 1796, when he again entered the army, and served in Italy, and afterwards in St. Domingo, where he behaved bravely, and was employed to negotiate with Dessalines. He soon after embarked in company with General Rochambeau,

and was first shipwrecked, and then taken prisoner by the English, who carried him to Jamaica. He was released in 1804, and he returned to France, taking with him the archives of St. Domingo, which were entrusted to his care by Rochambeau. At a subsequent period he held military commands in Germany and Italy, and he was created baron and member of the legion of honour in 1809. In 1814 he was made by the king Chevalier de St. Louis, and confirmed in his title of baron and member of the legion of honour. M. Henin is a member of several learned societies, and has published various works, among which are, "The System of Peace and War with the Barbary Powers in Africa;" "An Essay on the Ancient Marine of Venice, proving that they knew of America before Christopher Columbus;" and "A Historical and Political History of the Commerce of the Black Sea." His other works are on subjects of no general interest, though well written and esteemed.

DR. SAMUEL HENLEY.

THIS gentleman is, we believe, an American by birth. He was for some time professor of Moral Philosophy, in the Virginian College of Williamsburgh, after which he came to England, and was one of the assistants at Harrow school. Dr. Henley was elected a member of the Antiquarian Society in 1778, and about the same time was presented to the rectory of Rendlesham, in Suffolk. In 1805 he was appointed principal of the East India College at Hertford, which office, however, he no longer holds. He published some Sermons and Tracts in America, and in England he has sent from the press, "Dissertation on the Controverted Passage in St. Jude, on the Angels that Sinned;" "Observations on Virgil's fourth Eclogue, &c. &c.;" "Essay towards a New Version of Tibullus;" and some papers in the *Archæologia* and *Monthly Magazine*.

M. HENNET

WAS born about the year 1753; and, at an early age, was employed as a clerk in the Royal Treasury, where he filled a place of some importance in 1777, when M. Necker was first entrusted with the management of that department. During the most stormy times of the revolution M. Hennet acted with courage, and remonstrated

against the system of oppression that ruined France. M. Hennet remained always in the department of finance, and was remarkable for his attention to his duty, and attachment to the interests of his country. He began at an early age to collect materials for a History of the Finances of France, which he has brought down with great care and accuracy, from the first period when any money was borrowed in a regular way on interest, to the present time. He is not only a man of calculation and financial ability, but possesses also a knowledge of literature in general, and writes in a very correct style. He translated into French verse, "Select Passages from British Poets." The passages are well chosen, and well translated, and were published in 3 vols. 8vo. in 1806. Besides that, he published "An Essay on the French Finances;" "The Theory of Public Credit;" "A New Italian Grammar for Ladies;" and a work, intituled "The Divorce." M. Hennet is likewise the author of lines written in 1793, intituled, *Louis XVI. to the French People*, a parody on the passage of Jeremiah, *Populi meus quid feci tibi?* What have I done to ye my people. This song was sung by all the royalists in Paris at the time, and the author risked his life by writing it. M. Hennet is now chief of the Cadastre; that is, he manages the survey, estimation, and classification, of all the immoveable property in France, which is subject to taxation, and which produces nearly one half of all the revenue of the kingdom. It is therefore a highly important department, not only on account of the labour and skill necessary to do the business well, but on account of the vast amount of revenue that it produces. M. Hennet is remarked for his integrity, good intentions, and conciliating conduct; and, on the whole, there are few men in France more generally esteemed by those to whom they are known.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY

Is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, who was well known to the philosophical world for his abilities as a chemist. In the same pursuit, however, Dr. Henry has gone beyond his father. His first work was "A General View of the Nature and Objects of Chemistry, and of its application to Arts and Manufactures," 1799. In the following year he published, in a duodecimo volume, "An Epitome of Chemistry."

This was exceedingly well received, and has passed through numerous editions, in every one of which its size was increased, and it now forms two octavo volumes, with the title of "The Elements of Experimental Chemistry." In 1807 he gave to the press his Latin Inaugural Dissertation on Uric Acid. Dr. Henry has contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions and Nicholson's Journal, and a few papers to the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions and Thomson's Annals.

M. HENRY

Is a native of Nanci, where he was born in 1770. He went at an early age to Paris to study, and paid particular attention to English literature. In consequence of his knowledge of the language, he has translated nearly all the Voyages by Sea, or Travels in distant Countries, that have been published in England during the last half century. His translations are remarkable for being, at the same time, free translations, yet faithful to the original meaning, which is neither very common nor very easily accomplished. M. Henry has also translated the best works that have been published in the United States of America.

M. HENTZ

LIVED in obscurity, in a small town in Lorrain, before the revolution, when he became a justice of peace, and immediately raised himself to honour and importance by his zeal in detecting the emigrants who passed through that part of France, on their road to Coblenz, to join the French princes. His exertions in this way procured him to be chosen as a deputy to the National Convention, where he voted for the death of the king, without delay or appeal. He was, of all the terrorists, one of the most unpitiful and ferocious. When sent on a mission to Givet, he imprisoned the principal inhabitants, or forced them to fly, and seized their property for the nation. He set fire to the town of Ruschel, in the Palatinate, saying, "that false assignats had been circulated in it." On this occasion he indulged himself in laughing at the misery which he produced, declaring that it was necessary "to light up the patriotism of the inhabitants." It was, however, in La Vendée, that he committed the greatest atrocities, where he caused his victims to be carried to the

guillotine, or to be slaughtered, to the sound of military music. Women, and then children, suffered equally, and the number of his victims was stated in the Convention, in 1795, to be not fewer than two thousand seven hundred, amongst whom were a number of men who had laid down their arms on a promise of pardon. The Convention was obliged to arrest Hentz, but he was liberated without being punished. He was employed in a public office in the department of the North, but lost his place, and for a long time wandered about in a state of contempt and wretchedness. Towards the end of the reign of Napoleon, Hentz resided in great poverty in one of the suburbs of Beauvais, where he was recognized and daily insulted. The law against the regicides having obliged him to quit France, he is now at Philadelphia.

THE HON. W. HERBERT

Is the third son of the late Earl of Carnarvon, and was born in January 1778. At Eton and at the University he was distinguished for his classical and poetical attainments, and particularly for the spirit and purity of his Latin compositions. In 1795 he edited "*Musæ Etonenses*;" a selection of Greek and Latin poetry, by Etonians; 3 vols. 8vo. Mr. Herbert is a master not only of the dead languages, but also of most of the living European languages, even of those which are least studied in this country. In 1804 he published, in two parts, octavo, "*Select Icelandic Poetry, translated from the Originals, with Notes*;" and "*Translations from the German, Danish, &c. to which is added, Miscellaneous Poetry*;" and in 1806 he published a second Part to each of these works. His next and last work was "*Helga, a Poem, in seven cantos, with Notes*," 1815. Mr. Herbert married, in 1806, the second daughter of Viscount Allen. He is a doctor of civil law.

MARQUIS D'HERBOUVILLE,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and peer of France, a commander of the legion of honour, and chevalier de St. Louis, was born at Paris in 1756. He entered into the military service in 1771, and arrived at the rank of colonel and *marechal-de-camp* before the revolution. In 1787, when Louis XVI. created provincial assemblies, he was named a member of that established at Rouen,

and was chosen procureur syndic for the clergy and noblesse. In that capacity he made great resistance to the excesses of the revolutionists; and afterwards, when France was divided into departments, being made president of that of the Lower Seine, he kept it in such a state of tranquillity, that great numbers of nobles and wealthy families went to Rouen as a place of security. After the king was dethroned in 1792, he was persecuted, but by almost a miracle escaped the reign of terror, and retired to an estate near Rouen, where he devoted himself entirely to agriculture. In 1800 he was named prefect of the department of the two Nethes, which he was compelled to accept of; and, as prefect, he did every thing in his power to embellish the city of Antwerp, and form useful establishments there. He went from Antwerp to Lyons in 1806, where he was prefect till 1810, after having, for more than a year, solicited leave to retire. He was one of the first to wear the white cockade. He was president of the Electoral College of Lyons in 1815, and acquired great praise for his address pronounced on opening the business. The Marquis d'Herbonville was director-general of the post-office in 1816, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He published "A Statistical Account of the Department of the two Nethes," and various papers on agriculture.

DR. HERDMAN

Is a native of the vicinity of Edinburgh, at which city he was educated, and where he became a member of the College of Surgeons. For several years he practised surgery at Leith, and some of his works were published while he resided there. He was a partisan of the Brunonian system, but with various modifications. Having acquired an independence by marriage, he relinquished the profession of a surgeon, took a doctor's degree, and settled in London. He entered on his career in the city, and was soon elected physician to the City Dispensary, and also appointed one of the physicians to the Duke of Sussex. But, though a man of abilities, his practice was not extensive. It is said that he had too honourable a spirit to stoop to the meanness of loading a patient with an unnecessary quantity of medicine, in order to propitiate the apothecary, and that this was the cause that his success was not commensurate with his skill. Disgusted at last with the conduct which he experienced, he

gave up his medical pursuits, and turned his attention to the church. Dr. Herdman is the author of "An Essay on the Causes and Phenomena of Animal Life," 1795; "A Treatise on Influenza," 1803; "A Treatise on the Management of Infants," 1804; and "A Letter on the Condition of the Poor, proposing a Plan for improving Dispensaries, and the Medical Treatment of the Diseased Poor," 1809.

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

The present bishop of Hereford is Dr. Huntingford, who was born at Winchester in 1748, educated at Wykeham's school, in that city, and thence removed to New College, Oxford, where he proceeded A.M. in 1776. He afterwards became assistant under Dr. Joseph Warton, at the school where he was educated. In 1781 he published, by the persuasion of Mr. Warton, Mr. Burgess, and Dr. Laurence, his "Greek Odes," of which only fifty copies were printed. This work was succeeded by "Metrica Monostrophica," 1782; and by an "Introduction to the Writing of Greek," in two parts. His "Monostrophics," were criticised in the "Monthly Review," by Dr. Charles Burney, which called on Mr. Huntingford to defend his work. This, instead of occasioning any ill will, was the cause of a lasting friendship between them. He had been sometime Fellow of New College, and in 1789 he was appointed Warden of Winchester College; in 1793 he was made D.D. He continued to publish many Sermons; and in 1800 he published, "A Call for Union with the Established Church." In 1802 Lord Sidmouth, then minister, who had been educated under him at Winchester, procured his advancement to the bishoprick of Gloucester. In 1804 he published, "Thoughts on the Trinity;" a charge delivered to the clergy of his diocese. He has since given to the world some Sermons and Charges; "The Petition of the English Roman Catholics considered;" and, "A Protestant's Letter, addressed to Lord Somers, 1813."

His bishopric, it is said, long declined a translation, but at length, in 1815, consented to remove to the see of Hereford; he is still warden of Winchester. He is unmarried, and his motive for remaining so is honourable to him. He had a brother, the master of the free grammar-school at Warrington, who left a widow and a young family, the whole care and expense of which the bishop took

on himself; and he is executing his trust in a manner which merits the highest commendation.

M. HERHAN,

AN ingenious caster of metals, in Paris, who was employed in the fabrication of assignats, and what they term in France *polytypage*, such as M. Camus has described in the Memoirs of the Institute. He obtained a patent, and went into partnership with Peter and Thomas Didot. He made a number of improvements in letter-founding, and in particular brought to perfection a method of repairing such letters as are injured in a page of stereotype, an improvement which is of great utility, as a whole page might otherwise become useless by the injury done to a single letter. Though his inventions in letter-founding, and all the tools necessary for that purpose, were ingenious and useful, and though they were highly approved of by the best judges, yet they have not succeeded, neither is the cause of the failure distinctly known.

PROFESSOR HERMAN

Is Greek Professor at Leipsig, where he was born in 1772. He has published two works, "De Metris," which contain some observations quite new on Greek prosody; and the application of his principle has enabled him to correct several passages of Greek poets; and his "De Emendandâ ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ." He has also given some new editions of the most celebrated of the Grecian poets, which shew him to be a profound hellenist, and he has for several years been preparing a new edition of "Plantus."

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL, LL.D. F.R.S.

THIS distinguished astronomer was born in Hanover in the year 1738, and brought up to his father's profession, which was music. Having received as good an education as his father could give him, he came, in company with him, to England, in 1759; but could at first find nothing to engage in better than as a bandboy in the band of the county of Durham militia. He afterwards became organist at Halifax, in Yorkshire. There he taught music, and employed his leisure hours in learning the English, Italian, and Latin languages; and obtaining an insight into the more abstruse sciences. The theory of har-

mony engaged his attention, and he made himself master of Dr. Smith's book. He then resolved to study the mathematics, beginning with algebra. When he had acquired a thorough knowledge of that, he proceeded to the works of Euclid and Newton. Other sciences now became easy to him. He then went to Italy, where he stayed so long that his money was exhausted, and he found himself without funds sufficient to carry him to England. He got over this difficulty by a benefit concert at Genoa, which he was able to do by the friendship of Langlé, a Frenchman. In 1766, Herschel was organist at the Octagon chapel, Bath. His musical pursuits found him great employment; yet he saved time for the study of the mathematics, and now particularly directed his pursuits to optics and astronomy. The pleasure which he experienced from viewing the stars through a Gregorian telescope of two feet, made him very desirous to possess a collection of astronomical instruments, but the price was an insurmountable obstacle. He therefore determined to endeavour to make a telescope himself, and he accordingly set to work. After much labour and many disasters, he succeeded; and in 1774 had the inexpressible pleasure to view the stars through a Newtonian reflector of five feet, of his own construction; and, encouraged by this success, he afterwards proceeded to make one of seven, and then of ten feet. In the end, by constant observations, he discovered a new planet, which, in compliment to the king of England, he named the *Georgium Sidus*; but which foreign astronomers call, in honour of the discoverer, *Herschel*. It is, however, now generally denominated, Uranus. This discovery was made in 1781. When he first saw it, he did not think it belonged to our planetary system, and he supposed it to be a comet; but by close observation he at length ascertained the orbit in which it moved. This discovery was announced to the Royal Society, who decreed him their annual gold medal, and unanimously elected him a Fellow. The next year the king of England took him under his protection. Herschel, therefore, quitted Bath with his instruments, and took up his residence at Slough, near Windsor, in a house provided for him by the king, who appointed him his professor of astronomy, with a pension. He now found himself in a situation to bring his great design to bear, which was, to form a telescope of forty feet. In this he at last succeeded; it was completed in 1789, and

he then rendered an account of it to the Royal Society, who soon published it in their "Transactions." A description and drawing of it are likewise to be found in the "Monthly Magazine." It has been generally supposed that Dr. H. discovered the planet Uranus by means of his great telescope, but it was with his seven feet telescope only.

In 1785 he discovered a volcano in the moon; and in 1787, by continuing his observations, he detected two more in eruption. In pursuing his observations on the planet Uranus, he found that it had two satellites. Herschel was now, by the University of Oxford, named a doctor of laws. He has supplied the "Philosophical Transactions" with many learned communications, one of the most curious of which is, on the nebular stars, which he conceives to be a collection of stars, or rather each of them a solar system, at an immense distance from us; so far, indeed, that the light of them would require ages to reach us. In all his labours, Dr. Herschel has been assisted by his sister. He is a man of a very social character, much politeness, and of a strong constitution. Jointly with his sister, he has published in a distinct form, "Catalogue of Stars, taken from Flamsted's Observations, and not inserted in the British Catalogue, by William Herschel; to which is added a collection of Errata, that should be noticed in the same volume, by Caroline Herschel," 1798.

THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD

WAS born in 1748, and was educated, first at Eton, and then at Oxford; his title, at that period, was Lord Beauchamp. In the year 1769 he was returned M.P. for Lestwithiel, and next year for the family borough, Orford, in Suffolk, for which place he continued to sit until he was called up to the House of Peers. About the above period he was introduced into the privy council of Ireland. In 1773 he was appointed, by his father, colonel of the Warwickshire militia, and he soon after married one of the coheiresses of the late Lord Windsor, who died without leaving him any children. He then married Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Irwin, by whom he acquired a large fortune, and by whom also he has an only son, the present Earl of Yarmouth. His lordship, for some time,

voted with the opposition; but, in 1776, being offered a seat at the treasury board, he accepted it, and joined Lord North's ministry. While in this situation he introduced a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, which is commonly called Lord Beauchamp's Bill. The same year he was appointed cofferer of the king's household, which place he held until Lord North was compelled to resign. In 1780 he, with Lord North, formed part of the ill advised coalition. With that party he appears to have acted for some time. His father having been, in 1793, created a marquis, his lordship assumed the title of Earl of Yarmouth. Under this title he was sent by Mr. Pitt on a mission to the northern powers, where he did not remain long; and on his return, by the death of his father, he became Marquis of Hertford. Soon after this, the marquis and all his family omitted the name of Conway in their signatures, and retained that of Seymour only. In 1806 he was appointed master of the horse to the king; and, on the death of Lord Dartmouth, he succeeded him as lord chamberlain. He is also K.G. His lordship is a man of mild manners, and the most pleasing address. His fortune is great, which he spends in a splendid manner. He and his family possess places under government to a large amount. He is lord chamberlain to the king; his son, Lord Yarmouth, is warden of the stannaries; and two of his brothers have patent places in Ireland worth twelve thousand pounds a-year. His younger brother is chairman of the board of excise; and his nephew is serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons.

DR. HERVEY,

THE descendant of an ancient and honourable family, to one branch of which belonged the pious divine Hervey, is one of the seniors of the present race of physicians. His initiatory education he received at Northampton; he was next under the tuition, at home, of an excellent scholar, a Fellow of St. John's College, and was finally sent to Oxford and to Edinburgh to acquire professional knowledge. He took his degree at Oxford, became a Fellow of the London College, and, with an independent fortune, began to practise in the metropolis. For many years he attended at Tunbridge Wells during the summer. On his settling in the capital, he was appointed physician to Guy's Hospital, which office he held for twenty-two

years. It was through the exertions of Dr. Hervey and his friend Dr. Saunders, that Guy's attained to its eminence as a medical school. Dr. Hervey was, for more than five-and-twenty years, registrar of the College, a situation which he filled in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction. He was also Lumleian lecturer for a considerable period, and in 1785 he delivered the Harveian oration; but, though it was highly applauded, he declined to publish it. Dr. Hervey is not less esteemed for the amenity of his manners, than respected as a man of information and skill.

M. HESMINY D'AURIBEAU,

Is a member of the Italian Academy, and Knight of the Orders of Christ, of the Golden Spur, and St. John de Lateran. He was born at Digne, in France, in 1756, and in 1772 he entered into the congregation of the Oratoire. He was afterwards a canon and archdeacon, and at last grand vicar in the diocese of Digne. When the clergy were persecuted in 1792, he was compelled to fly for safety, and went to Rome, where he was well received and protected by Madame Adelaide, aunt of Louis XVI. and he then began to write in defence of the altar and the throne. In 1798 he was compelled to quit Rome, by the French army. He followed the Pope, but returned to Rome in 1800, as major-domo of Cardinal Caraffa, and continued to write: the Pope gave him a living at Rome. He has published a great number of works, of which the following are the principal:—"A Funeral Oration for Louis XVI.;" "Memoirs of the Persecution of the French;" "Charities of Pius VI. and the Roman States to the French Emigrants;" "Funeral Oration of Pius VI." pronounced, in Latin, by Brancadoro, in presence of the senate at Venice; and "The Antiquarian, or Guide for Strangers to the Antiquities of Rome," &c. He is a learned and zealous clergyman, and returned to France after the restoration, where he continues to labour with assiduity.

M. HESS

Was commandant of the National Guard of Hamburgh, in 1814. In 1815 he published a work which excited very lively feelings, it was intituled—"The Agonies of the

Republic of Hamburg in 1813." He has also published, "Travels in Germany, the Low Countries, and France;" and "A Topographical, Political, and Historical Description of the City of Hamburg." M. Hess was the editor of "The Journal of all the Journals, from 1786 to 1790," and is also author of a great number of papers in different periodical works.

THE ELECTOR OF HESSE CASSEL

Was born in June, 1743, and married, in 1764, a daughter of Frederick V. king of Denmark. The same year he began to reign over Hanau, which is a county, and in 1785 succeeded his father as sovereign of Hesse. In 1803 he was raised to the dignity of elector. In 1792 he entered into the coalition against France, and sent eight thousand men to serve in the pay of England. He was vacillating in his policy, and sometimes for, and sometimes against, France; but, after the battle of Jena, Bonaparte took from him his electorate, to which he did not return till after the coalition was victorious over France. His country formed part of the kingdom of Westphalia, which was given to Jerome Bonaparte. On his return to his States, he wanted to annul all the sales and changes which had taken place during his absence, but Prussia opposed that. He is not one of the liberal monarchs of the present day, but wishes to keep his subjects under the ancient form of government; and his liberality may be measured by his having issued an edict to prevent all men in trade from being called *Herr*, which is equivalent to *Sieur*, in French; or *Mr.* in English; it being his good pleasure that that title, the lowest that there is, should only be given to nobles, proprietors, or persons who had studied at an University.

HEREDITARY PRINCE OF HESSE HOMBOURG

Is an Austrian field-marshal and colonel, proprietor of a regiment in that service. He is decorated with the orders of Maria Theresa, and St. George of Austria; Grand Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and the Lion of Hesse. He was born in 1779, and served with much bravery in the wars against France. He particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Leipzig, where he commanded the Austrian reserve. Having received an order

on the morning of the 18th of October to attack the French, who had retired into a suburb of Leipsig, he was successful, after a sanguinary combat, in which he was wounded. He commanded the Austrian army of reserve during the whole of the war, till the allies arrived in Paris in 1814. He again served in 1815. He is reckoned both a brave and skilful officer.

COUNT HEUDELET DE BIERRE,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, was born in 1770. He commanded the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust, in the campaign against Austria, and distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Austerlitz. He continued to serve actively and well, but in the disastrous retreat of the army from Russia, having got into Dantzic, then garrisoned by the French, he was taken prisoner, and sent to Kiow. On his being released he returned to France, and was made Chevalier de St. Louis, by the king, who gave him the command of the eighteenth military division at Dijon, where he was when Napoleon returned from Elba. He at first prepared to resist, and harangued the troops to that purpose, but he was obliged to retire; the agents of the emperor, and the disposition of the army, and a large majority of the people, being against the Bourbons. When the king returned, Heudelet was again employed in the army, and was summoned as a witness on the trial of Marshal Ney. The whole of his testimony was in favour of the marshal; in so far as it proved that, on the 13th of March, the marshal had written to him to join in opposing Napoleon; and that, though he was not with the marshal, he believed that he had no means of making any effectual resistance, as neither the military nor the people could be depended upon in the support of the royal cause.

DR. HEWETT

Is the son of a gentleman who was high in the East-India Company's service, and returned to England with a considerable fortune. He received his classical education at Cambridge, and obtained a thorough knowledge of the medical art in the schools of London and Edinburgh. He then took his degree of M.B. at Cambridge, and, a vacancy occurring in the chair of medicine, he was chosen as professor.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and is a member of the Royal Society and Royal Irish Academy, and professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the Repository of the Dublin Society. With him seems undoubtedly to have originated that theory of definite proportions which is usually attributed to Mr. Dalton, which that gentleman certainly expanded and improved, and which is now almost universally received by chemists. It was in his "Comparative View of the Phlogistic and Antiphlogistic Theories, with Inductions," published in 1789, that Mr. Higgins first brought forward the doctrine of definite proportions. The attempt to deprive him of the merit of the discovery has called forth many animadversions from him, a specimen of which may be found in the "Philosophical Magazine" for June 1819. Mr. Higgins is also the author of "An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Bleaching, wherein Sulphuret of Lime is recommended as a Substitute for Pot-ash," 1799; and "Experiments and Observations on the Atomic Theory and Electrical Phenomena," 1814; besides various papers in the scientific journals.

 ANTHONY HIGHMORE, ESQ.

A SOLICITOR, and a considerable writer on various subjects. He has published "A Digest of the Doctrine of Bail in Civil and Criminal Cases," 8vo. 1783; "Review of the History of Mortmain," 1787, second edition; "Reflections on the Distinction usually adopted in Criminal Prosecutions for Libel," 1791; "Addenda to the Law for Charitable Uses, comprising the Cases adjudged since the Publication of the History of Mortmain," 1793; "Practical Arrangement of the Laws of the Excise," 2 vols. 4to. 1796; "History of the Artillery Company," 8vo. 1804; "Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lunacy," 1807; "Statement of some Objections to the Bill to prevent the spreading of the Small-pox," 1808.

Mr. H. has long been secretary to the London Lying-in Hospital, and to the Small-pox Hospital, and has published many useful works respecting charitable institutions, and among others, "Observations on a Bill for registering Charitable Donations," and "An Account of the Public Charities of London," in which he has entered at

large into the rise, progress, present state, and regulations, of all our public charitable institutions.

DR. NATHANIEL HIGHMORE

WAS a member of Jesus College, Cambridge, received his classical education at Gottingen, under Michaelis, Heyne, and other professors of great reputation, and studied medicine at London, Edinburgh, and Leyden. In 1789 he was ordained a deacon, but he never went into priest's orders; and, at length, resolving to become an advocate in the ecclesiastical court, he took the degree of doctor of civil law at Cambridge in 1796. He also obtained the fiat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His hopes were, however, frustrated by the society of which he wished to become a member, but which positively refused to admit him, in consequence of his having been ordained. This gave rise to a contest between the parties, in the course of which Dr. Highmore published "An Address to the Visitors of the Independent Society of Doctors in Civil and Canon Law," 1806; and "A Letter to Lord Ellenborough, with the Report of a Motion made in the Court of King's Bench," 1807. He has since produced "*Jus Ecclesiasticum Anglicanum*," 1810; "Case of a Fœtus found in the Abdomen of a Young Man," 1815; and "Two Letters to the Bishop of Ossory, concerning Parliamentary Concession to the Catholic Claims." Dr. Highmore was recently brought to trial for a libel on the king, but, though he was found guilty, only a nominal punishment was inflicted.

THE DUKE OF HIJAR

Is a Spanish grandee of the first class, who, together with other Spanish noblemen, was summoned by Napoleon to the pretended junta at Bayonne, where he was named master of the ceremonies to King Joseph. He, however, almost immediately quitted the usurper, and joined those Spaniards who were faithful to their country. Napoleon declared the Duke of Hjar a traitor, and ordered his property to be confiscated. His duchess had scarcely time to escape from Madrid, when the French entered that city; she, however, got to Cadiz with her jewels, which were all that she could bring away.

She afterwards came to London, where her husband joined her, and they returned to Spain in 1814. The duke was offered the embassy to France by Ferdinand, but refused to accept of the office.

SIR G. F. HILL, BART.

THIS gentleman received his title in 1779. He was returned to the first imperial parliament for the county of Londonderry, and to the second for the city, where he usually resides. He is a man of business, being the agent for the large Irish estates of the Marquis of Abercorn. He is also an officer in the volunteer corps. Sir George is a decided opponent to the Catholic claims. With the Chancellor of the Exchequer he is a great favourite; and, in 1817, when the finances of the two countries, England and Ireland, were, agreeably to the Act of Union, consolidated, he was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, and introduced into the privy council. He is recorder of Londonderry, and M.P. for the city.

THE REV. BRIAN HILL

Is the youngest brother of the Rev. Rowland Hill, and uncle of the present Lord Hill, and was born in 1756. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and embraced the clerical profession. Church preferment has, however, never been an object of his pursuit; and as, during the life of his brother the late Sir Richard Hill, he always resided with him at Hawkestone, he is said to have resigned a living, because he could not perform the duties of it and officiate as chaplain at Hawkestone. This is an example which it would be well if others would imitate. Besides several sermons, Mr. Hill has published "Henry and Acasto, a moral poetical Tale," 1785; and "Observations and Remarks in a Journey through Sicily and Calabria in 1791," 8vo. 1792.

LORD HILL

Is the second son of Sir John Hill, baronet, of Hawkestone, in Shropshire. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, and was soon distinguished by his zeal, his activity, and

the mildness of his manners. His first commission was that of ensign in the thirty-eighth regiment. He afterwards obtained leave of absence for one year, to complete his military education, at the school at Strasbourg. He then accompanied his uncle, the late Sir Richard Hill, on a tour in Germany, France, and Holland. When he returned he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in 1792 to be a captain. He next accompanied his friend, Mr. Drake, on a diplomatic mission to Genoa, as his secretary. From thence he went to Toulon, and served successively as aide-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas. During the siege he was slightly wounded in the arm, and was charged with dispatches to England from Sir David Dundas, relative to the retreat of the English troops. He next purchased the majority of the 90th regiment, and was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in that regiment. With this regiment he went to Egypt. Being wounded in the right temple on March 13, 1801, he was sent on-board Admiral Keith's ship, where he attracted the notice of the Captain Pacha, who made him some presents. When recovered, he returned home, and served both in Scotland and Ireland, and was made brigadier-general. He conducted himself so well at the city of Cork presented him with their freedom. He next served in Spain, and commanded the reserve of Sir John Moore's army at the battle of Corunna. Subsequently he was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, in Portugal. He then served a second time in Spain, and, General Paget being wounded, Hill took the command of his corps. He was in the battle of Talavera, and was slightly wounded in the hand. For his conduct he received the thanks of Parliament, and was promoted to the command of the 94th regiment. The most brilliant military exploit of General Hill was the surprising a French corps under the command of General Girard, near Arroyo de Molinas, in October 1811. This corps, of two thousand five hundred foot and six hundred horse, was routed, and all who composed it either killed or taken, except about two hundred men; their baggage, &c. falling into the hands of the English. For this he was publicly thanked by the Prince Regent, created a Knight of the Bath, and made governor of Blackness Fort. He then marched to Merida and destroyed the enemy's magazines there. He was next with the army under Wellington, and his division

compelled the French to retreat to Vittoria; he was however attacked in his turn at Puerto de Maya, and compelled to fall back. He much distinguished himself at the pass of Vilate, and took a very active part in the actions of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of December, for which he received the thanks of the Duke of Wellington. The 2d of March, 1813, he attacked the French at Ayre, dislodged them, and took the town and magazines. On the conclusion of the war he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Hill, of Almaraz and of Hawkestone, in Shropshire. Afterwards he was appointed to the command of the English and Hanoverian troops in the Netherlands, till the arrival of the Duke of Wellington. At Waterloo he commanded a division of the army, and contributed much to its success. He now commands the 72d regiment, and is governor of Hull. His lordship has been honoured with several foreign orders of knighthood.

THE REV. ROWLAND HILL

He is the brother of the late Sir Richard, and of the present Sir John Hill. He was educated at Eton, and while at that school he imbibed the eccentricities of methodism. He afterwards went on to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was very zealous as to preach among the methodists. He entered into holy orders; and it was with great difficulty he could procure his admission into the church. In imitation of Whitfield, whose doctrines he embraced, he began to exhibit in barns, streets, and meeting-houses. His zeal he carried into print, and he attacked John Wesley with considerable violence. On the death of Mr. Toplady he delivered a warm eulogium on him. In 1783 he laid the foundation of his chapel in Blackfriar's-road, at which place he does duty regularly, when in town. He is liberal in this, that he will preach in a church or a conventicle; and opens his own pulpit to episcopalians, presbyterians, independents, or baptists, whether ordained or not ordained. He has the liturgy of the church read regularly. His character stands high, and he is believed to be sincere; but his sermons are a singular medley of solemn exhortations and vehement denunciations: sometimes introducing strange stories, and puns, and sometimes jokes, which are scarcely decorous. In common conversation he is lively, smart at repartee, and a pleasant story-teller. He is

liberal in his charities, which are not confined to those of his own sect. An anecdote is related of him, which is honourable to his heart. He was stopped on the road and robbed by a man, who did not appear used to that trade, and he therefore questioned him, and found that distress alone had driven him to it. He gave the man his address, and told him to call on him, which he did, and was taken into his service, where he continued until his death. Mr. Hill has published several Sermons and Tracts, and a "Journal of a Tour through England and Scotland," 1798. In this work he made very free with the Scotch church. He married a Miss Tudway, of Somersetshire, but has no issue.

SIR JOHN COXE HIPPESELEY, BART.

OF Stone Easton House, Somersetshire, is the son of William Hippesley, Esq. He was entered of the Middle Temple, and studied the law: he has now been so long at the bar as to be one of the benchers. In 1789 he was appointed recorder of Sudbury, and was, at the general election, returned M.P. for that place. In 1792 he was employed as minister plenipotentiary to negotiate the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Duke of Wirttemberg. He next travelled into Italy, and it is said to have been at his suggestion that his late majesty was pleased to order a pension to the late Cardinal York, the last lineal descendant of the Stuart family. Sir John has been twice married, and has children. In parliament he was a warm supporter of the Catholic cause. Sir John has not sat in the House of Commons for some years.

One of Sir John's ancestors having married an heiress of the name of Coxe, he has assumed that name.

Sir John has published "Observations on the Roman Catholics of Ireland," 8vo. 1806; "Letter to the Earl of Fingal on the Catholic Question; and also two speeches on the Catholic claims.

BARON HIRN

Was born at Strasburgh in 1751, and was nominated bishop of Tournay in 1802. As the ladies of Tournay, according to ancient custom, presented baskets of flowers to the bishop at the beginning of each year, after which a great feast was given, the bishop converted that enter-

tainment into a charitable donation, on which occasion he pronounced an eloquent discourse to the ladies in favour of charity. Having opposed the views of Napoleon in the council held at Paris in 1810, he was persecuted and compelled to fly to Rome, where he remained till 1814. In that year he returned to his diocese at Tournay, where he is highly esteemed, and exerts himself greatly in favour of all those who stand in need of assistance.

M. HIS

Was born in Normandy in 1772, and at the age of nineteen was employed in the "Moniteur," the French journal appointed to give the official report of the sittings of the assembly. His situation was that of reporter, but the editor accused him, in 1792, of being a royalist; and M. His then established another paper, of the same size and appearance as the "Moniteur," but denominated "The French Republican," the object of which was to oppose the Terrorists. He was soon obliged to give up that paper, and he went to join the army, but he did not rise to any high rank. He quitted the service at the peace, returned to literary objects, and wrote a number of papers on temporary subjects, which met with success. In 1811, he obtained the direction of the bookselling business, and he still is chief of the office for the examination of books. He has published a "Theory of the Political World, or the Science of Government considered as an exact Science;" "A Letter to the Institute;" "On the Danger of France adopting the Constitutional Mechanism of England;" "A Parallel between M. de Chateaubriand and M. Chenier." M. His has been many years employed on a history of France.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS HISLOP, G. C. B.

THIS officer was born in 1764, and is the youngest son of William Hislop, Esq. of Dunisdeir, in Scotland. He entered into the royal artillery regiment, as a cadet, in 1778, but pursued his studies at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, till the conclusion of the following year. He was sent to Gibraltar in 1780, where he continued till 1783, in which period he became a lieutenant. He served

at the siege of Toulon and in Corsica as captain, went to England with the dispatches, and rose to the rank of major. In 1795 he reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was removed to the 39th regiment, which he accompanied to the West Indies. He was dispatched by **Sir Ralph Abercrombie**, to reduce the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, which he effected, and was rewarded by being made governor of his conquest. The office of governor he held for nearly seven years. He was next, in 1803, made lieutenant-governor of Trinidad, which station he held till 1810, when, having been promoted to be major-general, he acted as second in command on the expedition against Guadaloupe. He then resumed his command at Trinidad, but quitted it in the spring of 1811, to return to England for the recovery of his health. Having recruited his strength by a few months' residence in England, he requested to be again employed, and was accordingly appointed on the staff of Bombay, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and the command of the company's troops. On his way to India, however, he was captured by an American frigate, and came back to England in a cartel. By this time **Lieut.-General Abercrombie** had resigned the command of the Madras army, and it was conferred on **Sir Thomas Hislop**, who was now created a baronet. He immediately set off to India, where, in 1814, he received the rank of lieutenant-general. In the campaign against the Pindarees and the Mahratta princes he held an important command, and acted with much spirit and effect. But in one instance, that of putting to death in cold blood the killedar of the fort of Talnier, he exposed himself to strong animadversions, which appear not to have been wholly groundless; and the parliamentary vote of thanks to him for his conduct in the war, did not pass without a clause in which the House was declared not to express any opinion with respect to the execution of the killedar. It does not seem, however, that any further enquiry has been entered into upon this subject. **Sir Thomas Hislop** still retains his station at Madras. He is equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, and a grand cross of the order of the Bath.

PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

Is the son of Mr. William Hoare, a painter of some
H h 2

eminence at Bath, where young H. was educated. At seventeen years of age he was sent to London, and became a student at the Royal Academy. Having completed his studies, in 1776, he went on his travels, from which, after an absence of four years, he returned to London, where he commenced business in his profession. Ill health, however, compelled him to suspend that pursuit, and he then attempted to compose for the stage. In 1792 he produced "*Dido, Queen of Carthage*, an Opera," which was sufficiently well received to encourage him to proceed; and, accordingly, in 1796, "*The Three and the Dence*" was performed with additional success. He then tried his talents at a tragedy, and brought forward "*Julia*," which was in fact an alteration of "*Such Things were*," which had been brought out at Bath in 1788. In 1799, came out, "*Sighs*," being the translation of a comedy of Kotzebue's. His other dramatic pieces are "*Indiscretion, a Comedy*," 1799; "*The Captive of Spilberg*," 1799; "*Chains of the Heart*," an opera, 1802; and "*The Paragraph*," a musical entertainment, 1804; all which, although they did not become stock-pieces, yet produced him some profit. Mr. Hoare, during this time, by no means neglected his original profession; but in 1802 published "*Extracts from a Correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and Petersburg on the Cultivation of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture*." Mr. Hoare was about this time elected foreign secretary to the Royal Academy, a place for which he is well qualified. He has since published "*Academic Annals*," 4to. 1803; "*Inquiry into the Cultivation and present State of the Art of Design in England*;" "*The Artist*," 2 vols. 4to. 1809; and "*The Epoch of the Fine Arts*," 1813.

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

OF Stourhead, in Wiltshire, is the son of Sir Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms. He received a regular classical education, and then spent several years in travelling, from whence he returned in 1791. Sir Richard was much attached to antiquarian pursuits, and as the political state of the continent was such as to prevent him from pursuing that study abroad, he turned his attention to the antiquities of his native land, and he accordingly began by passing two or three summers in Wales, for the

purpose of throwing light on the very scarce and curious itinerary, which was drawn up by Giraldus de Barri, in consequence of his having travelled through that principality A. D. 1181, when he accompanied Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury, in a progress, undertaken to stimulate the Welch to engage warmly in the cause of the Crusades. The result of Sir Richard's enquiries was, that, in 1806, he published "The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales by Giraldus de Barri, translated into English, and illustrated with Views, Maps, and Annotations, and the Life of the Author," 4to. 2 vols. This is an elegant publication, and contains above sixty views of antiquities, portraits, effigies, &c. from Sir Richard's own drawings, and engraved by those excellent artists Byrne and Basire. As the original Latin had now become scarce, he also sent from the press, at the same time, a small edition of it. The antiquities of Ireland next engaged his attention, and on this subject he produced a "Journal of a Tour through Ireland," 8vo. 1807.

His views were now directed to his native county, Wiltshire, and by a minute survey, by opening numerous barrows, and by a very expensive and persevering investigation, he has succeeded in elucidating, to a very considerable extent, the customs of the aboriginal Britons. On this head he has given to the world, "The Ancient History of Southern Wiltshire," in three volumes, folio; and he is now preparing the History of the Northern Part of the County. His latest works are "A Tour through the Island of Elba, with Views of the most interesting Scenery, drawn from Nature," 4to; and "Hints to Travellers in Italy," an octavo volume.

SIR BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, BART.

Is the son of a merchant at Bristol, and was born in 1757. He was educated at the grammar-school at Bristol, and afterwards at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, where he took his degree of A.B. in 1778, and that of A.M. in 1781, in which latter year he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. After practising some years, he declined the profession of the law on account of ill health. He, however, could not remain inactive, and accordingly he resolved to obtain a seat in parliament. He stood for Bristol, in 1796, on the independent interest, but declined at the end of the first day, after having polled

102 votes. In 1797 he was returned for Bletchingly; for Grampound in 1802, and for Hindon in 1806, which last place he represented till he retired from parliament.

Mr. Hobhouse for some years voted with the opposition in the House of Commons, till Mr. Addington, then speaker, to whom he was particularly attached, became minister, and he then joined him, and was appointed secretary to the East India Board, and in 1806 chairman of the Committee of Supply, and, when a commission was appointed to inquire into the Nabob of Arcot's debts, he was nominated one of the members of it, a place which he now holds with a salary of 1500*l.* per annum. Mr. H. has long been concerned in a banking-house in Bath, and some years ago he engaged as a partner in Whitbread's brew-house. In 1812 the regent was pleased to honour him with the title of baronet. Sir Benjamin has been twice married, first to a Miss Cam, an heiress of Wiltshire; and secondly to his present wife; with both he acquired good fortunes. By his first wife he had the subject of the next article.

Sir Benjamin has written "A Treatise on Heresy, as cognizable by the Spiritual Courts," 8vo. 1792, published anonymously; "Reply to the Rev. F. Randolph's Letter to Dr. Priestley, or an Examination of Randolph's Scriptural Division of Socinian Arguments," 1793; "An Inquiry into what constitutes the Crime of compassing and imagining the King's Death," 8vo. 1795; and "A Collection of Tracts," 1797.

JOHN CAM HORHOUSE, ESQ.

Was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He soon after went on his travels, in part of which he was accompanied by Lord Byron, with whom he visited Greece, and some other European provinces of the Turkish empire. In 1809, while of Trinity College, he published, "Imitations and Translations from the Ancient and Modern Classics, together with Original Poems," 8vo. This volume contains also some of Lord Byron's early poems.

On his return from his tour he gave to the public "Some Account of a Journey into Albania and other Provinces of the Turkish empire," 4to. 1812, which forms a very large volume, and, from its intrinsic merit, very soon reached a second edition. When Napoleon re-

turned from Elba, Mr. H. was in France, and, from the circle in which he moved, he was enabled to procure much authentic information of the events which then passed, which he published in two volumes, 8vo. under the title of "The Substance of some Letters written by an Englishman during the last Reign of Napoleon." This work certainly gives the best account we have of the transactions of the hundred days, which passed between the landing of Napoleon and his last abdication. It is said to be too favourable to the hero, but we conceive Mr. H. thought he was only doing justice to that extraordinary man.

Mr. Hobhouse has since published a volume illustrative of his friend Lord Byron's "Childe Harold." But the publication which gained him the greatest celebrity, and led to his introduction into political life, was an excellent pamphlet which he wrote in answer to Lord Erskine. It appeared in the latter end of 1819, and one part of it contained a severe attack on the House of Commons. This was construed into a breach of privilege, and the author was committed to Newgate, where he remained till the prorogation of the parliament. For this, however, he was amply repaid by the applause of the people, who warmly espoused his cause. So popular did he become that he was elected one of the representatives of Westminster, in spite of the combined influence of the Whig party and of the administration. Like his friend, Sir F. Burdett, with whom he acts closely in concert, he had the honour to be brought into the House of Commons free of all expence. He constantly attends his duty in parliament, and has repeatedly proved himself to be an able and powerful speaker.

THE REV. FRANCIS HODGSON

WAS educated at King's College, Cambridge, and is now vicar of Bakewell, in Derbyshire. In 1808, he published, in quarto, a translation of the "Satires of Juvenal," which divides the palm of merit with that by Mr. Gifford. Some of the reviewers, however, cavilled at it, and he retorted in a bitter epistle. His next work was a volume with the title of "Lady Jane Grey, with Miscellaneous Poems in English and Latin," 1809. Into this volume he seems to have emptied the metrical contents of his portfolio; but many of the pieces are of very considerable

merit. This was succeeded by "Sir Edgar, a Tale, in two Cantos." He next, in conjunction with Dr. Butler, translated Lucian Bonaparte's poem of "Charlemagne." His last production is "The Friends, a Poem, in Four Books," 1818.

THE REV. DR. ROBERT HODGSON

Is a nephew of the late Dr. Porteus, through whom he obtained his church preferment. He was one of the chaplains in ordinary to the late king, and is now rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, and dean of Chester. He has published several sermons; a "Life of the late Bishop Porteus," 1811; and an edition of "Bishop Porteus's Works, to which is prefixed an Account of the Bishop's Life."

M. HOFFMANN,

A NATIVE of Nanci, where he was born in 1745, has devoted the whole of his life to literary pursuits. He began with a collection of poems, and then employed himself on the drama, in which he has almost always been successful. "Euphrosyne;" "The Young Sage and the Old Madman;" "The Jockey;" "The Secret," "The Castle of Montenero," and "Stratonice," are considered as some of the best pieces belonging to the comic opera. His lyric tragedy of "Adrian" was denounced in the Council of Five Hundred, in 1799, as being anti-republican, and the representation of it was suspended. Hoffmann has had numerous contests in the journals, where his works have been severely criticised and ably defended. He attacked "The Martyrs" of M. de Chateaubriand with great severity, on account of the injury it might do to youth, as it places the mysteries of the Christian religion on the same footing with the fables of paganism. He often writes in the "Journal of Debates," where his remarks and criticisms are distinguished by ease, taste, and pleasantry. M. Hoffmann is reckoned the best writer in the French public journals, and is a man of a most independent spirit. He has written twenty pieces for the theatre, and several works are attributed to his pen, of which he has not avowed himself to be the author.

HOFFMANN,

A WESTPHALIAN farmer, who became remarkable for the contest which he maintained in 1816 and 1817, with the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, before the Germanic Diet. The farmer had purchased, while Jerome Bonaparte was king of that country, some landed property belonging to the Teutonic order, and part of the antient commandery of Marbourg. When he was disturbed in the possession by the agents of the grand duke, he applied to the Germanic diet, which confirmed him in his possession. Notwithstanding that decision, the chamber of finances of Hesse-Cassel caused the estate in question to be advertised in the public papers, to be let for the profit of the grand duke. Hoffmann applied a second time to the Diet, and the duke by his minister at that assembly remitted a declaration, denying the right of the Diet to interfere. The Diet, however, again determined unanimously in favour of Hoffmann, thus confirming its former decision.

MR. AND MRS. HOFLAND.

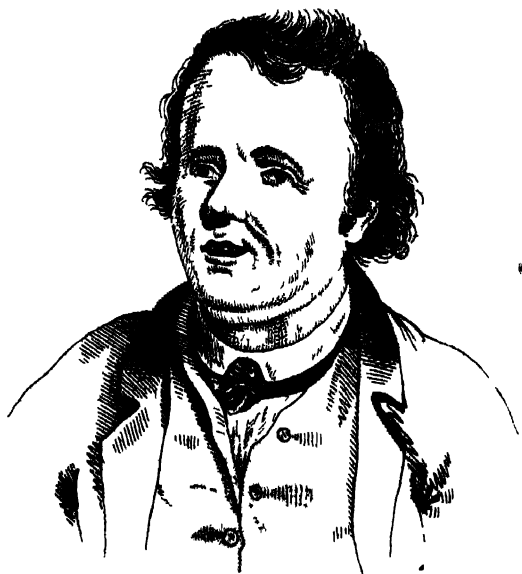
MR. HOFLAND is an artist of very considerable talent, particularly in the department of landscape painting, and many of his pictures, which have been exhibited at Somerset House, have gained a large portion of the public applause. His wife, an amiable woman, was the widow of a Mr. Hoole, under which name her first works were published. Mrs. Hofland is the author of "Little Dramas for Young People," 1809; "La Fête de la Rose, or Dramatic Flowers," 1809; "A Season at Harrogate, in a Series of Poetical Epistles," 1812; "Officer's Widow;" "Clergyman's Widow;" "Says she to her neighbour, what?" 1812; "Northern Travellers," 1812; "Patience and Perseverance," 4 vols. 1813; "Panorama of Europe," 1813; "Visit to London," 4 vols. 1814; "Merchant's Widow," 1814; "Ellen, the Teacher," 2 vols. 1815; "A Father as he should be," 4 vols.; "The Barbadoes Girl, or Matilda," 1816; "The Blind Farmer and his Children," 1816; "The Son of a Genius, a Tale," 1816; and "The good Grandmother and her Offspring, a Tale," 1817. Four volumes of tales from her pen have lately been published. Many of Mrs. Hofland's works are designed for youth, and all are unexceptionably moral.

COUNT HOGENDORP.

THIS nobleman was born at the Hague, and first sent ambassador to the court of Petersburg, and next made governor of the eastern portion of the Island of Java, whence he was recalled on account of complaints which were made against his administration. In 1806, Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, appointed him minister at war, but he left that situation the following year, to go as ambassador to Austria. When the war with Austria broke out, in 1809, he was recalled, and sent in the same quality to Berlin, and the year following he went as plenipotentiary to Madrid. In 1811 he was raised to the rank of general of division by Napoleon, to whom he was always much attached, and next year he was chosen one of his aids-de-camp. In 1812 he was made governor of Eastern Pomerania, and soon after governor of Breslau; and, in 1813, he was appointed commandant of the garrison of Hamburgh, in which city he acted with excessive severity. When the emperor fell, Count Hogendorp took refuge in Holland, for his remaining in Hamburgh would have been attended with danger. He joined Napoleon during the hundred days, and was at the battle of Waterloo, after which he went to the United States of America. In 1817 he published, in America, an interesting work on colonisation, intitled, "On the Colonial System of France in respect to Politics and Commerce, accompanied by a Table of the Colonial and Commercial Establishments of Europeans in other Parts of the World."

MR. JAMES HOGG

Is the son of a respectable farmer and sheep dealer, of Ettrick, in Scotland, who, by a combination of unfortunate circumstances, was ruined when the subject of this article was a child. Young Hogg consequently received but a scanty portion of education. At seven years of age he became a cowherd, and was afterwards a shepherd. During the period that he followed these occupations, he suffered many hardships. "Time after time," says he, "I had but two shirts, which grew often so bad, that I was obliged to quit wearing them altogether; for, when I put them on, they hung in long tatters as far as my heels. At these times I certainly made a very grotesque figure,



The Ettrick Shepherd.

For, on quitting the shirt, I could never induce my breeches to keep up to their proper sphere." His pittance of wages he carried to his parents, but, when he was fourteen, he saved five shillings, with which he purchased an old violin, and, after the labours of the day were over, he amused himself by playing his favourite Scottish tunes. "My bed," says Mr. Hogg, "being always in stables and cow-houses, I disturbed nobody but myself." His account of his first beginning to read poetry is so amusing that we must transcribe it. "It was while serving here (with Mr. Laidlaw,) in the eighteenth year of my age, that I first got a perusal of 'The Life and Adventures of Sir William Wallace,' and 'The Gentle Shepherd;' and though immoderately fond of them, yet (what you will think remarkable in one who has since dabbled so much in verses,) I could not help regretting deeply that they were not in prose, that every body might have understood them; or, I thought, if they had been in the same kind of metre with the Psalms, I could have borne with them. The truth is, I made exceedingly slow progress in reading them: the little reading that I had learned, I had nearly lost, and the Scottish dialect quite confounded me; so that, before I got to the end of a line, I had commonly lost the rhyme of the preceding one; and if I came to a triplet, a thing of which I had no conception, I commonly read to the foot of the page without perceiving that I had lost the rhyme altogether. Thus, after I had got through them both, I found myself much in the same predicament with the man of Eskdalemuir, who borrowed Bailey's Dictionary from his neighbour. On returning it, the lender asked him, what he thought of it? 'I don't know,' replied he, 'I have read it all through, but cannot say that I understand it; it is the most confused book that I ever saw in my life.'" One anecdote more will complete the picture of his mental attainments at that period. "To give you some farther idea of the progress I had made in literature;—I was about this time obliged to write a letter to my elder brother, and, having never drawn a pen for such a number of years, I had actually forgot how to make sundry of the letters of the alphabet, which I had either to print, or patch up the words in the best way that I could without them."

But this state of things was not long to continue. Hogg had a desire to learn, and an intellect of no common or-

der; nor did he let slip any opportunity of improving himself. Mrs. Laidlaw lent him some books, chiefly theological, to read while he was tending the ewes; and she likewise sometimes gave him the newspapers, which "he pored on with great earnestness; beginning at the date, and reading straight on, through advertisements of houses and lands, Balm of Gilead, and every thing." In 1790, being then nineteen, he hired himself as shepherd to another gentleman, of the name of Laidlaw, with whom he lived nine years, and who treated him more like a father than a master. Mr. Laidlaw possessed many valuable books, all of which the young shepherd was allowed to read. Hogg perused them with considerable attention, and soon became master of all that he read. As soon as his powers of comprehension were unfolded, he began to aspire to be an author. His first attempts to write verse were made in the spring of 1793; and, as might be expected, were imperfect, but practice gradually gave him a command of metre and of language. The first thing which was "really his own," his initiatory trials being mere centos, was "An Address to the Duke of Buccleugh, in beha'f o' mysel' an' ither poor fo'k." The ice being thus broken he proceeded rapidly in his literary career. His first pieces were chiefly pastorals and ballads, founded on the local traditions of his country. In 1795, however, he ventured on the composition of a comedy, "in five long acts," to which he gave the title of "The Scotch Gentleman." Thus he declares to be full of faults, "yet, on reading it to an Ettrick audience, which," he tells us, he has several times done, "it never fails to produce the most extraordinary convulsions of laughter, besides considerable anxiety." Mr. Hogg's account of his mode of composing, and fixing his ideas on paper, is extremely amusing. Speaking of his comedy, he says, "Whether my manner of writing it out was new, I know not; but it was not without singularity. Having very little spare time from my flock, which was unruly enough, I folded, and stitched a few sheets of paper, which I carried in my pocket. I had no inkhorn; but, in place of it, I borrowed a small vial, which I fixed in a hole in the breast of my waistcoat; and having a cork, affixed by a piece of twine, it answered the purpose full as well. Thus equipped, whenever a leisure moment or two offered, I had nothing to do but to sit down and write my thoughts as I found them. This is still my in-

variable practice in writing prose: I cannot make out one sentence by study, without the pen in my hand to catch the ideas as they arise. I seldom, or never, write two copies of the same thing. My manner of composing poetry is very different, and, I believe, much more singular. Let the piece be of what length it will, I compose and correct it wholly in my mind, ere I put pen to paper, when I write it down as fast as the A, B, C. When once it is written, it remains in that state; it being, as you very well know, with the utmost difficulty that I can be brought to alter one line, which I think is partly owing to the above practice."

Hogg continued to amuse himself with poetry for some years, but it was not till 1801 that he ventured to encounter the dangers of the press, and then he was prompted by the impulse of the moment. His work was entitled "Pastorals, Poems, &c." and was imperfectly printed from imperfect copies. After having continued for a considerable time longer in his rustic occupation, he resolved to settle in Harries, but by some unexplained misfortune he lost in one week all the earnings of a life of industry, and was again compelled to become a shepherd in Nithsdale. It was while he was thus employed, that, encouraged by Mr Scott, he published "The Mountain Bard," by which and by his work on Sheep he was rendered master of nearly three hundred pounds, a sum which he says made him "perfectly mad." A proof of his temporary insanity was his taking two extensive farms, which required ten times the capital that he possessed. He struggled on with them for three years, at the end of which time he was once more penniless. He then returned to Ettrick Forest, but could find no one who would engage him. In 1810, therefore, "in utter desperation, he took his plaid about his shoulders," and set off for Edinburgh, determined to force himself into notice as a literary character. A volume of songs, intituled "The Forest Minstrel," produced him nothing; and he was still more unfortunate with "The Spy," a periodical paper, which he continued during twelve mouths, and by which he was a loser. At the same time he was one of the principal conductors of *The Forum*, a debating society. In 1813 he brought forth the work which established his poetical fame. This was "The Queen's Wake," a poem which has gone through several editions. Unfortunately, however, the roguery of his bookseller deprived him of all

the profit arising from the early editions. "The Pilgrims of the Sun," 1815, and "Mador of the Moor," 1816, were his next efforts, but they did not acquire the popularity of the *Queen's Wake*, though Mr. Hogg evidently ranks them in merit above it. His next scheme was to publish a volume, containing a poem from every living poet in Great Britain, but his scheme was frustrated by the refusal of Mr. Scott to contribute, a refusal which Hogg long resented. As his original plan was destroyed, he resolved to put to press a volume of imitations, and the result was "The Poetic Mirror," which was all written within the short space of three weeks. It was applauded, and it sold well. In the following year he gave to the world two volumes of tragedies, under the title of "Dramatic Tales," which excited so little interest, that he was disgusted, and, with the exception of a song to beguile a leisure hour, he has "never written another line of poetry." At the time when he gave up the *Spy*, he planned a new magazine, and that magazine has since obtained celebrity, under the name of *Blackwood's*; but, in consequence of his not approving of one person being included in the management, "he declined all connexion with it, farther than as an occasional contributor." The latest works of Mr. Hogg are "The Brownie of Bodsbeck and other Tales," 2 vols. 1818, "Winter Evening Tales," 2 vols. 1819; and "Jacobite Relics of Scotland," 1819 and 1821. He is now married, and comfortably settled on a considerable farm.

PRINCE LOUIS HOHENLOHE-WALDENBOURG

Was born in 1765, of an ancient and illustrious Franconian family. When the French princes first emigrated, and the assembling of the emigrants in arms was forbidden by the Emperor and King of Prussia, the princes of the House of Hohenlohe, as co-estates of the empire, granted them an asylum, and leave to assemble in their domains; and not only so, but they actually, for several months, paid the troops so assembled. In 1792, the Prince of Hohenlohe engaged to raise two regiments for the service of the French princes. These two regiments were commanded by the Princes Louis and Charles of Hohenlohe, served in the following campaign under the Prince of Condé, and distinguished themselves greatly on a variety of occasions. They were nearly annihilated several times,

and as often renewed. In 1794 they were incorporated into one regiment, and passed, with the approbation of the French princes, into the service of Holland, and were employed to defend the island of Bonmel; but the French having crossed on the ice, during a severe frost, the regiment was surrounded, and only effected its retreat by a violent effort, in which it lost eleven hundred of its number out of fourteen hundred. The zeal of the Princes of Hohenlohe was not extinguished even by this terrible reverse. After having recruited their corps, it served again in the army of the Prince of Condé till 1801, when that army was disbanded.

While Prince Charles distinguished himself in the command of this corps, his brother Louis, the subject of the present article, went into the service of Austria. He first served under General Clairfait in the north, and afterwards in Italy under the Arch-Duke Charles. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and was made governor of the two Galicias in 1807, and received several foreign orders of knighthood. Napoleon was so struck with his fidelity to the cause of the French princes, that he offered to reinstate him in all his rights if he would become one of his adherents; but, on his refusal, the territory of Hohenlohe was incorporated with that of Wirtemberg. Prince Louis commanded at Troyes in 1814. When the Bourbons were restored, Prince Louis of Hohenlohe was made a lieutenant-general, and commander of the order of St. Michael and of the Holy Ghost. The castle of Lunneville was given to him as a perpetual residence for him and his family.

PRINCE CHAS. HOHENLOHE-BARTENSTEIN

Is the younger brother of the foregoing, and his biography was for many years connected with that of Prince Louis, and almost identified with it. In 1797, the regiments of Hohenlohe went with the army of Condé into the service of Russia. The states of Hohenlohe meanwhile were devoted as an asylum to the French refugees, and the seminary of St. Sulpice was lodged in one of the castles. Since the restoration of the Bourbon family in France, Prince Charles, like his elder brother, Louis, has been created a French lieutenant-general.

THE PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN

AN Austrian general, who, in 1793, was a colonel of cuirassiers, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions. In 1796 he went to the army of Italy as a major-general, and served with great distinction till 1797, when he was taken prisoner under the walls of Mantua. He was soon exchanged on condition of not serving for one year; but in 1799 he again became a very active and able officer. He was again taken prisoner at Ulm, after which he appeared no more in active service till 1809, when he bore a conspicuous part, for his valour and skill, at the battles of Essling and Gross-Aspern, where he commanded the third corps of the Austrian army. He commanded in the Austrian army during the retreat of the French in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year he blockaded Strassburgh with an army of 56,000 men, and is said to have levied enormous contributions in Alsace.

GEORGE HOLFORD, ESQ.

Is the son of the late Peter Holford, Esq. so many years one of the masters in chancery. He was educated at Harrow School, and on leaving that seminary entered at Lincoln's Inn, and by that society was called to the bar, but has never practised. He has written a small volume of poems, containing "An Invocation to Harrow School," "The Cave of Neptune," "The Storm," &c. of which a few copies only were printed for his friends. In 1805 an anonymous publication appeared under the title of "The Destruction of Jerusalem an irresistible and absolute proof of the truth of Christianity," which has been ascribed to Mr. Holford.

In 1808 he published "Observations on the Necessity of introducing a sufficient Number of respectable Clergy into our Colonies in the West Indies, and of the establishing a College for the education of Persons destined to that purpose." Mr. H. has been long a member of the House of Commons, and has distinguished himself much on committees for inquiring into the abuses of prisons. He generally votes with administration. He is a great benefactor to public charities, and affords some of them much of his time. The Philanthropic Asylum is much indebted to him, particularly in the erection of their new chapel.

MISS HOLFORD.

THE mother of this lady, a resident at Chester, is herself a writer not without merit, and has published some tales, novels, comedies, and poems. Her literary reputation, however, is not equal to that of her daughter. Miss Holford's first production, at least her first production of any magnitude, was "Wallace, or the Fight of Falkirk, a Poem," 1809, which appeared without her name. It is of the school of Walter Scott, and contains much real poetry. She has since published "Miscellaneous Poems," 1811; and "Margaret of Anjou, a Poem, in Ten Cantos," 1816.

 DR. HENRY HOLLAND

Is a native of Knutsford, in Cheshire. On finishing his classical education, he studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1809, and during his stay there he was elected president of the Royal Medical Society. In the summer of 1810, Dr. H. visited Iceland, where he evinced that turn for observation and enquiry for which he is so eminently distinguished. He wrote the Introduction to Sir George Mackenzie's Account of Iceland. He afterwards travelled into Greece; and in 1811 he published his travels in that country, a work containing much interesting matter and important information. He has since extended his travels over the continent, and in 1812 he passed some time in the military hospitals of Portugal, with a view of extending the practical knowledge of his profession.

Soon after his return to England he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Princess of Wales, whom he accompanied to the continent in 1814. In consequence of having held this appointment, he was examined at the bar of the House of Lords during the trial of her late majesty, and on that occasion he gave an unbiassed evidence, which carried full conviction of the truth of his statement to every impartial person. The doctor, in the course of his long examination, evinced that honourable independent spirit in abhorrence of those proceedings, which was manifested by almost the whole of the empire.

On resigning his appointment in her majesty's household, Dr. Holland took up his residence in the metropolis, and in 1814 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. As a physician, he ranks high in his profession; and in his

attendance on her majesty during her fatal illness, he displayed considerable skill, and bore testimony to the patience and firmness displayed by the royal patient during her last moments.

LORD HOLLAND.

THIS highly gifted and liberal minded peer is the grandson of Henry Lord Holland, who made an immense fortune by being paymaster-general of the forces during the reign of George II., and son of Stephen Lord Holland, by Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Earl of Ossory, and is nephew to the celebrated Charles Fox. He was born in 1773, and lost both father and mother at an early age. He studied at the University of Oxford, then went to the continent, made a short residence in France, and then proceeded to Italy, where he resided many years. In the year 1796 an action was brought against him, for criminal conversation, by Sir Godfrey Webster, whose divorced wife he afterwards married, and by that means became possessed of a very fine estate in Jamaica : on which occasion he assumed her maiden name, that of Vassal. He returned to England in 1798, and immediately joined the opposition, of which his uncle was the leader. He opposed the French war, and the intended union with Ireland, and advocated a parliamentary reform. To the act for suspending the habeas corpus, and all the obnoxious measures of Mr. Pitt's administration, he was a strenuous opponent. Since that period he has taken part in all the great questions which have come before the House of Lords, and generally in opposition to the minister. Mr. Pitt having been driven from power, Mr. Addington succeeded him, and made the peace of Amiens. Lord Holland, who was in a very precarious state of health, took that opportunity to visit Spain with his family, where he continued until the war broke out, when he hastened to Lisbon, and embarked in 1804 for England. Here he again continued his opposition to the ministry, attacked the conduct of Lord Melville, and declared him guilty on the impeachment brought against that noble lord. When the Addington administration was removed, and Mr. Fox and his friends came into power, Lord Holland filled the office of lord privy seal ; and, during their short administration, acted cordially with his uncle, Charles Fox ; but, however well-intentioned this

administration might be, by coalescing with Lord Grenville, they carried the seeds of their dissolution into power with them, and they were soon dismissed. His lordship was now again in opposition. In 1810, when, from the late king's unhappy malady, a regency became necessary, Lord Holland was decidedly adverse to the restrictions laid on the Prince of Wales as regent. In the queen's case he proved himself a most able and powerful advocate.

Lord Holland is not only known to the public as an orator and a statesman, but also as a literary character of very considerable merit. In 1806 he published "*Some Account of the Life and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega*," which has gone through two or three editions; in 1807, "*Three Comedies from the Spanish*;" and in 1808 he edited his uncle's unfinished "*History of the early Part of the Reign of James the Second*."

SIR GEORGE SOWLEY HOLROYD

HAS risen to the bench without parliamentary and noble interest. There are certain men at the bar of whom their brethren foretell that they will arrive at the rank of a puisne judge, and never rise higher. Mr. Holroyd was one of those men. Having attached himself to chancery practice, he obtained a good share of business, till an offer was made him of a seat in the king's bench, where he has now sat for some years. It was predicted by his friends that he would make a good constitutional lawyer. How far he has answered their expectation the public must determine.

SIR EVERARD HOME.

THIS gentleman is the son of a practitioner of eminence in surgery, who brought up his son to the same profession, and put him as a pupil to the celebrated John Hunter, who married his sister. Home is not only one of the principal operative surgeons, but is a writer of considerable eminence. He has published "*A Dissertation on the Properties of Pus*," 1788; "*John Hunter's Treatise on the Blood, Inflammations, and Gunshot Wounds, with a short Account of the Author's Life*," 1794; "*Practical Observations on the Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra*," 2 vols. 8vo. 1795; "*Practical Observations on Ulcers in the Leg*," 1797; "*Observations on Cancers*,"

1805; "Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Prostate Gland," 8vo. 1811; and "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 2 vols. 8vo. 1814. He has also contributed many valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions. His majesty, in 1813, conferred on him the title of baronet. He is also king's serjeant surgeon, senior surgeon of St. George's Hospital, honorary professor of surgery and anatomy to the College of Surgeons, and one of the court of assistants.

DR. F. HOME.

THIS gentleman, who is the son of the celebrated Professor Home, of Edinburgh, has combined the two opposite characters of physician and officer in the army. He received, under the direction of his father, an excellent education, and he took his degree at the university of Edinburgh. As he intended to follow his profession in the military service, it was necessary that he should be connected with the London college, and he accordingly became a licentiate. Too ardent, however, to take merely a passive part in the business of war, he entered as an officer in the third regiment of guards. From the period of the battle of Fuentes d'Onor to that of Waterloo, he was frequently engaged, and his talents and bravery acquired him high reputation and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Waterloo he particularly distinguished himself by defending the important post of Hougoumont. Since the conclusion of the war he has, we believe, withdrawn from the army, but he still remains a member of the college.

MR. WILLIAM HONE.

MR. HONE was born of reputable parents at Bath on the 3d of June, 1780. When he was three years of age the family removed to London, where the increased expence of living, together with the prospect of a numerous offspring, rendered it necessary for him, as the eldest, to be put out at a very early age to gain his own livelihood. His earliest production in verse, and the only one to which his name is attached, is a sonnet on November, in the "Monthly Visitor," about the year 1797; but his first literary essay appeared in print when he was twelve

years old, under the title of the "Contrast," in which the excesses of the French revolution are put in comparison with the blessings of the English constitution. A copy of this juvenile performance was presented to Mr. John Reeves's Society at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and the secretary acknowledged its receipt in a highly complimentary and encouraging letter by order of the committee.

Our limits preclude a variety of incidents which have marked his chequered life; but one trait deserves to be recorded, because it enters into the history of the human mind, and is strongly illustrative of that bent of character which distinguished Mr. Hone on his memorable trials. At thirteen years of age he was already a literary "Rambler," and a constant visitor to several bookstalls. One day a leaf of Colonel John Lilburn's trial fell into his hands at a cheesemonger's: he read the fragment with great avidity, and returned to the shop for more, but could only procure a second leaf. With characteristic perseverance he pursued his enquiries at the booksellers, and at last heard of the whole book at Floyer's shop in Middle-row, Holborn. The price was 4s., an insurmountable sum! A long negociation ensued, and a bargain was concluded by cutting out the frontispiece, where the sturdy colonel was represented making his defence before the jury; and abating the demand for the volume to 2s. This sum was scarcely less formidable than the other. A deposit of sixpence was made, and the book detained as security for the balance. The most vigorous fiscal operations were instantly adopted to raise the requisite supplies; all the personals, consisting of dumps, marbles, &c. were brought into action in order to purchase the entirety of a play-box, of which only one-half was his own. The play-box was then alienated for a consideration, partly cash and partly a rabbit, and the rabbit converted, through a circuitous process, into money. After the realization of all these effects there still remained a deficiency, which was made up by selling trees that he cut out in paper to a maiden lady who kept a toy-shop in Theobald's-road. Thus become master of his favourite volume, young Hone was seen reading it, with triumphant gesticulation, along the street.

This early propensity to literature was indulged, and a fondness for black letter and old wood-cut books, acquired by his accidentally obtaining precious scraps of

"Caxton's Polychronicon," and "Pynson's Shepherd's Kalendar." For several years, as far as his scanty opportunities would admit, he read indiscriminately and voraciously. Soon after twenty he married, and commenced bookseller in the suburbs of London with his own little collection, and gained a considerable knowledge of the early masters in the various schools, by studying the prints of the old engravers, at the same time that he assisted his finances by occasionally writing for the press. He contributed some papers on political economy to the "Monthly Magazine," and even became conductor of an established review; so that the absurd reports which ascribe Mr. Hone's late productions to other pens than his own proceed from ignorance of his qualifications. Those energies, which, if directed to personal objects, would have placed him in affluence, have, owing to a constitutional warmth of temperament, combined with the most disinterested benevolence, been employed to benefit others rather than himself. As one instance it may be sufficient to mention, that about 1806 he gratuitously assisted in forming and carrying into execution a plan for a national savings bank, with a view to do away with the mischievous consequences of a compulsory provision for the poor.

The deposits are still in the custody of a banker in the Strand; and the principle which failed in his hands has been rendered efficient by the more powerful patronage of the late Right Hon. George Rose, with whom he had numerous interviews on that subject, as well as upon the framing of that gentleman's bill for the regulation of madhouses, respecting which Mr. Hone drew up a report founded upon his actual inspections of the public and private receptacles for the insane within the bills of mortality. Influenced by anxious wishes for the welfare of a large and increasing family, he has lately relinquished his versatile pen for sober and tradesmanlike pursuits, and is establishing himself as a respectable and active book-auctioneer, an occupation for which twenty years' acquaintance with the various interests of the bookselling business, a thorough knowledge of its details, and a love of literature, have qualified him in no ordinary degree.

The chief source of Mr. Hone's popularity, his famous trials, able defences, and honourable acquittals, at Guildhall, London, are so completely before the public, that we add nothing to what is already well known. The attempt to impugn parodies on theological writings was

rebutted by the adduction of hundreds of similar parodies by the most eminent writers and even divines of all ages; and the ability which Mr. Hone displayed was rewarded by public sympathy in a subscription of upwards of 3000*l.* in which appeared some of the highest and most revered names in the country.

VISCOUNT HOOD

Is the son of the late Viscount Hood, so justly celebrated as a naval officer, and who died, at the great age of seventy, governor of Greenwich Hospital. His father, when Sir Samuel Hood, was rewarded for his conduct by a patent of baroness granted to his lady, by the title of Baroness Hood, of Catherington. The present peer was born in 1753, and served some time in the guards. He married a Miss Wheeler, of Whithy, in the county of Hants, by whom he has seven children. In 1803 he commanded the Portsmouth and Catherington volunteers; and in 1809, by the death of his mother, succeeded to the barony. He was at first a constant attendant on the committees of the House of Lords, and on Irish appeals. On the death of his father he became Viscount Hood. He did not meddle much in public affairs till lately, when he took an active and most decided part in favour of the queen. Indeed it has been said he was one of the lords of her bed-chamber. His second son enjoys the Irish barony of Bridport, granted in 1794 to that justly celebrated officer Sir Alexander Hood, and entailed on his brother's second son.

DR. JAMES HOOK

Is the eldest son of Mr. James Hook, who has been composer for Vauxhall for nearly half a century. He was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and entered into holy orders. In 1795 and 1797 he is said to have written for the stage "Jack of Newbury, a Comic Opera," and "Diamond cut Diamond," but neither of them have been published. He married in 1797 the second daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, and by the influence which he has acquired with one of the royal family, he has risen so rapidly in the church that he is now one of the king's chaplains, possesses a lucrative living, is a prebendary of Winchester, and archdeacon of Huntingdon. In his clerical

capacity he has published *“Anguis in Herba, a Sketch of the true Character of the Church of England,”* 8vo. 1803; and *“A Sermon preached at St. George’s, Hanover-square, with a Correspondence between Earl Grey and the Author on the Subject of it,”* 1812. The correspondence mentioned in the title-page of the last work, arose from the preacher having ventured some positions respecting the Catholic question, on which Lord Grey animadverted with great severity, and to which animadversions the preacher replied. Dr. Hook has since published *“A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon,”* 1816.

MR. THEODORE HOOK,

THE younger brother of Dr. James Hook, has acquired public notice, perhaps it would be more proper to say notoriety, in various ways. His first appearance was as a dramatic writer. In that capacity he produced *“The Soldier’s Return, a Comic Opera;”* *“Catch him who can, a Musical Farce,”* 1806; *“The Invisible Girl, a Piece of one Act,”* 1806; *“Tekeli, a Melo-drama,”* 1807; *“The Fortress, a Melo-drama;”* *“Music Mad, a dramatic Sketch,”* 1808; *“Siege of St. Quintin,”* 1808; *“Killing no Murder,”* 1809; *“Safe and Sound;”* *“Trial by Jury;”* and *“Darkness Visible.”* Most of them are translations or adaptations from the French, and are plentifully furnished with puns. Mr. Theodore Hook is said to possess the talent of the *Improvisatore*, but we believe that his talent is confined to extemporizing and singing satirical songs. In 1819 his friends procured for him the very lucrative place of accountant-general and treasurer at the Mauritius, but a deficiency being discovered in the money committed to his charge, he was sent home in safe custody, after a long confinement there. He was set at liberty on his arrival in England, but, an enquiry having been instituted, a report has recently been made, strongly censuring his conduct, and an extent has been issued against his person and property. Mr. Theodore Hook pleads, with what truth we shall not decide, that he is the victim of the confidence which he placed in a person at the Mauritius. It is certain, however, that the nation has sustained a loss of several thousand pounds. Mr. Hook is positively affirmed to be the editor of a scandalous paper, established for the purpose of calumniating all

who are not of the court party, and, though he has denied the fact, his denial has failed to produce conviction. If he be really the editor of the paper in question, or a contributor to it, no language is sufficiently severe to describe the demerit of a man who, coming home under such circumstances as he did, could unblushingly set up as a wholesale dealer in the grossest and most disgusting calumny. It is to be hoped that he will yet convince the public that, on this head, he has been unjustly accused.

W. J. HOOKER, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is a naturalist of considerable merit, is the founder of the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh. He is also a member of the Linnean Society, to the transactions of which society he has communicated a paper on several new mosses from Nepal, and a paper on the genus *Andræa*. Mr. Hooker has published, in 2 vols. 8vo. "A Journal of a Tour in Iceland in the Summer of 1809," the fourth edition of which appeared in 1814; "Monograph of the British Jungermannia," 1813; "A Continuation of Curtis's *Flora Londinensis*, with Engravings of the natural Size," the first part of which came out in 1816; and "Muscologia Britannica, containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, systematically described, with plates illustrative of the Character of the Genera and Species," 1818. The last of these works was written in conjunction with Dr. T. Taylor.

THE REV. SAMUEL HOOLE

Is the son of the translator of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, and is himself a poet of considerable merit, though he has not obtained an equal share of popularity with some of his contemporaries who are not superior to him. For many years, indeed, he has not come forward as a poet. Mr. Hoole received his education at Cambridge. For a while he served the curacy of St. Alban, Wood-street, whence he removed to be curate of Abinger, in Surrey. His father spent the latter years of his life with him at Abinger. Mr. Hoole is now chaplain to the East-India Company, and performs the duties of his office at Poplar chapel. His first poem was "Modern Manners," 1780, which was succeeded by "Aurelia, or the

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Contest, an Herqi-comic poem, in *Four Cantos*," 1783, and "**Edward, or the Curate**," 1787. These, with some other poems, were republished in two volumes in 1790. Mr. Hoole is also the author of a volume of sermons, 1786, and one or two single sermons; and has translated *Leuwenhoeck's Select Works*, in 2 vols. 4to. 1798, 1810.

DR. HOOPER,

A **PHYSICIAN** of eminence, and perhaps one of those who are the best acquainted with anatomy, is a native of London, received the first five years of his education at Uxbridge under Dr. Rutherford, and completed his studies at Oxford and London. He has for many years practised in the metropolis with extensive success. His works are numerous, and the major part of them calculated to be extremely useful to medical tyros. His first literary labour was a translation of "*Plenk's Hyerology*," which appeared in 1797. Since then he has published the following valuable productions, many of which have gone through numerous editions, and may almost be considered as forming an indispensable part of the medical student's library. "*The Anatomist's Vade Mecum, with an Explanation of Anatomical Terms*," 1797; "*Observations on the Structure and Economy of Plants*," 1797; "*A compendious Medical Dictionary*," 1798; "*Anatomical Plates of the Bones and Muscles, diminished from Albinus, accompanied with Explanatory Maps*," 1802; "*Observations on the Epidemical Diseases now prevailing in London, &c.*" 1803; "*A Diagram of the Human Eye, with Observations*," 1804; "*Quincy's Lexicon Medicum improved*," 1805; "*The Physician's Vade Mecum, with a select Collection of Formula, and a Glossary of Terms*," 1809; "*Examinations on Anatomy, &c. &c. for the Use of Students who are about to pass the College of Surgeons*," &c. 1810. Dr. Hooper has also contributed to the fifth volume of the *Medical Memoirs*, a paper containing "*Observations on Human Intestinal Worms, being an attempt at their Arrangement into Classes, Genera, and Species*."

THOMAS HOPE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is the nephew of Mr. Hope, the opulent Amsterdam merchant, and, we believe, was a partner

in that concern. Possessing an ample fortune and exquisite taste, Mr. Hope has applied the fine arts, with judgment, to the internal decoration of houses, on which subject he published, in 1805, "Household Furniture and Internal Decorations," folio. He has also published two very superb works on costumes, entitled "The Costumes of the Ancients," 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1809; and "Designs of Modern Costume," folio, 1812.

Mr. Hope has, however, lately reappeared before the world in a much higher literary character, and has produced a work which at once places him in the list of eloquent writers and superior men, viz. "Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek." Public criticism has universally allowed this to be a work in which great and extraordinary talent is evinced; and a rapid sale of three large editions has proved these superior characteristics to have been amply recognized by the literary world. It is, indeed, unnecessary to say more with respect to the merit of "Anastasius," than that the work was, for a considerable time, believed to be from the pen of Lord Byron.

As a patron of the fine arts, Mr. Hope ranks high for his public spirited liberality; and, it is worthy of mention, that to the munificence of this gentleman, Thorwaldson, the celebrated sculptor, is chiefly indebted for the support and patronage he has so honourably acquired. In the year 1810, Mr. Hope met with a singular instance of ingratitude from a French painter, of the name of Dubost, whom he had patronized. A dispute having arisen, as to the execution and price of a certain painting, the indignant artist vented his spleen on Mr. Hope by an infamous caricature of him, in a picture to which he gave the name of "Beauty and the Beast." Mrs. Hope, who is a woman of exquisite loveliness, was drawn as the beauty, and Mr. Hope as the beast, laying his treasures at her feet, and addressing her in the language of the French tale. This shameless libel was exhibited publicly, and drew such crowds of loungers and scandal-lovers to view it, that twenty pounds a day was sometimes taken at the door. It was at last cut to pieces by Mr. Beresford, the brother of Mrs. Hope; and the artist had the impudence to bring against him an action for damages. His damages he estimated at a thousand pounds, but the jury gave him 5*l.* as the worth of the canvas and colours; and even this would not have been awarded had Mr. Beresford put in a plea that he destroyed the picture as being

a nuisance, instead of which he put in a general plea of not guilty.

Mr. and Mrs. Hope live in the first style, and their residences are fitted up with unparalleled splendour. The mansion in the metropolis contains several rare productions of sculpture, and a valuable gallery of pictures by masters of the first celebrity, which may be inspected through the courtesy of their proprietor. In the fashionable circles they are equally distinguished for their private worth, as for their magnificent entertainments, which have long taken the lead in high life. Mr. Hope has lately been elected vice-president of the Society of Arts and Sciences, an office which his superior taste and judgment enables him to fill with great merit to himself and advantage to the public.

THE EARL OF HOPETOUN

Is a descendant from a very ancient Scotch family, and was born in 1765. He entered into the army in 1784, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel in 1793. When the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie reached the West Indies in 1795, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope was appointed adjutant-general to the forces, with the local rank of brigadier-general, and he particularly distinguished himself during the campaigns of 1795 and 1796. The commander in chief gave to him, in his dispatches, the praise of having "on all occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in times of danger, to which he was not called from his situation as deputy-adjutant-general." In 1799 he accompanied the British troops to Holland as adjutant-general, but was so severely wounded in the landing at the Helder, that he was under the necessity of returning home. He filled the post of adjutant-general in the expedition to Egypt, and was wounded at the battle of Alexandria. He was afterwards employed in Sweden, at Walcheren, and in Portugal. At the battle of Corunna, in 1809, the command devolved on him, in consequence of the death of Sir John Moore, and the disabling of Sir David Baird, and by his exertions the victory was secured. As a reward for his services he was made a knight of the Bath, and a British peerage was conferred on his elder brother. He was next appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, from which coun-^{try},

however, he was removed in 1813, to be second in command in the Peninsula. At the battle of the Nive he headed the left wing of the army, and received a severe contusion. Having been left to reduce Bayonne, while the Duke of Wellington advanced into the south of France, he was wounded and taken prisoner in a sally of the garrison. On his return home he was created a British peer, by the title of Lord Niddry; and, in 1816, he succeeded to the title of Hopetoun, on the death of his elder brother. He attained the rank of general in August 1819. His lordship has been twice married, and has several children by his second wife.

HENRY MOLYNEUX HOWARD, ESQ.

On the death of the late Charles, Duke of Norfolk, who was the only duke of the family who sat in the House of Lords since the Reformation, the present duke, who is a Catholic, succeeded to him. The next brother, the subject of this article, is, however, a Protestant; and was, by the interest of the late duke, brought into parliament for the city of Gloucester, for which place he has continued to sit until the present parliament; when, not choosing to enter into a contest, he retired, and now sits for Arundel, in Sussex. In his parliamentary conduct, he has constantly acted with opposition. The late duke left him so large a fortune, in addition to what he before possessed, as to render him completely independent. On the death of the late Sir Francis Molyneux, he came into possession of his estate; and then, with his Majesty's permission, assumed the name of Molyneux. During the war, he had the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the Gloucestershire militia; and was, by the late duke, appointed his deputy, as earl-marshal of England, in which he is still continued by his brother; the high post of earl-marshal being hereditary in the dukes of Norfolk. On his brother's accession to the dukedom, Mr. Howard obtained the king's license to assume the rank and dignity of the younger sons of a duke, and has been since called Lord Henry Howard. He is married, and has several children.

LUKE HOWARD, ESQ.

To this gentleman, who is a man of fortune, and resides at West Ham, in Essex, belongs the merit of having been

the first to class and define the various forms of clouds, and to point out what change of weather they indicate, and by what physical causes they are produced. According to his system there are seven distinctly marked genera of clouds. He had been ably seconded, on this subject, by Mr. Förster. The work in which Mr. Howard gave his theory to the world, bears the title of "An Essay on the Modification of Clouds, and on the Principles of their Production, Suspension, and Destruction," 1802. In 1811, he inserted, in Nicholson's Journal, "A Natural History of Clouds." Mr. Howard is likewise the author of "A Microscopical Investigation of several Species of Pollen," an essay printed in the sixth volume of the Linnean Society's Transactions.

LORD HOWDEN.

THIS officer, who is better known by his former title of Sir John Cradock, entered into the army in 1777, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel in 1789. After having served in the West Indies, and in many of the disturbed counties of Ireland, he was, on the breaking out of the war with France, employed a second time in the West Indies. He was present at the reduction of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, and was wounded during the campaign in the first of those islands. On his return to England he received the thanks of parliament. His regiment being reduced, he remained for a while on half-pay, but was soon called into service again. He was made a major-general, acted as quarter-master-general during the rebellion in Ireland, was in action at Vinegar-Hill and Ballynahinch, and was severely wounded on the latter occasion. In the Egyptian campaign he was on the staff, and took a conspicuous part in the whole of the operations. He was next intended to be placed at the head of the army destined to occupy Corsica and Naples, but the signing of the peace of Amiens of course put an end to the expedition. The thanks of parliament were now again voted to him. He was soon after appointed commander in chief of the company's forces at Madras, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and, after the departure of Lord Lake, Sir John for some time commanded the whole of the forces in the Indian peninsula. To some ill-advised regulations which he made respecting the dress of the native troops, has

been attributed the dissatisfaction of those troops, and the mutiny at Vellore in 1806. In 1808 he was for a short period commander of the British forces in Portugal, subsequent to which he was made governor of Gibraltar, a station which he soon resigned. In 1811 the government of the Cape of Good Hope was conferred on him, which he held till 1814. For his military services he was rewarded, in 1819, with an Irish peerage, under the title of Lord Howden. At the general election for York he was brought forward, on the ministerial interest, to oppose the popular candidate, but he failed.

M. HUBER.

THIS eminent naturalist, who has pursued his studies under the most disadvantageous circumstances, is a native of Geneva, and was born about the year 1750. When he was not sixteen years of age, he lost himself in the country, and was obliged to remain all night in the open air. His sight was already weak, and the cold and the dazzling whiteness of the snow now increased his disorder to such a degree, that it ended in total blindness. He was then paying his addresses to a young lady; and, on his becoming blind, her parents endeavoured to persuade her to reject a man who laboured under such a serious disadvantage. She, however, was not to be changed. The marriage took place some years after, and their conjugal felicity was never for a moment disturbed. A man without the power of vision would seem to be quite incapable of making observations on the mechanism and habits of insects. This obstacle, however, he overcame, partly by the aid of his wife, who took a share in his entomological enquiries; and still more by that of Francis Burnens, a domestic, but a patient and intelligent man, whom he employed in the capacity of reader, secretary, and assistant, and whom he instructed in the mode of making the necessary experiments. From Bonnet and Senebier he received great encouragement. The habits of bees formed the chief subject of his investigation, and he completely elucidated many points which had been imperfectly or not at all understood. The result of his labours was published in 1796, in a duodecimo volume, with the title of "New Observations on Bees." Huber persisted in his researches, and considerably enlarged the number of his discoveries; and the new materials were

arranged for publication by his son, who was animated with all his father's love of entomology. The new edition appeared in 1814, in two octavo volumes. M. Huber is also, in conjunction with Senebier, the author of "*Memoirs on the Influence of the Air, and of various gaseous Substances, on the Germination of Plants*," 8vo. 1801.

Besides the edition of his father's *Observations*, the junior M. Huber has published "*An Essay on the History and Manners of Indigenous Ants*," 1806. This has been translated into English; and there are very few entomological works equally amusing and instructive.

DR. HUE

WAS born in the island of Jersey, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and held a fellowship of that college for three years. His professional knowledge he acquired at the London hospitals, but chiefly at St. Bartholomew's. Having completed his medical studies, he graduated at Oxford, settled in the metropolis, and became a fellow of the college. Soon after his coming to reside in London, he was appointed lecturer on chemistry at St. Bartholomew's; and, in that capacity, he has acquitted himself with great credit. On the death of Dr. Satterly, Dr. Hue was chosen one of the physicians of the Foundling Hospital; and he was afterwards appointed registrar of the College of Physicians, on the resignation of Dr. Cope.

M. HUE

WAS born at Fontainebleau in 1757, and is descended from a family which, for more than two centuries, occupied situations in the French magistracy. In 1787 he was made usher of the king's chamber, and was ever after, in various capacities, employed about the person of the dauphin and the monarch. He narrowly escaped on the 10th of August, and was one of the persons chosen by the king to attend the royal family in the Temple. This was a service of danger, for he was more than once arrested, but was released; and, early in September, he was excluded from the prison. He still, however, at great risk, continued to furnish the royal family with whatever information could be of service. During the tyrannical reign of the Jacobins, he was imprisoned, and was not set at liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. He attended the

princess royal to Vienna, and was, in consequence, put upon the list of emigrants, though he had attended her with the permission of the Directory. After having resided in Austria for three years, and afterwards at Mittau with the princess, M. Hue visited London in 1806, to publish "The last Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI." an interesting work, which has passed through several editions. He was next appointed agent from Louis XVIII. to the senate of Hamburgh, an office in which he was exposed to many dangers. It was not without infinite difficulty that, when his mission was at an end, he was able to quit the continent, and rejoin Louis in England. He returned to France in 1814; and, when Napoleon was on the point of entering Paris, it was M. Hue who was charged with the dangerous commission of carrying off from the treasury the crown-diamonds, and other valuable property. M. Hue is now first valet de chambre to the king, and general treasurer of the military household and private estates of the monarch.

DR. HUFELAND,

ONE of the most celebrated of the German physicians, is first physician to the King of Prussia, professor of the University of Jena, and director of the medical and surgical college of Berlin. He is a native of Langensalza, where his father resided, as physician to the Duke of Weimar. The first work which established the reputation of Dr. Hufeland for superior medical skill, was a Memoir on Scrofula, in which he proposed an improved method of treating the disorder. Besides works on the small-pox, the signs of death, premature interment, the Brunonian system, and the efficacy of muriate of barytes in various disorders, he is the author of a "History of Health;" "A System of Practical Medicine," 2 vols. 8vo.; "New Annals of French Medicine," a periodical work; "Journal of Practical Medicine and Surgery," which has proceeded to a great number of volumes; "Library of Practical Medicine of the nineteenth Century," another periodical publication, much esteemed; and "Observations on Nervous Fevers." But the most curious work of Dr. Hufeland, is his "Art of prolonging Human Life," which has gone through several editions. To this art he gives the name of Macrobiotic; and, by means of it, he is of opinion that the age of man may be extended to two hun-

dred years. Dr. Hufeland was long an opponent of animal magnetism, but has recently become a convert to it.

PROFESSOR HUFELAND

Is a brother of the physician, and was born at Dantzick, in 1760. He is believed to be one of the most learned Jurists in Germany; and he has published a variety of works on public law. At the period when Dantzick fell into the hands of the French, Hufeland was professor at Jena, and counsellor of justice to the Duke of Weimar; and he was selected by the French emperor to be burgomaster of that city, and to introduce into it the Napoleon code. Professor Hufeland, as well as his brother, is one of the contributors to the Jena Literary Gazette.

M. VICTOR HUGUES,

WHOSE name, thirty years ago, was familiar to every one who read on the subject of West India affairs, is said to have been originally a workman in the colonies, and to have laid the foundation of his fortune by his sense and activity. He was transported to France by the English, in 1793, became an ardent revolutionist, and was appointed public accuser to the tribunals of Rochefort and Brest. It was however thought, that he might be more useful in the West Indies, and he was accordingly sent over there as the conventional commissioner. He did not disappoint the hopes of his employers. After a hard struggle, he compelled the English to abandon Guadaloupe; and, for a long while, he harassed them by descents, and by exciting insurrections in their colonies. But he sullied his character by various acts of baseness and cruelty. In 1798 he was accused of misgovernment, and was recalled by the Directory. Nevertheless, towards the end of the next year, he was appointed by them commissioner in French Guiana, and the appointment was confirmed by the consuls. He held it till 1808, when the colony was attacked by the English and Portuguese, and he was compelled to capitulate. As he was said to have neglected taking the proper defensive measures, he was brought to trial on his return to France, but he was acquitted. Since that period he has lived in retirement.

COUNT HULLIN

Is a native of Geneva, where he was born in 1758. At his outset in life, he was in the humble capacity of attendant at a lemonade shop : he next served a short apprenticeship to watch-making ; and, lastly, went to Paris, where he acted as a domestic, and a dealer in watches. The part which he took in the capture of the Bastile, first brought him into notice. He was one of those who, on that occasion, obtained a medal, and the title of Conqueror of the Bastile. He has been charged with having had a share in some of the atrocities of the Revolution ; but the charge is generally allowed to be unjust. It is certain that he was himself imprisoned during the reign of the Jacobins, and that he was not released till after the fall of Robespierre. After his liberation he joined the army of Italy, served his first campaigns under Bonaparte, as adjutant-general, and had the command of the castle of Milan in 1797 and 1798. In 1799, being with Massena in Genoa, that general sent him to Paris, as the bearer of dispatches. He accompanied Bonaparte to Italy ; and, after the battle of Marengo, was again entrusted with the command of Milan. Soon after this he was made general of division ; and, in 1803, was placed at the head of the grenadiers of the consular guard. In March, 1804, he was appointed president of the military commission to try the Duke d'Enghein, an office which he filled with extreme repugnance : his agitation was so great, that he was ill for several days. He was next created a count, and grand officer of the legion of honour. In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, he distinguished himself, and was entrusted with the government of Vienna and Berlin. On his return to France, he received the command of the first military division : this he held, in 1812, at the time of the conspiracy of Mallet, and he was the principal cause of the failure of the conspiracy. Mallet endeavoured to blow out his brains, but only wounded him in the cheek. Count Hullin accompanied the empress to Blois ; but, on the abdication of Napoleon, he submitted to the king. Notwithstanding this, he was removed from his command. He was one of the first who declared in favour of Napoleon, on his coming back from Elba ; and was reinstated in the first military division. The ordinance of January, 1816, obliged him to quit France ; and, after a short residence at Brussels, he settled at Hamburgh, and entered into commercial speculations.

M. HULTMANN

Is a native of Holland, and of humble birth, but raised himself to considerable eminence by his talents. In 1787 he took the popular side in the revolution, which was brought about by the patriots; yet, in the following year, he contributed to the re-establishment of the Stadtholder. When, however, Holland was conquered by Pichegru, in 1795, M. Hultmann espoused the cause of liberty, and he was consequently employed by the Batavian government. In 1802 he successfully negotiated with Prussia for the cession of such small portions of her territory as were included within the limits of the republic; and, on his return from his mission, he was appointed secretary-general to the administration. In 1807 Louis Bonaparte, who had already given him the place of director-general of the fine arts, named him counsellor of state, and civil governor of the province of Holland. After the Batavian territory was united to France, M. Hultmann was successively prefect of the departments of Vaucluse and the mouths of the Rhine. As prefect of the latter department, he was one of the first, in 1813, to hoist the Orange standard. He was fortunate enough to acquire the confidence of the new sovereign of the Netherlands, and he is now honorary counsellor of state, and civil governor of Brabant.

GENERAL HUMBERT.

THIS officer is one of those who, in consequence of the French Revolution, raised themselves to eminence by dint of talent. He is a native of Lorraine, born in 1755, and was originally a dealer in rabbit-skins. Being, however, possessed of sense, courage, and a manly person, he rapidly rose in the army. In 1794 he was made a brigadier general, and was employed in the western departments, where he was very active, and contributed to the arrest of Cormatin, and other Breton chiefs. He was a warm partisan of the Directory, in the struggle of the 18th of Fructidor; and this drew down upon him, from the defeated royalists, an abundance of sarcasms, respecting his early trade. In 1798 he landed in Ireland, with a small body of troops, gained several advantages, and did not surrender till he was surrounded by an overwhelming force. In this expedition he behaved with moderation and humanity. He was soon exchanged, and he served



James F. Hamilton

in the army of the Danube, and was wounded in the campaign of 1799. He formed a part of the expedition to St. Domingo, and drove the blacks from Port au Prince; but he returned to France in 1803. After his return, he fell into disgrace with Napoleon, and ceased to be employed. He was even exiled into Brittany, whence he escaped secretly, and went to the United States. He is said to have since acted as one of the leaders of the independent party in Mexico.

BARON CHARLES HUMBOLDT,

THE brother of the celebrated traveller, is one of the king of Prussia's ministers of state, and is likewise chamberlain, privy counsellor, and director general of public instruction. After having been Prussian minister to the court of Rome, he was, in 1810, made a knight of the Red Eagle, and appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Vienna. In 1814 he was one of the plenipotentiaries sent to Chatillon, to treat for peace with Napoleon, and at the congress of Vienna, in which he bore a conspicuous part, he displayed eminent ability and extensive knowledge. It was he who concluded the treaty of cession between Saxony and Prussia. At the close of 1815 he was again sent as ambassador extraordinary to Vienna, but was recalled early in the following year, and dispatched to Frankfort, to negotiate some territorial arrangements, and attend the diet. His services were at the same time rewarded by an estate worth five thousand pounds per annum. He was next nominated ambassador to London, but did not set out on his mission till a considerable period after he was nominated.

M. Humboldt is not less celebrated as a literary character than as a statesman. He has translated Pindar, and the Agamemnon of Eschylus. The Agamemnon was published in 1816, and is an extraordinary work, the original being translated word for word, and the Greek metres being imitated both in the dialogue and the choruses. M. Humboldt is thoroughly acquainted with the Basque language, which he acquired while he was travelling in Biscay. The vocabulary of six hundred words, in that language, which is inserted in the fourth volume of Adelung's Mithridates, was supplied by M. Humboldt.

BARON FREDERICK HUMBOLDT.

Among indefatigable and intelligent travellers, one of the first places, if not the first place, must be conceded to the subject of this article. No man has more cheerfully encountered toil and danger, no one has looked on the works of nature with a more observant eye. Frederick Humboldt is a native of Berlin, where he was born in 1769. He studied at Gottingen and Frankfort on the Oder, and was afterwards for some time at the Commercial School of Hamburg. At the age of twenty-one he began to travel; and, in conjunction with Foster and Geuns, he visited the banks of the Rhine, Holland, and England. On his return from this tour he published, "Observations on the Basalts of the Rhine." In 1791, under the guidance of Werner, at Freiburg, he made himself master of mineralogy and botany. In the latter science he gave a proof of his proficiency by his "*Specimen Floræ Freibergensis Subterraneæ*." His knowledge of mineralogy, occasioned him, in 1792, to be appointed assessor of the council of mines at Berlin, and afterwards director-general of the mines of Anspach and Bayreuth. As director-general, he formed a variety of magnificent establishments, among which may be mentioned the school of Steben. Humboldt was one of the first to follow the path which was opened by Galvani, and such was his scientific ardour, that he was not satisfied with experimenting on animals, but actually tried on himself several very painful experiments. He gave the public, in two octavo volumes, the result of his investigation. In 1795 he made a tour through Italy and Switzerland, with M. Freiesleben; and in 1797 he and his brother visited Paris, where he became acquainted with M. Bonpland, his future companion. It was his intention to join the expedition which was on the point of sailing under Captain Baudin, but circumstances prevented him from carrying his purpose into effect. He then meditated a journey into the East, but was again disappointed. He next travelled into Spain, with a view of passing from thence into Barbary, but he relinquished his African expedition, in consequence of his having been fortunate enough to obtain from the court of Spain permission to explore its colonies in the new world. He immediately summoned his friend, M. Bonpland, from Paris, and they embarked at Corunna. They reached Cumana in July, 1799, and spent the remainder of the year in traversing the pro-

vinces of New Andalusia and Spanish Guiana. In 1800 M. Humboldt sailed to Cuba, where he remained three months, in the course of which time he ascertained the longitude of the Havana, and introduced among the planters some improvements in their furnaces. Failing in a plan which he had formed to fall in with Baudin's expedition, he proceeded to Quito, which he reached in January, 1802. In Peru he remained several months, and during his stay he ascended Chimboraço to its highest accessible point, three thousand five hundred feet higher than Condamine had penetrated. At Callao he observed the transit of Mercury over the solar disk. He then turned his steps to New Spain, and arrived at Mexico in April 1803. In New Spain he made a stay of twelve months, and left nothing unexamined. His labours on the South American continent were now brought to a close, and accordingly he sailed to the Havannah, and thence to Philadelphia. After having resided for a while in the United States, he returned to Europe, which, with the companion of his toils, he reached in safety, after an absence of six years. Even the time spent in his passage home was not lost to science; for it was occupied in rectifying, from his own astronomical observations, the errors which had been committed in fixing the geographical positions of the new world. M. Humboldt's collection of specimens of exotic plants was one of the richest that ever was sent to Europe; as it contained no less than six thousand three hundred various species. Since his return, M. Humboldt has published a series of magnificent works, containing the result of his enquiries. These works, which have been translated into English, are so well known, that it is unnecessary to enumerate the titles of them. They will form a lasting monument of his perseverance, activity, and intellectual powers. M. Humboldt is said to be now preparing to visit the East Indies, for the purpose of exploring the vast chain of the Himalaya mountains.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQ.

Is a native of Montrose, in Scotland, and was brought up in the medical profession. After completing his education, he went out to India, as assistant-surgeon in the Company's service, to the presidency of Calcutta. The appointment of surgeon in India is very lucrative; but the

great abilities which Mr. Hume exhibited, procured him other advantageous appointments, sometimes as a commissary, and also as Persian translator. But the great source of his emoluments arose, not as has been thought, from a contract, but from being agent to a very lucrative contract, taken by some of his friends. From these various sources, he accumulated an easy and independent fortune, with which he returned to his native country. He had not been long in Europe, before he was elected member of Parliament, for the district of the boroughs of Montrose, Inverbervie, Aberbrothock, Brechin, and Aberdeen; and he is generally distinguished in the House of Commons, by the appellation of the honourable member for Aberdeen.

As soon as he was returned to the House of Commons, he began to apply himself to the public accounts, and was soon master of them, as far as the confused state of those which are laid before the House of Commons would permit. He clearly saw in what they were defective; and by repeated motions in the House, he has obtained such a mass of information, as no one, we believe, but himself ever procured. The motions he has brought forward, and the speeches which he has made, on the subject of finance, shew him to be the completest financier in the House of Commons. And Mr. Tierney, who, before Mr. Hume's appearance, was undoubtedly entitled to that honor, now kindly assists Mr. Hume, and cordially co-operates with him. But to say that Mr. Hume has elucidated the public accounts only, would be poor praise. He has exposed the extravagance of government, has dragged forth to public view the dirty jobs, and thrown such a light over a business hitherto involved, and perhaps purposely involved, in darkness, that every individual in the country must feel a lasting obligation to him. Indeed they have shewn it in many instances; as the city of London has, with other corporations, bestowed on him their freedom. These honours must be more grateful to him than the paltry dignity of knighthood, or the gaudy trappings which it is in the power of a court to bestow. It is proper the world should know that Mr. Hume's whole time has been devoted to this pursuit, and that he has also incurred considerable expence. As usual, every effort has been made in the House to brow-beat him; and out of the House, to write him down: but he stands on ground too firm for the hirelings of the ministry to succeed in either point.



For. Honor. Esq. M. P.

HENRY HUNT, ESQ.

HENRY HUNT was born at Widdington Farm, in the parish of Upavon, in Wiltshire, on the 6th of November, 1773. His education he received at various private schools, at which he remained till he was sixteen years of age. In his boyhood he displayed the same courage and unconquerable spirit which have distinguished his riper years. On his leaving school, it was intended to qualify him for the church, and to purchase for him the presentation of a living, but he preferred to follow the business of his father. His wish was complied with, and he was accordingly instructed in all the labours of agriculture, in which he at length became as great a proficient as his father. In strength and activity he had scarcely, if at all, an equal in the county in which he resided. While attending to the business of farming, he still continued to improve his mind, and twice or thrice a week he spent a few hours in reading the classics with the clergyman of the parish. In 1795, the country being threatened with an invasion by the French, Mr. Hunt determined to be among the foremost of its defenders, and he, in consequence, enrolled himself in the Everly Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry. At that period he was a warm friend to the measures of the government, but he was, at the same time, of too candid and generous a nature to insult or persecute those who differed from him in opinion.

On the marriage of Mr. Hunt, which took place when he was twenty-two years of age, his father settled him on a considerable farm, to the cultivation of which he applied himself with great assiduity. His leisure hours he spent in the sports of the field and the pleasure of society. In the autumn of 1797, he lost his father, an honourable and highly intelligent man, who had acquired a large fortune; and by his death Mr. Hunt became the possessor of one of the most extensive farming establishments in the county of Wilts. On this event taking place he removed to Chisenbury-House.

In 1802 an event occurred which has been made a handle for bitter censure upon Mr. Hunt by his political enemies. This was his separation from his wife, occasioned by his having insensibly contracted an attachment which led to an elopement, with a young, amiable, and accomplished woman, with whom he had long been in habits of friendship. In separating from his wife, a man-

sure originating with herself, he endeavoured to make her all the atonement in his power, by settling on her an income far beyond what was desired even by her own relatives.

In addition to his farming concerns, Mr. Hunt now engaged in a brewery at Bristol, but in this he was defrauded by his partner, and the business was at length relinquished.

It was in 1805 that Mr. Hunt began to take an active part in politics, by proposing, at the Wilts county meeting, a series of resolutions, censuring the conduct of Lord Melville. In the following year, by a spirited address in the public papers, he endeavoured to rouse the freeholders of Wilts to assert their independence, and chuse a proper representative, but his efforts were fruitless. He likewise made strenuous efforts to induce the citizens of Bristol to throw off the bondage in which they were held by the Whigs and Tories, and, to assist them in this, he set on foot a society to enable the poorer freemen to take up their freedom.

In 1812, Mr. Hunt stood two contested elections for the city of Bristol, rather with the view of exposing the factions which governed that city, and of giving the free-men an opportunity of manifesting their opinions, than with the hope of ultimate success. In both these contests, beset as he was by enemies on all sides, he displayed a degree of courage, presence of mind, and popular eloquence, which have not often been equalled. In both instances he presented petitions to the House of Commons against the return. The one petition was rendered useless by the dissolution of parliament; and the other, though it failed, was declared to be not frivolous or vexatious. In the two elections an enormous expence was incurred by the Tory party, who also called in the military, employed crowds of bludgeon-men, and committed every species of meanness and enormity.

Still indefatigable, Mr. Hunt continued to attend every public meeting which was called for the purpose of obtaining reform, and, in order to have a right to attend the common halls of the city of London, he became one of the Livery. To establish the liability of the country bankers to pay in cash, he commenced an action against Messrs. Hobhouse and Co. of Bath, who had refused to pay in any thing but Bank of England Notes, and he also successfully resisted the arrogant dictation of the Bank,

in their insisting that each holder of their notes should indorse his name and residence on the back of the note previously to his obtaining others in exchange for it

Mr. Hunt now quitted his farm at Rowfant, relinquished farming for a while, and took up his residence at Middleton Cottage, near Andover, in Hampshire. In 1814, however, he once more returned to agricultural pursuits, but without being less active in politics. He was a strenuous opponent of the Corn-Bill, in 1815, and in 1816 he presided at the meetings of Spa-Fields. Those meetings originated with the Spenceans, and Mr. Hunt was invited to attend. He did so, though unacquainted with any of the parties concerned, and by this step he obtained an opportunity of rendering an essential service to his country. The movers of the meeting had drawn up a memorial to the Prince Regent, with which it was intended that the whole of the multitude should proceed to Carlton-House, and demand admittance to the Regent. It is not difficult to foresee what fatal consequences must have resulted from more than a hundred thousand of the starving and irritated people forcing their way into the presence of the Regent. This impudent and dangerous scheme Mr. Hunt insisted on their relinquishing, and he thus acquired a right to the gratitude of every friend of peace and order.

When the deputies were sent up from the country, in 1817, to present the petitions for parliamentary reform, Mr. Hunt was the first among them who stood up for universal suffrage as the basis of reform, and he carried his point in the meeting of the deputies.

After having attended at several assemblies of the people, Mr. Hunt was requested to preside at the ever-memorable Manchester meeting, on the 16th of August, 1819. It is not necessary to describe the result of that meeting: it is written in characters of blood in the history of the country, and has fixed a foul and indelible stain on those who ordered and sanctioned the massacre of an unoffending multitude. This blood yet cries from the ground. In the midst of the slaughter, Mr. Hunt was seized and hurried off to prison, an attempt was made to assassinate him on his way thither, he was kept in a solitary dungeon for eleven days and nights, under a false charge of high treason, and he was then sent off to Lancaster, though his bail was in readiness at

Manchester to be answerable for his appearance to any accusation which might be brought against him.

As soon as he was released, Mr. Hunt strained every nerve to obtain justice for the slaughtered and wounded people of Manchester, but his efforts were fruitless. At length the trial of Mr. Hunt, and those who had taken a part on the hustings at Manchester, was brought on at the York Lent assizes in 1820. In the course of his defence, he displayed an acuteness, presence of mind, and eloquence, which astonished even his enemies, and an acquittal was confidently expected. A special jury, however, found him guilty; but as their verdict related only to one insignificant clause of a count, out of several counts, every one imagined that his punishment would be merely nominal. But, to the astonishment of mankind, the sentence was an imprisonment of two years and a half.

Mr. Hunt had not been long in his dungeon before he discovered that the gaoler was an infamous tyrant, who practised the worst cruelties on the prisoners committed to his care. Yet this gaoler had succeeded in deceiving several benevolent persons with respect to his real character. Regardless of consequences, Mr. Hunt resolved to bring the offender to justice; he presented several charges against him, substantiated them by evidence, and, though thwarted and harassed in all possible manners, he succeeded in procuring the dismissal of the gaoler. A parliamentary commission was also appointed to enquire into the state of the gaol; and the result is, that the ministers stand pledged to prosecute the discarded criminal. There are few men who being, like Mr. Hunt, in the hands of a gaoler, would have had the courage to attack him for his conduct.

Since he has been in Ilchester gaol, nothing has been omitted to wound the feelings of Mr. Hunt. He was often excluded from the society of his friends, deprived of every comfort, and exposed to all the annoyance that his enemies could devise. Even those who disapprove of his principles can hardly fail to admire his ardent zeal and his unconquerable spirit. In private life Mr. Hunt is an amiable, an intelligent, and, notwithstanding his popularity and influence, an unassuming companion.

LEIGH HUNT, ESQ.

Is a son of the Rev. Isaac Hunt, an American refugee, by a sister of Mr. West, the late president of the Royal Academy. He was born in 1784, and educated at Christ's Hospital, where he distinguished himself by writing some Essays and Poems in the *Juvenile Preceptor*, for which he got some prizes. On leaving school, he was put under an attorney; and subsequently appointed to a place under government, which, however, he thought proper to resign, on his engaging in newspaper concerns. As early as 1801 he published "*Juvenilia; or, Poems written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen.*" After having written for various papers, he accepted an engagement in *The News*; and many articles which he wrote for that paper, especially his dramatic criticisms, gained him much celebrity. In 1809 he began an attack on the Methodists, and published "*On the Folly and Danger of Methodism.*" In the following year he produced a political pamphlet, entitled, "*The Reformist's Reply to the Article on the State of Parties in the Edinburgh Review.*"

The success of Mr. Hunt, in writing for *The News*, encouraged him to adventure on a weekly paper, on his own account; and accordingly, in 1808, in conjunction with his brother, who was bred a printer, he set up the "*Examiner*;" which, from the independence and spirit of its politics, had, at first, a great sale. While thus occupied, he was, more than once, an object of prosecution by the attorney-general; and at length a jury was found which brought him in guilty of a libel on the Prince Regent; for which he was sentenced to two years' confinement in Horsemonger-lane New Jail. This caused him to publish "*Report of an Information, filed ex-officio by the Attorney-General; with Observations.*"

Mr. Hunt, in 1810, commenced a quarterly magazine, called *The Reflector*; which, though it contains many excellent articles, was not successful. He has also published "*Critical Essays on the Performers on the London Theatres*," 1808; "*Classic Tales, selected from Authors of distinguished Genius*," 5 vols. 12mo.; "*Feast of the Poets, and other Pieces*," 12mo. 1812; "*The Descent of Liberty, a Mask*," 1815; "*The Story of Rimini, a Poem*," 1816; "*Foliage, or Poems original and translated*," 1818; "*The Round Table*," a collection of Essays, in conjunction with Mr. Hazlitt; a Translation of the "A

Tasso;" the Literary Pocket Book; and some other works of minor importance. Both as a poet and a prose writer, Mr. Huut has manifested very considerable talents.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY.

This nobleman, the heir of the Duke of Gordon, was born in 1770, entered the army in 1790, and when the war with France commenced he was a captain in the third guards. In February, 1793, he accompanied his regiment to the continent, and in the course of the campaign was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and the actions of St. Amand, Famars, Lannoi, and Dunkirk; after which he returned to England. He raised a regiment in 1794, and went with it to Gibraltar, and in 1795 he removed to Corsica, where he served above a year. He was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was made a brigadier-general. In the expedition to the Helder he bore an active part, till he was wounded on the second of October. He continued to rise in rank, and was occupied on the home service till 1809, when he commanded a division of the army in the island of Walcheren. In 1807 he was called to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Gordon; and in 1819 he received the brevet of general.

COLONEL HUPPE

Is a native of Warsaw, but is descended from a French family. He was very young, and held only a subaltern rank in the artillery service, at the period when, in 1794, the Poles rose in insurrection at Warsaw, for the purpose of expelling their tyrants, the Russians. The contest continued for three days, in the course of which time the young Huppe successively replaced the various officers of his detachment who were slain; and at the close of the third day he was the sole officer of his company, which was reduced to a few men. After the subjugation of Poland, he seems to have lived in retirement till 1802, when he entered into the French service, and raised a light company, which was attached to General Rosnieszky's corps of lancers. During the whole of Napoleon's campaigns there was no great battle at which Huppe did not distinguish himself. He fought always at the head of the

seventh regiment of lancers, of which he was colonel; and to increase the fame of which was the height of his ambition. In 1815 he formed a part of the French army that retired beyond the Loire. On the restoration of peace he returned to Poland, and obtained, though not without difficulty, a commission in the Polish army.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, at the beginning of the French Revolution, was at Paris, we believe, as clerk in a banking-house, and took a very active and rather violent part in the Jacobin club; but whether, as a partisan of liberty, or, as has been shrewdly suspected, as a private agent of Mr. Pitt, we will not venture to decide. It is certain, however, that soon after his return to England, he was admitted to the confidence of that gentleman, and his friend Dundas; to the latter of whom, he was a private secretary. By the interest of these gentlemen he was brought into parliament, and has continued therein, with little intermission, to this day. He first sat for Morpeth, and next for Lord Elliot's borough of Liskeard. In 1802 he stood candidate for Dover, against Mr. Trevanion and Mr. Spencer Smith, and failed. He is now returned for Chichester, by the influence of the Duke of Richmond. He has filled many of the secondary offices of state, having been under secretary of state, secretary to the treasury, and he is now first commissioner of woods and forests, and a member of the privy council. In the treasury he was occupied in arranging a multitude of official documents, preparing papers for parliament, &c. When Mr. Pitt retired, he procured from his Majesty a sign manual, granting to Mr. Huskisson a pension of 1200*l.* per annum. Mr. Huskisson often speaks on financial affairs; and has shewn himself so well acquainted with these subjects, as to have been talked of as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the marriage of Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Dundas procured for him a grant of a pension to his wife of 600*l.* to take place on his death, or on his retiring from office. He has published one pamphlet, "The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency, stated and examined."

DOCTOR HUSSON,

A NATIVE of Rheims, in which city he was born in 1772. He was brought up at the Colleges of Laon and

Louis the Great. When he quitted the latter College he began his medical studies, which, however, were interrupted by his being sent to the army. But the interruption was not prejudicial, as it afforded him an opportunity of acquiring considerable experience in the military hospitals. In 1794 he resumed his studies at Paris, where he was the contemporary and the rival of Bichat, Dumeril, Richerand, and other men of talent. In 1799 he was admitted to the practice of medicine, and in the same year was appointed assistant librarian to the Medical School of Paris. When vaccination was introduced into France, in 1800, he was chosen to be secretary of the vaccine committee, and it is in a great degree to his zeal and activity that must be attributed the rapid extension of the cow-pox in France. He has since risen rapidly into eminence. In 1806 he became physician to the Hotel Dieu, in 1809 to the College of Louis the Great, and in 1812 the vaccination of the young Napoleon was entrusted to him, on which occasion he received the order of Reunion. Louis made him a knight of the legion of honour, in 1814. He has written "A Dissertation on the Treatment of Tertian Fevers;" an "Essay on a new Doctrine of Temperaments;" "Historical and Medical Enquiries respecting Vaccination;" "Annual Reports on Vaccination, from 1803 to 1815;" and a "Historical Notice on the Life and Labours of Bichat;" and has likewise contributed to the Dictionary of Medical Sciences.

HON. CHRISTOPHER HELY HUTCHINSON,

BROTHER of the Earl of Donoughmore, and of Lord Hutchinson, is a native of Ireland, and being of no profession, he, out of affection to his brother, then General Hutchinson, accompanied him to Holland, where he acted merely as a volunteer, and was made a supernumerary aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He next followed Sir Ralph and his brother to Egypt, so that before he was actually in the army he had seen more real service than many of our generals. At the conclusion of hostilities he was sent with dispatches to Constantinople, where he was received with every mark of distinction. At length, he entered into the army regularly, and passed through the various gradations to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 112th regiment of foot, of which regiment he is now on the half-pay. On the dissolution of the Par



Lord Hutchinson. ?

liament he was chosen, in 1802, M.P. for Cork, where his father had formed a considerable interest, and for which place his brother, Lord Hutchinson, had sat. In the house he has generally voted with opposition, but the part he and his brother have lately taken against the Queen, seems to say that his sentiments are changed.

LORD HUTCHINSON

WAS born in 1757, and is the second son of the late John Hely, who, having married the niece of a gentleman of the name of Hutchinson, took that name, and, by his subserviency to ministry, had the address to get his wife created a baroness, under the title of Baroness Donoughmore. Lord Hutchinson's father gave him an excellent education, first at Eton, and then at Trinity College, Dublin. He having an attachment to a military life, his friends procured him a commission in the army, and at eighteen years of age he was made cornet of the eighteenth regiment of dragoons, whence he was soon removed to the sixty-seventh foot, and then to the seventy-seventh, a highland battalion. He was sent to Strasbourg to complete his military education, and to become master of the French language. He then travelled, and found means, at the beginning of the French revolution, to be permitted to attend the Marquis de la Fayette, to gain a knowledge of the French system of tactics; and afterwards, in Champagne, he visited the camp of the Duke of Brunswick. He was soon called home, having been elected by the city of Cork, to represent it in the Irish parliament, where he in general voted with the ministry, but declared decidedly in favour of the Catholics; and delivered a speech, which has been commented as one of the best ever pronounced in the Irish House of Commons. Of the plan for a union he much approved, and expressed himself with energy in its favour.

The war with France breaking out in 1793, Hutchinson obtained permission to raise a regiment; and during the revolt in Ireland he was employed there, and conducted himself as an able officer. He was second in command at the battle of Castlebar, and greatly contributed to the capture of Humbert's army. He served in the first expedition to Holland, as colonel, and afterwards as major-general under the Duke of York, where he was wounded.

in the hand. When Sir Ralph Abercrombie was sent on the expedition to Egypt, he chose General Hutchinson to accompany him, as second in command. Notwithstanding the resistance of the French, the British effected a landing. At the battle of Alexandria, on the 21st of March, Sir Ralph Abercrombie being mortally wounded, General Hutchinson took the command. He proceeded into the interior, and reduced Cairo, where he captured the army of General Belliard, and by degrees made a complete conquest of Egypt. He had now the Order of the Bath bestowed on him; that of the Crescent he was offered by the Sultan, but declined. He was returned to the first imperial parliament as member for the city of Cork, but he never sat, as he was soon after created a Peer, had a pension of two thousand pounds a-year granted to him, and was promoted to be a lieutenant-general. At the peace of Amiens he returned home, and was employed on a diplomatic mission to Petersburg, but French influence defeated all his intentions at that court. In 1807 he was sent to the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia, to offer subsidies, to engage them to continue the war with France, but was equally unsuccessful as before. On his return he joined the opposition. He supported the Catholic cause, attacked the conduct of the ministry respecting the expedition to Copenhagen, and also that to Flushing; and in general was deemed an opposition man. On the approach of the enquiry into the conduct of her late Majesty, however, the three brothers appeared on one day at Carlton-house, and from the elder brother's conduct in the House of Lords, on the Queen's trial, and from Lord Hutchinson being the person chosen to proceed to St. Omer's, for the purpose of making to her majesty the proposition, which she treated with scorn, to renounce the title of Queen, and accept fifty thousand pounds per annum, there can be no doubt that the Hutchinson family now stand well in the favour of the sovereign.

DR. CHARLES HUTTON

Was born in 1737, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His parents, though of the lower rank of life, were respectable, and they sent him to a school where he made a rapid progress, and gained a little Latin and the rudiments of geometry, &c. When he was eighteen he com-



(Dr. Charles Hutton)

menced country-schoolmaster, a line of life which he has always followed. At a village called Jesmond, near Newcastle, he for several years both taught and studied. He soon became a follower, then a preacher among the methodists, he being always of a religious turn of mind; but in the course of a year he dropped his connexion with them. About 1760 he removed to Newcastle, and married; but not succeeding in his profession, he was for a while in much distress, which, by perseverance, he at length overcame. He wrote for and answered questions in Magazines; but about 1764 he became a professed author, and wrote a little book on Arithmetic. His next work, 1770, was on Mensuration, and he republished all the useful parts of the Ladies' Diary, a work which even now is held in much esteem. In 1771 he was employed by the magistrates to survey the town and county of Newcastle, which he executed in a perfectly satisfactory manner. He published, in 1772, "The Principles of Bridges," 8vo. In these works he employed the ingenious Mr. Bewick, as his engraver. It appears that his scientific productions had, by this time, acquired for him considerable celebrity, as he was appointed head master of Mathematics to the Royal Academy at Woolwich, in opposition to candidates of very considerable interest. Lord Townsend, the master-general of the Ordnance, would give way to no recommendation, and referred the merits of the candidates to Dr. Horsley, Dr. Maskelyne, and two other mathematicians: Hutton heard of this, came to town, became a candidate, and was successful. Here he studiously applied himself, not only to teach others, but to improve his own mind. He has, however, found leisure to produce the works hereafter noticed. He was, during the presidency of Sir John Pringle, elected foreign secretary to the Royal Society; but as he did not stoop to pay sufficient court to the new president, that great man found means, by a side wind, to get him superseded. This event caused a great schism in the society. Soon after his settlement at Woolwich, he was employed to edit a new edition of that ingenious book, the Ladies' Diary, and was liberally paid by the Stationer's Company. He also furnished the Transactions of the Royal Society with many valuable papers. In 1786 he published a valuable volume of "Philosophical and Mathematical Tracts."

His other works are "Elements of Conic Sections.

1768; "Tables of the Products and Powers of Numbers," folio, 1784; "Mathematical Tables," 1788; "Tables of Interest," 1786; "Compendious Measurer;" "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to. 1796; "A New Course of Mathematics, composed for the Cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich," 3 vols. 1798 and 1811; and "Tracts on Mathematics," 3 vols. 1812. He was also employed, in conjunction with Dr. Shaw and Dr. Pearson, to abridge the "Philosophical Transactions." Dr. Hutton has likewise translated several works from the French.

M. HUZARD.

THIS gentleman, who is one of the Institute, is Inspector-General of all the French veterinary schools, and a member of several scientific societies. He is a native of Paris, where he was born about 1760. He has published a variety of works on the diseases of animals, all of which have considerable merit. Among the principal of them are, "Elements of the Veterinary Art;" and "Instructions and Observations relative to the Diseases of Domestic Animals," 6 vols. He is said to have ascertained that the vaccine pox is a preservative of sheep from the rot. M. Huzard was one of the co-editors of Oliver Serres's Theatre of Agriculture, and has contributed to the New Dictionary of Natural History, the New Complete Course of Agriculture, and other works of a similar nature.

COUNT HYDE DE NEUVILLE

Is the son of an Englishman who established a manufactory at la Charité-sur-Loire. He did not take any part in politics till 1797, when he became an enthusiastic royalist, and one of the principal agents employed in the interior of France by the Bourbons. In his capacity of agent he repeatedly visited England, and laid many plans before the English ministry. He was, meanwhile, in close communication with the insurgents of the western provinces. After the establishment of the consulship, M. Hyde was exceedingly active in favour of the Bourbons, endeavoured to prevail on Pichegru to put himself at the head of the royalist party, and in an interview with

Bonaparte, had even the boldness to propose to him to restore the exiled family. His intrigues were at length discovered, and an order was issued for his arrest, but he had the good fortune to escape to England, with the loss of his papers, which were published by the French government. He was also suspected of being concerned in several subsequent plots. Notwithstanding the danger, he returned to France, and, for a long while, continued concealed at Lyons; till at length, in 1805, he obtained permission to retire into Spain. From Spain he proceeded to America, and resided for several years in the neighbourhood of New York. It was there that he contracted an intimacy with Moreau, whom he converted to the cause of the Bourbons. M. Hyde revisited France on the restoration of the King, was employed on several diplomatic missions, followed Louis to Ghent, and after the second abdication of the Emperor was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In his senatorial capacity he was a furious ultra-royalist. For this he was rewarded with the title of Count, and the place of ambassador to the American States. He is now in America. M. Hyde is known as an author only by a vindication of his own conduct, and an Historical Eulogium on General Moreau.

BARON D'IMBERT

Is a native of Provence, in which country he was born about the year 1765. In 1792 and 1793 he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, and it was he who, at Toulon, first proposed to deliver that naval arsenal into the hands of the English, in trust for Louis XVII. He was employed to treat with Lord Hood, he superintended the disembarkation of the English troops, and he himself proclaimed Louis XVII. This conduct gained for him a certificate of fidelity, containing a high eulogium from Louis XVIII. M. d'Imbert was subsequently entrusted, by the British government, with several missions in Germany and the interior of France. In 1807, however, he became an object of suspicion, and was sent from England by the Alien Office. He was landed on the coast of Holstein, where he fell into the hands of Napoleon, who first imprisoned him, and afterwards placed him under the inspection of the police. By the deposition of the Emperor the baron recovered his li-

berty, and he immediately hastened to London to learn the motives of his banishment, and recover the arrears of his pension. He was a second time ordered to quit the kingdom, and it was in vain that he appealed to the privy council. In April he followed the King to Ghent, whence he returned to Paris with the Prince of Condé. M. d'Imbert is the author of two pamphlets in his own vindication.

MR. INCLEDON.

THIS eminent vocal performer is a native of Cornwall, in which county his father is said to have been a respectable physician. At the age of eight years he was articled to the celebrated Jackson, of Exeter, a master fully capable of cultivating the talents of his pupil. Young Incledon made a rapid progress, and his fine voice and scientific acquirements soon rendered him the favourite of all the lovers and practisers of music in the vicinity of Exeter. He, however, was so averse to the restraint he was under at the Cathedral, that, after remaining with Jackson six or seven years, he left Exeter, and, unknown to his friends, he entered in the year 1779 as a sailor on-board the *Formidable*. He sailed to the West Indies, and continued in the navy for four years, during which time he was in several engagements. His vocal abilities gained him the notice of many distinguished officers, among whom were Admiral Hervey, Lord Mulgrave, and Admiral Pigot; the former of whom having ascertained from him how he had been brought up, they all advised him to attempt the stage, and furnished him with letters of recommendation to Colman; but the manager was blind to his merits, and the letters were, of course, useless. Incledon, nevertheless, determined to persist in his stage pursuits, and he consequently, about 1783, joined Collius's company at Southampton. After having played with that company for twelve months, he was invited to Bath. At Bath, however, it was some time before he attained his full popularity. It was to the friendship of Rauzzini that he was indebted for being brought forward in the manner which he deserved. His talents were also cultivated by Rauzzini with the utmost care. It was in October, 1790, that Incledon made his first appearance on a London stage, in the character of Dermot, in the *Poor Soldier*, at Covent Garden theatre.

Since that period he has been deservedly a favourite with the public. In some respects he has, perhaps, no rival as a singer. Mr. Incledon has been twice married.

THE DUKE DE L'INFANTADO.

THIS nobleman, who is a Spanish grandee of the first class, is the son of a Princess of Salm-Salm, and was educated in France, where he resided during the early part of his youth. When the war with France broke out, in 1793, he raised a regiment at his own expence, and served with credit in Catalonia. As he was in the confidence of Ferdinand, and decidedly hostile to Godoi, the favourite obtained, in 1805, an order for him to quit Madrid; and, soon after, a sentence of death is said to have been secretly passed against him, which, however, it was not thought prudent to put into execution. He accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne, and exerted all his efforts to preserve to him the throne. This conduct irritated Napoleon, and the duke was in consequence under the necessity of accepting the rank of colonel in King Joseph's guards, in order to propitiate the Emperor. He, however, soon threw off the yoke, and joined the patriots, on which he was declared a traitor by Napoleon. As a general, he was not successful. He was beaten at Madrilejos, Consuegra, and other places, and was at last deprived of his command. Having in vain offered his services again, he withdrew for a while to London. But when the Cortes named a council of regency, he was appointed president, and was entrusted with a mission to the British government. In 1812 he returned to Cadiz, and when the French retired from Madrid he proceeded to that city, which the junta, nevertheless, soon ordered him to quit, in consequence of his being connected with the faction of the Serviles. Ferdinand, on his resuming the throne, loaded him with honours, and the duke is said to have incurred the infamy of being one of the foremost of those who assisted the monarch in destroying the liberties of Spain. His grace has now, of course, neither office nor influence; but has been sufficiently fortunate in escaping the fate of a betrayer of his country.

DR. JOHN IRELAND.

THIS reverend gentleman is the son of the keeper of the prison at Hereford. He received the early part of

his education at the College School, at Hereford; and he completed his studies at Oriel College, Oxford. It appears to have been while he was a student of Oxford, that he contracted a friendship, which has ever since subsisted, with Mr. Gifford, the satirist. An imitation of Horace, which is inserted in the notes to the *Baviad* and *Mæviad*, is addressed to the subject of this sketch. Whether the influence of Mr. Gifford was exerted to forward the promotion of his friend, we cannot say; but it probably was. The first work of Dr. Ireland consisted of "Five Discourses, containing certain Arguments for and against the reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks," 1796. They were preached at Croydon, the vicarage of which he then held. He was afterwards appointed a prebendary of Westminster, and lastly, dean of Westminster. Dr. Ireland's other works are, "The Claims of the Establishment, considered in a Sermon," 1807; "Paganism and Christianity compared, in a course of Lectures to the King's Scholars of Westminster School," 1809; and an angry letter, in 1818, in reply to Mr. Brougham's Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly. To his friend Mr. Gifford's edition of Massinger, he contributed remarks on each Play, and a general summary of Massinger's literary character.

WILLIAM HENRY IRELAND

Is the son of the late Samuel Ireland, well known as the author of several tours and as illustrator of Hogarth. His son, whose name has been so conspicuous, was born in London, educated at the academy in Soho-square, and articled to a conveyancer of New Inn, where, having much leisure, he began to exercise his ingenuity in imitating ancient writings. His progress in this encouraged him to imitate, or attempt to imitate Shakespeare, and he at last resolved to endeavour to pass off his imitations as the real remains of that immortal bard. Having executed some of them on the blanks of old books, he communicated them to his father as recently discovered MSS. of Shakespeare. The father made the discovery public, without duly inquiring how his son came by them, or if they were authentic. The public were greatly interested by these papers, and a few, who ought to have known better, admitted their authenticity, and in private companies, with much warmth, supported it. All this might

have passed off with a laugh on those who were deceived, but a subscription was set on foot at three guineas, to enable the Irelands to print them. A splendid volume appeared in 1798, and at Drury-lane theatre a play was performed called "Vortigern and Rowena," as a specimen. On the appearance of the volume and the play, both the readers and the audience detected the cheat, which had, however, already been properly exposed by Mr. Malone. Young Ireland now found it necessary for his father's character to acknowledge the fraud, and published "An authentic Account of the Shakespeare Manuscripts," in which he solemnly declares that his father was deceived by him, that he alone was the author and writer, and that no one else had any part in the affair, and, lastly, that he should not have gone so far, had not the public praised the papers so much, and flattered his vanity. Since then, Mr. Ireland has been the author of "The Abbess, a Romance," 4 vols. 1799; "Rimualdo, or the Castle of Badajoz," 4 vol. 1800; "Ballads in Imitation of the Ancient," 1801; "Henry II." one of the plays intended to have been passed off as Shakespeare's; "Mutius Scaevola, a Drama," 1801; "Rhapsodies," 1803; "Chatelar, or the Effusions of Love;" "The Catholic, a Romance," 3 vols.; "The Woman of Feeling, a Novel," 4 vols.; "Gondez the Monk," 4 vols.; "The Confessions relative to the Shakespeare MSS." 1805; "Modern Ship of Fools," 1807; "The Fisher Boy;" "The Sailor Boy;" and one or two other poems of the same kind. Mr. Ireland was at one time editor of the York Herald. He then went to France, where he resided seven years, and, on his recent return from that country, he published a work on its political situation. This work bears the title of "France during the last Seven Years, or the Bourbons," and is written in a good spirit. He has since published a very able translation of Voltaire's "Pucelle."

DR. DAVID IRVING

Is a native of Edinburgh, at the University of which city he was educated, and at which he resides as a teacher of the Belles Lettres. He is the author of "Lives of Scottish Authors; viz. Ferguson, Falconer, and Russell," 1801; "Elements of English Composition," 1801; "Lives of the Scottish Poets, with Preliminary Dissertations on the Literary History of Scotland, and the early Scottish

Drama," 2 vols. 1804. "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan," 1807. Of Buchanan's Life, a new edition, appeared in 1817, much enlarged, with an appendix containing original papers, and a reprint of Buchanan's Admonition, and other Scottish Tracts. Dr. Irving, we believe, is now engaged on a work on Roman antiquities.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

THIS gentleman was born in the state of New York, about the year 1782. It is to be regretted that Mr. Irving's brilliant talent should have been so long concealed, and that our transatlantic brethren should not have fostered and appreciated his very eminent literary acquirements. When "Knickerbocker's History of New York" first made its appearance, its merits were rather generally overlooked, whether from the locality of the subject or the want of due judgment in its readers, it is difficult to determine, but the "Sketch Book" was no sooner published, than, as if to reward its author for previous neglect, the public became with one accord universally desirous of better acquaintance, and the interest so generally excited by this gentleman's fictitious name, "Geoffrey Crayon," must have been as gratifying to his feelings as it was complimentary to his talents. High as Mr. Irving's literary character stood in public estimation prior to his giving to the world "Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists," his reputation, as an elegant and pleasing writer is increased by this latter production, which is intended to give a picture of old English feelings and manners, and he has been very successful in this attempt. No one better describes the old popular customs of England, the May-day sports, and the Christmas revelries: his characters are uniformly well drawn, and display excellent feeling, and very considerable humour. One of our periodical writers has justly denominated him the "Goldsmith of the Age," and we know not any author that he so much resembles, for, although Mr. Irving is no imitator, his style and language forcibly remind us of that easy flow so peculiar to the "Goldsmith." His manner is as original as his subject, and his style is as original as his subject. He has drawn great English attention to his country, and who won from the most



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nawilling the palm of its earliest success. ~~According~~ to Mr. Irving, no American has written any book strictly worthy of re-publication in this country; but, since the appearance of these works, the public attention has been considerably turned to the budding literature of America, which it is acknowledged begins to advance.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Irving to visit Germany very shortly, where no doubt he will collect many interesting subjects for future productions. England will experience a loss in such a writer, who has passed two profitable years with us; by *profitable* we wish to be understood as applying to the great improvement this gentleman has made of his talent in so short a time. His love for his native country calls him away, but he quits England with a pathetic farewell! declaring that it, as he is accused, he views it with a partial eye, he shall never forget that it is his "father land." On this subject Mr. Irving expresses himself in the following touching manner in his "Bracebridge Hall":

"We ask nothing from abroad that we cannot reciprocate. But with respect to England, we have a warm feeling of the heart, the glow of consanguinity that still lingers in our blood. Interest apart, past differences forgotten, we extend the hand of old relationship. We merely ask, do not estrange us from you, do not destroy the ancient tie of blood, do not let scoffers and slanderers drive a kindred nation from your side. We would fain be friends, do not compel us to be enemies."

M. ISABEY.

DURING the imperial government, this eminent artist was cabinet painter to Napoleon. He accompanied the empress and her son to Vienna in 1814, notwithstanding which he was appointed cabinet painter to the king. M. Isabey, however, continued to be attached to Napoleon, and he arrived at Paris on the same day with the emperor, to whom he was immediately admitted, for the purpose of presenting to him a miniature of the young Napoleon. Two of his most celebrated pictures are, the visit of the Emperor to the battle of Waterloo, and a sitting of the emperor. The latter, however, excited even less interest than the former, was one which he exhibited

child holding in his hands an immense bouquet of roses, in the midst of which were some flowers of the forget-me-not. The child bore a marked resemblance to the young Napoleon. M. Isabey has travelled in Russia, where he painted the portraits of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas.

BARON ISIMBARDI

Is a native of Italy, and one of the most celebrated optical mechanicians of his country. For several years he has been director of the mint at Milan, and he had a large share in inventing and executing the hydraulic machines which are used at that establishment, and which are exceedingly admired by foreigners who are capable of appreciating their merit. The baron possesses a large collection of instruments, most of which are of his own invention. Yet it is as an amateur alone that he has acquired all his knowledge of mechanics. The manners of Isimbardi are so prepossessing, that he has been a favourite with every government which has ruled his country. Napoleon, when he became king of Italy, placed him in the Council of Mines, and conferred on him the title of baron, and the decoration of the iron crown.

M. ISNARD.

AMONG the most celebrated names in the early part of the revolution may be placed that of M. Isnard, who distinguished himself by his activity, and his vehement though somewhat inflated eloquence. He was born at Draguignan, in Provence, and his father, who was a tradesman, but very rich, gave him an excellent education. He was elected to the legislative assembly by the department of the Var, and as soon as he took his seat he attacked the priests and emigrants with the utmost severity. He also supported the impeachment of the king's brothers, voted against the minister Delessart, accused the court of counter-revolutionary projects, and in a variety of other instances displayed his hostility to the government. He was returned as a deputy to the convention, and he voted for the death of the king. In that assembly Isnard belonged to the Brissotine or Girondist party, and, in the struggle which took place with the Jacobins, he manifested an undaunted courage. Had all

his friends possessed as much boldness as he did, they would not have become the victims of their opponents. He was not comprised in the proscription of his party on the 2d of June, but he had sinned too deeply against the Jacobins to be suffered to enjoy impunity. The revolutionary tribunal issued an order for arresting him, and, as he escaped from the fangs of his persecutors, they outlawed him. Isnard, however, was concealed by a friend till after the fall of Robespierre. He then quitted his asylum, and resumed his seat in the convention. Shortly after this he was sent on a mission into the south of France, and he took a decisive part against the terrorists, who had committed such atrocious enormities in that quarter. He is even accused of inciting the oppressed to carry their vengeance beyond all reasonable bounds. Some young men having complained to him that they had no arms with which to oppose the terrorists, he exclaimed "You have no arms, you say! Well, then, open the ground, draw forth the bones of your fathers, and rush with them on their assassins!" Isnard was elected a member of the Council of Five Hundred, but quitted it in 1797, and was afterwards employed in the tribunals of the Var. For nearly the last quarter of a century, M. Isnard has been a sincere believer in that religion which at one period was the object of his mockery, and during that time his conduct has been exemplary; but it does not appear that M. Isnard has fancied it to be a duty to persecute those with whom he once agreed in opinion. He is the author of some political pamphlets, of an account of his own proscription, of a work "On the Immortality of the Soul," and of "A Dithyrambic on the Immortality of the Soul." Not having accepted any office during the hundred days he is allowed to remain in France.

M. ISOARD.

At the period when the expedition under Bonaparte sailed to Egypt, M. Isoard, who is a Provençal, was a navy surgeon at Toulon, and he was chosen to accompany the expedition. He was made prisoner at Aboukir, was released on his parole, and then entered into the army. In 1803 he was sent on a mission to the Guinea coast, and while he was at the court of the King of Dahomy, the vessel which had brought him sailed away, and he was left for twelve months among those whom Europeans deno-

minate savages, and whom they have done their best to make so. He was, however, treated with great kindness. M. Isoard has written a narrative of this voyage, and also of that to Egypt, but they remain unpublished. Having been appointed to a high medical station in Westphalia, he acquired the confidence of King Jerome, and was very near being taken prisoner with him when the king quitted Cassel. He now practises as a surgeon at Paris.

M. ITARD.

THIS gentleman is well known for the success which he has obtained in restoring to the deaf and dumb some of the benefits of society. He has published a curious work, which has been translated into English, "*On the Education of a Wild Man, or on the first unfolding of the Physical and Moral Faculties of the Young Savage of Aveyron.*" This volume was published in 1801. Nothing that skill and talent could suggest was omitted by M. Itard to reclaim the unfortunate being who is the subject of this work, but the success was not adequate to the labour which was bestowed. The process of brutalization had been carried too far to be counteracted. M. Itard has contributed to the Dictionary of Medical Sciences, and has translated Willich's *Art of prolonging Human Life*. In 1814 the king conferred on him the decoration of the legion of honour.

ITURBIDE, EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

Iturbide was born at Valladolid, in Mexico, in 1790; in 1810, he was a lieutenant in the army. His father is now eighty-four years old, a native of Biscay, in Spain, and went to Mexico at the age of twenty-three, where he married a Creole of fortune. This new emperor was bred a farmer, his constitution is hardy and robust, and he was accustomed to military service in the militia of his province. He was a leader of youthful enterprises, particularly in athletic sports. His success against Morales induced government to raise him to the rank of colonel. Men of inferior qualifications became jealous of him, and base intrigues were set in motion, and he was deprived of the command of Bahia. Iturbide, without a murmur, retired to a plantation; but his talents were not forgotten. He was seen invited to take com-

mand of an army destined to the south, and marched to Acapulco, in 1819—20. It was there that he matured a plan for the emancipation and independence of Mexico, in which all interests were united, and which promised protection to all; to the soldiery, promotion; to the priests, their authority over souls; to the titled, their titles; to the merchant, bounties; to the planters, commerce; and to the various classes of labourers, liberty; all were consulted, named, and respected, and all interests were reconciled.

Augustine Iturbide is five feet ten inches high, erect, well proportioned, and full formed, rather athletic than light; his motion is manly and graceful, easy and unaffected; his complexion a light brunette, and his visage a fine turned oval, animated by a playful, speaking hazel eye, indicative of quickness and a warm heart. In his manner more persuasive than imperative, neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brings those up to his level with whom he converses, and never fails to excite great attachment. His military operations are characterised by vigilance, patience, and perseverance, and when he strikes it is with the decision of thunder. In the most critical and hazardous situations he is composed, collected, and smiling at danger. The fears and jealousies natural to a people emerging from despotism to independence, have ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatible with free government; yet he has very recently repeated in public his determination, to terminate his political career, by following the example of the illustrious Washington.

M. IZARN,

A NATIVE of Bearn, is a member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, and holds the situation of inspector-general of the university of France. He is the author of "Atmospheric Lithology," a work on the stones which have fallen from the air; "Explanation of the new Language of the Chemists;" "A Manual of Galvanism;" "Elementary Lessons of Experimental Chemistry and Philosophy;" and "An Exposition of the present State of Public Instruction in France." In the last of these works, the author compares, with much talent, the former and the actual system, and points out the advantages of the latter.

DON EUGENE IZQUIERDO

Was born at Saragossa, of obscure parents, and was brought up by the Count de Fuentes, who introduced him to the court. Izquierdo became the devoted partizan of Godol, yet at the same time he gained the confidence of the prince of the Asturias. He was soon raised to the rank of counsellor in the supreme council of war, and in 1804 he was sent to Paris. It was through his medium that the treaty was concluded by which part of Portugal was ceded in full sovereignty to the Prince of the Peace. During the struggles of his countrymen he kept in the back ground, but, in 1817, he was appointed Spanish ambassador to Copenhagen, after having held the same situation at Hamburg.

JAMES GREY JACKSON, ESQ.

By a residence of sixteen years in Western Africa, this gentleman has acquired not only an extensive knowledge of that country, but also of the Arabic, which is there spoken. He has been exceedingly active in procuring information respecting the much disputed course of the Niger, and has written many excellent letters on that subject, in the Monthly Magazine, and other periodical publications. In 1809 he sent from the press, in a quarto volume, with plates, "An Account of the Empire of Morocco and the district of Suz; compiled from Miscellaneous Observations made during a long Residence in those Countries: to which is added, an interesting Account of Tombuctoo, the great Emporium of Central Africa." This work was reprinted in 1813.

RANDLE JACKSON, ESQ.

A BARRISTER of considerable eminence, was formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, at which college he obtained, in 1793, the degree of master of arts. At the India House and at the Bank Mr. Jackson is a frequent speaker, and he has few rivals there in eloquence and legal knowledge. He holds the office of advocate before parliament to the East India Company, and has for many years acted in the same capacity for the Corporation of London; in the discharge of these duties he has frequently appeared in the committees of either House, and

at their respective bars : of his speeches the following have been separately published, viz.—“ Upon the Expediency of Encouraging the Importation of Sugar from the East Indies,” 1792 ; “ On the Necessity of the Company taking up its Tonnage upon Principles of fair and open Competition,” 1795 ; “ Before a Committee of the House of Commons on the Woollen Manufacture of England,” 1806 ; “ At the General Court, Leadenhall-street, Review of Marquis Wellesley’s Administration and Defence of that Nobleman’s Conduct,” 1806 ; “ Before the Lords of the Privy Council, on the Petition of Richard Cumberland and others, for a Charter to erect a third Theatre in the Metropolis,” 1810 ; “ A Speech delivered at the Bank General Court, on the Report of the Bullion Committee, with Notes,” 1810 ; “ At a General Court of East India Proprietors, upon the Renewal of the exclusive Charter of the East India Company,” 1812.

DR. ROBERT JACKSON.

THIS gentleman is, we believe, a native of Edinburgh. In 1774 he went to Jamaica, and while there he practised the cold affusion in fever, which, at a subsequent period was adopted by Dr. Currie. During the American war he served with the British army as a regimental surgeon, and when the contest was brought to a close he returned to England, and settled at Stockton-upon-Tees. He seems, however, to have had a decided partiality for army practice, for, when the war broke out with France, he obtained an appointment to the third regiment of foot, with a view to becoming an army physician. As a medical writer he had previously made himself known to advantage, by an excellent “ Treatise on the Fevers of Jamaica,” which was published in 1791. During the French war he acted as army physician in the Netherlands, St. Domingo, and various other quarters, and added greatly to his already large stock of knowledge. He was also, at one period, physician to the forces, and head of the hospitals at the army depot in the Isle of Wight. In this latter capacity he effected considerable savings to the government, a circumstance, however, which gained him no thanks, and involved him in disputes. His works are numerous, and all of them display talent, and an ardent desire to improve the medical art. His second production, “ The Outline of the History and Cure of Fever,”

was printed in 1798. He has since produced "Remarks on the Constitution of the Medical Department of the British Army, &c. &c." 1803; "A Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review," 1804; "A systematic View of the Discipline, Formation, and Economy of an army," 1804; "A System of Arrangement and Discipline for the Medical Department of Armies," 1805; "An Exposition of the Practice of affusing Cold Water, &c. &c." 1808; Letters to Mr. Keate; to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry; and to Sir David Dundas, 1808 and 1809; and, lastly, "A Sketch of the History and Cure of Febrile Diseases, more particularly as they appear in the West Indies among the Soldiers of the British Army," 1817.

M. JACQUINOT DE PAMPELUNE.

THIS ultra-royalist member of the Chamber of Deputies affords one more proof that lawyers in general are not friends of liberty. He was born in 1771 at Dijon, practised as a barrister in his native city with some reputation, and was even appointed law professor. In 1793 he was, or affected to be, a partisan of republican principles and emblems, but he was also a defender of the royalists. In 1811 he was advocate-general to the imperial court of Dijon, and a short time after was made attorney-general at the Hague. When Louis was restored, M. Jacquinot contrived to obtain two considerable offices; but during the hundred days he attended at the Champ de Mai as an elector of the Côte d'Or, and he accepted from Napoleon the place of president of the imperial court at Colmar. In the chamber of deputies he has voted for the laws designed to destroy the liberties of the French. A single instance will give a correct idea of his principles. When the law for suspending the French Habeas Corpus was brought forward, M. Jacquinot declared that no communication ought to be allowed with the persons arrested, and that they ought to be kept in solitary confinement, and not allowed a counsel, even when they could neither read nor write, and consequently were incapable of drawing up their defence.

WILLIAM JACOB, ESQ.

Is a merchant and alderman of London, and was for some time a member of the House of Commons. In

1811 he published his "Travels in the South of Spain in 1809 and 1810," 4to. a well written work, which contains much valuable information on the state of the Peninsula at that period. His next work was, "Considerations on the Protections required by British Agriculture, and on the Influence of the Price of Corn on exportable Productions." This was an octavo volume, and appeared in 1815. In 1819, Mr. Jacob visited the continent, and in the following year he published the result of his remarks in a 4to. volume, with the title of "A View of the Agriculture, Manufactures, Statistics, and State of Society of Germany, and Parts of Holland and France."

MADAM JACQUOTOT.

THIS lady has acquired very great reputation by her paintings on china. In 1816, when the king visited the manufactory of Sèvres, he was so delighted by her copy of Raphael's Holy Family, that he paid her the high compliment of saying, "If Raphael were alive, madam, you would make him jealous." She was shortly after appointed cabinet painter on china to his majesty, and the picture was purchased by the Count d'Artois, at the price of four thousand francs.

ABBÉ JAGAUT

Is a native of Thonars, was brought up by the Benedictines of St. Maur, and at the age of twenty-three was appointed to the theological and philosophical chair of St. Nicholas d'Angers, in which he acquired considerable reputation. Being hostile to the principles of the revolutionists, he was driven from Angers, and sought an asylum at Paris, where he was exposed to scarcely less danger. In 1793 he returned to Poitou, joined the Vendéans, and had great influence in their councils. He lived in close friendship with Bonchamp, Lescure, and La Rochejacquelein, suggested the plan of a superior council to govern the royalist territory, and was appointed secretary-general of it. In the field he was no less active than in debate, he was present at several battles, and in more than one instance rendered the most essential service to the royal cause. His humanity was equal to his courage, and on one occasion, at the risk of his own person, he saved two thousand republican prisoners from

being put to death. After the defeat of the Vendéans at Savenay, he penetrated into Nantes in disguise, for the purpose of affording assistance to the captive royalists. After the treaty of La Jaunais, being informed that the oath of fidelity to the republic was on the point of being exacted from him, he withdrew into Gascony, and resided with Madams Donissan and Lescure. He was next sent to Edinburgh, to confer with the Count d'Artois, who made him one of the royal agents. By the arrest of one of his colleagues, however, his papers fell into the hands of the French government, and he found it necessary to quit France. He travelled into Italy, and while he was in that country he was offered a place under Napoleon, but he refused to accept it. In 1807 he ventured back to France, where he continued to display his wonted activity in favour of the Bourbons, till the period of their restoration. In 1815 he obtained intelligence of the plan for bringing back Napoleon, and he communicated it to the Count de Blacas, but it was neglected. During the hundred days he exerted himself greatly to uphold the royal cause in Vendée. It does not appear, however, that he has been adequately rewarded since the second return of Louis.

DR. PINKSTAN JAMES

Is the third son of the celebrated inventor of the fever powders, and, by the advice of Dr. Johnson, was brought up to the medical profession. His education, as far as regarded classical acquisitions, was commenced at Merchant Tailors' School, and completed at Westminster. He then began his medical studies, which he carried on for several years, with great attention and success, at London and at Edinburgh. His degree he received at Edinburgh. When he had completely qualified himself, Dr. James settled in London, where he has risen into considerable practice. The Prince Regent appointed him one of his physicians extraordinary, and he still continues him in that situation.

ROBERT JAMESON, ESQ.

THIS eminent mineralogist, whose works are well known to every one who has studied geology, is a resident of Edinburgh, in which city he holds the various situations

of regius professor of natural history, keeper of the museum, president of the Wernerian Society, and lecturer in mineralogy. He is also a member of the Edinburgh Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and of the Linnæan Society. His first work appeared in 1798, with the title of "An Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, and of the Island of Arran; with an Appendix, containing Observations on Peat, Kelp, and Coal." He has since produced "Outlines of the Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, &c. &c." 2 vols. 4to. 1800; "Treatise on the external Characters of Minerals," 1805; "Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumfries," 1805; "System of Mineralogy," his greatest work, 3 vols. 8vo. 1804, 1805, 1808; "An Introduction and Mineralogical Notes to Cuvier's Essay on the Theory of the Earth," 1814; and "A Treatise on the External, Chemical, and Physical Characters of Minerals," 1816. Mr. Jameson has also contributed many valuable papers to Nicholson's Journal and Thomson's Annals.

DR. JOHN JAMIESON

FORMERLY resided at Forfar, as minister to a congregation of seceders from the Scotch church, but for some years past his place of residence has been Edinburgh, where he officiates in a meeting of the same description as that at Forfar. Dr. Jamieson is a fellow of the Edinburgh Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and of the latter of these societies he is one of the secretaries. He has displayed his talents in several and very different kinds of composition. He first came forward as a poet in 1789, in which year he published "The Sorrows of Slavery, a Poem." His only other metrical production is "Eternity, a Poem, addressed to Free-Thinkers and Philosophical Christians," 1798. In theology, he is the author of five sermons printed at various times; "An Alarm to Britain," on the progress of infidelity, 1795; "Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture," in reply to Dr. Priestley, 2 vols. 1795; "Remarks on Rowland Hill's Journal," 1799; "The Use of Sacred History, &c." 2 vols. 1802; and "Important Trial in the Court of Conscience," 1806. As an antiquary and lexicographer he is well known by his excellent "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 2 vols. 4to. 1808, 1809, which has been long out of print, but of which he made an abridgement in

1818; and also by his "Hermes Scythicus," 1814; and "An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona," 1811. To the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions he contributed, in 1817, a paper "On the Origin of Cremation, or Burning the Dead."

M. JAMME

Is a celebrated advocate of the south of France, who began to study the law in 1759, and was soon distinguished among his fellow students by his brilliant eloquence. So astonishing were his talents, that after having, in the most flattering manner, bestowed on him all the other degrees, the University named him knight at law, a title created by Francis I. and which had been granted only once since its creation. In 1770 he was chosen a member of the academy of Floral Games. When the parliament was exiled by the king, in 1788, he was the advocate who was chosen to solicit the recal of the members; and he performed this task so ably, that a medal was struck in honour of him, giving to him the appellation of "the orator of the country." In his practice as a counsel, he also acquired great fame for the oratorical excellence of his written pleadings. Having passed in safety, though not unpersecuted, through the stormy periods of the revolution, he was appointed professor of French law at Toulouse, after the establishment of the Consulship. He exerted himself strenuously to procure the re-establishment of the academy of Floral Games; and the academy, in return, unanimously chose him its president. He has also for several years, been president of the Academy of Sciences at Toulouse, to the restoration of which he powerfully contributed. M. Jamme has a son, who is an ecclesiastic, and a man of learning.

BARON JANET,

A NATIVE of the department of the Jura, was born about the year 1765, and was brought up as a barrister. In 1793, after the downfall of the Girondist party, he retired into Spain, whence he did not return till 1795. In 1800 he was appointed counsellor of the prefecture; and, in 1804, was sent to the legislative body, as deputy for his native department. Napoleon made him master of requests, and sent him into Italy, to act as a member of the

junta of Tuscany, at the head of which was General Menou. He subsequently was appointed a member of the Roman Consulta, and held various high financial offices. When the allies entered Paris, he was in that city, and was employed in the government of it by General Sacken, who procured for him the order of St. Wladimir. His conduct was so praiseworthy, that the city voted him a box, set with diamonds, and bearing its arms in a medalion. When Napoleon was restored, he gave Janet the place of administrator of the treasure, and sent him into the South, to inspect the state of the public chests. Since the second return of the Bourbons, the baron has lived in retirement.

BARON JANIN

Was born as Chamberi, in 1775, and served for a long time in the Imperial guard. When Prince Eugene was appointed viceroy of Italy, Janin was sent to organize his guard. In the Russian campaign he was chef d'escadron in the select body of gendarmerie, and was one of the members of the commission by which the incendiaries of Moscow were tried. At the close of the campaign, he received the title of Baron. He accompanied the empress to Blois, in 1814; and it was he who brought back the crown treasure, and diamonds. He was promoted by Louis; and, with his corps, he escorted that monarch in his flight as far as Bethune, where he was dismissed. Janin did not serve during the hundred days; and his fidelity to the Bourbons has since been recompensed by the place of inspector-general of the gendarmerie.

BARON JARD PANVILLIERS

Was born at Niort in 1747, and before the revolution was a physician in his native place. In 1790 he was appointed procureur syndic of the department of the two Sevres, and he was successively a deputy to the Legislative Assembly and to the National Convention. In the latter body he voted for the imprisonment of the king, for an appeal to the people, and for a respite, so that he omitted nothing that was in his power to save the unfortunate monarch. It was, therefore, quite natural that he should be denounced as "a moderate" by Marat. He was, however, lucky enough not to be included in the

proscription of the Brissotine party. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and was favourable to the revolution which was brought about by Bonaparte in 1799. In consequence of this he was sent as a commissioner into the departments, and in 1804 was appointed a member of the tribunate. He voted for giving the imperial crown to Napoleon, on which occasion he spoke with much severity of the Bourbons. In 1808 he was made one of the presidents of the Court of Accounts. Jard Panvilliers was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1815, 1816, and 1819, and, in his capacity of deputy, he voted against the unconstitutional laws which were proposed by the ministry.

DR. JARROLD.

THIS gentleman resides at Manchester, of which place he is, we believe, a native. He was brought up at the university of Edinburgh, and is now a member of that useful institution the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society. Dr. Jarrold is the author of the following works, in all of which he has displayed very considerable talent:—"Dissertations on Man, Philosophical, Physiological, and Political, in Answer to Mr. Malthus's Essay on the Principles of Population," 1806; "A Letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. on the Subject of the Poor Laws," 1807; and "Anthropologia, or Dissertations on the Form and Colour of Man, with incidental Remarks," 1808. Dr. Jarrold also contributed to the sixth volume of the Annals of Medicine, "Observations on a Case of Diabetes Insipidus."

THOMAS JARVIS, ESQ.

Is a nephew of the Earl of St. Vincent. Being bred to the bar, he soon obtained the place of one of the commissioners of bankrupt; and, when his uncle was first lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Jarvis was appointed counsel to the Admiralty and Navy Board, a place which he now enjoys. By his uncle's interest, who had himself represented the borough when Sir John Jarvis, he was chosen M.P. for Great Yarmouth; and he showed himself in parliament a warm advocate for the administration of Mr. Addington. He is a king's counsel, and practises mostly at the exchequer bar.

COUNT JAUBERT.

THIS nobleman was, before the revolution, a counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and professor of law. In 1793, when the Girondists endeavoured to rouse the south of France against the tyranny of the Jacobins, he was a member of the popular commission, established at Bourdeaux, and was in consequence outlawed, but luckily escaped. After the death of Robespierre, M. Jaubert returned, and resumed his profession of barrister. In 1802 he became a member of the tribunate; and, in 1804, was named president of that body. In the formation of the Civil Code, under the auspices of Napoleon, he bore a considerable part. From that period he rose rapidly, filled several important offices, was made a commander of the legion of honour, and of the order of Reunion, and was created a Count. In 1807 he was appointed governor of the bank, which station he held till 1814. On the return of Napoleon from Dresden, in 1813, he was dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the managers of the bank, and expressed himself on the occasion with great bitterness; but Count Jaubert had the courage to undertake warmly the defence of his colleagues. When Louis was restored, he made him one of the counsellors of the court of Cassation, with the title of honorary counsellor of state. Napoleon, on his return from Elba, placed him in the council of state, and appointed him director-general of the indirect taxes, in which situation the conduct of M. Janbert was highly praiseworthy. He continued in office for a short time after the second return of Louis, and then retired into private life.

M. JAUBERT

WAS a secretary of Napoleon, for the oriental languages, and was employed by him on several missions in the east. Among them was one, in 1805, to the Persian monarch, for whom he was entrusted with a letter. For more than a year he was believed to be lost, till at length dispatches arrived from him, highly interesting, from the narrative they contained of the dangers which he had encountered. In 1815 he was sent to Constantinople by Napoleon; and though the Porte positively refused to receive an agent from the emperor, he wore the tri-coloured cockade, took down the royal arms from the ambassador's palace, and substituted the eagle in their place. The Turkish gover-

nor insisted that the imperial insignia should be removed, but M. Jaubert would not comply, and the governor was under the necessity of sending a body of janissaries to enforce obedience.

COUNT DE JAUCOURT

Was a colonel in the regiment of Condé's dragoons previously to the revolution. He adopted the principles of liberty with ardour, but he was an enemy to anarchy, and accordingly he became a warm champion of constitutional monarchy. Having been elected to the legislative assembly, he took a conspicuous part in the military committee; and he strained every nerve to frustrate the designs of the factions which were labouring to overturn the throne. In consequence of this, he was sent to the Abbaye prison, after the 10th of August; and would, no doubt, have perished in the horrible massacre of September, had he not, by means of money, prevailed upon one of the jacobin leaders to release him the night before the massacre began. He remained in retirement till the establishment of the consulship, on which occasion he was named a member of the tribunate; and, in 1803, he obtained a seat in the senate. In the following year he was appointed high chamberlain to Prince Joseph, and a commander of the legion of honour. M. de Jaucourt continued to sit in the senate till 1814, at which epoch he voted for the deposition of Napoleon, and was chosen one of the provisional government. Louis made him a minister of state, and a peer; and Jaucourt displayed his gratitude, by following him to Ghent. He was one of the few persons who were excepted from the amnesty on the return of the emperor from Elba. When Louis was again forced upon the throne, M. de Jaucourt became minister of the marine, which office, however, he held only for a short time. He is now a privy counsellor, and has the military rank of lieutenant-general.

BISHOP JAUFFRET,

A NATIVE of Provence, was born in 1759, entered into the clerical profession, and went early in life to Paris. As he had refused, after the revolution, to take the constitutional oath, he was obliged to remain in retirement, and he devoted his leisure to theological productions. He was one of the first editors of the Religious Annals. When

the Concordat was concluded, M. Jauffret was named grand vicar of Rochelle, and from Rochelle he was transferred, in the same capacity, to Lyons. At Lyons he resided several years, and had the superintendence of the diocese, in the absence of the archbishop. Preferment now flowed in upon him rapidly. He was called to Paris, to act as vicar-general of the grand almonry, in which station he acquitted himself so honourably, that he was appointed bishop of Metz, and almoner to Napoleon. He was soon after raised to be archbishop of Aix, but he never regularly took possession of that see, and, in 1814, he relinquished it, and returned to Metz. M. Jauffret is the author of several learned and pious works, and has also edited "Select Works of Fenelon," in six volumes; and "Spiritual Works of Feuelon," in four volumes.

M. JAUFFRET.

THIS gentleman, who is a brother of bishop Jauffret, was born in 1770, and is a member of several learned societies. In that class of literature which is devoted to the amusement and instruction of youth, he may be considered as the successor of Berquin; and, though he is not always equal to that pleasing writer, he is not unworthy of succeeding to him. His works are numerous, there being not fewer than between thirty and forty of them. Among them may be noticed "The Travels of Rolando and his Companions round the World," which has been translated by Miss Aikin; "A Walk to the Garden of Plants;" "The Little Family Theatre;" "The Wonders of the Human Body, or Elements of Anatomy made level to the Capacity of Children;" "Walks in the Country;" and "Practical Education of Adolphus and Gustavus." M. Jauffret has also edited the works of Berquin, in 22 vols. 18mo.; and an abridged and arranged edition of Pluche's *Spectacle of Nature*, in eight vols. 18mo.

M. JAY,

BORN in the province of Guienne, in 1770, studied at the college of Niort, where his preceptor was M. Fouché who afterwards became so celebrated. He finished his studies at Toulouse, in which city he established himself as a barrister. In 1790 he went to the United States, whence he did not return till 1802. Fouché was then

minister of police, and he proposed to his former pupil to undertake the tuition of his children. M. Jay accepted the offer, and settled at Paris. In 1810 he produced his "Literary Picture of the 18th Century," which was crowned by the Institute; in 1812 he obtained a prize for his "Eulogium on Montagne;" in the same year he accepted the principal editorship of the Journal of Paris; in 1813 he published "The Gleaner, or Essays of Nicholas Freeman;" and in the following year he was made professor of history at the Royal Athenæum. He was a member of the chamber of deputies during the hundred days; and, after the disaster of Waterloo, he proposed the deposition of Napoleon, and was chosen to draw up the address to the army encamped under the walls of Paris. In 1815 he gave to the press, in two volumes, the History of the Administration of Cardinal Richelieu. He has since been one of the editors of the French Mercury, and of the Constitutionalist.

EX-PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON,

A NATIVE of Virginia, born in 1748, is the son of a Mr. Jefferson, who was employed with Colonel Fry to fix the limits between North Carolina and Virginia. Young Jefferson was educated in America, and although heir to a good estate, he studied the law. He, however, applied himself closely to the study of geometry, geography, natural philosophy, and astronomy. At an early age he was elected member of the House of Assembly of Virginia, where he soon acquired great influence from the talents he displayed. When a congress was to meet at Philadelphia, consisting of delegates from all the colonies, to consider of the grievances of the American States, he was elected one of the members for Virginia, in which capacity he took a very active part in their deliberations, and assisted in drawing up the excellent addresses which they published, and which were admired by all who read them. The sword being drawn between Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. Jefferson was, in 1780, elected governor of Virginia, and continued so during the revolutionary war. As a member of congress, he drew up the declaration of Independence, by which the British colonies of North America broke their connexion with Great Britain. "It is well known," says the Duke de Liancourt, "that Mr. Jefferson partook with Washington, Dr.

Franklin, and Mr. Adams, in the glorious struggle which America then entered into to free herself from the yoke of Great Britain. While Washington was fighting her battles in the field, and Franklin negotiating with foreign powers in their favour, Jefferson, with his friends Adams, &c. were exercising, with singular judgment, both the executive and legislative powers at home. A more glorious trinnvirate never existed. Jefferson, by his great talents, directed and consolidated the revolution, and in so doing frequently exhibited an elevation and firmness of character, and a fund of talents, which will transmit his name to posterity with honour, and will secure him the respect of every friend of liberty. It was he that, in conjunction with Mr. Lee, proposed the declaration of independence, and, assisted by Mr. John Adams, was able to carry it through, and overcome the timid prudence of many of his colleagues, who possessed equal patriotism, but wanted his courage. He was the man who had the honour to draw up that master-piece of wisdom. It was he that, as governor of Virginia, at the time of the invasion of that country by Cornwallis and Arnold, acquired, by his conduct, the thanks of his fellow citizens." In 1783, at which epoch he was a member of congress, Mr. Jefferson was employed in drawing up a constitution for Virginia. He was also nominated ambassador to Spain, but afterwards his destination was changed to France. There he acquired the esteem of Messrs. de Vergennes and Calonne, and obtained from them many concessions in favour of the commerce of his country. Having concluded his business in France, he came to England, where he made himself much esteemed. He then went back to Versailles, and obtained further advantages for the new states. He returned to his native country in 1789, and rendered to Mr. Jay, their minister for foreign affairs, a most satisfactory account of his negotiations. Shortly after his return he was nominated secretary of state to the federal government, under the new constitution. Soon after this the House of Representatives directed him to form a plan for reducing the currency, weights, and measures to one standard, on which he delivered a report, which has been highly extolled. A second reference, respecting the fisheries, produced a report from him, which was much approved of. An English envoy and a French consul now arrived in America, and Mr. Jefferson had some difficulty in carrying

the balance even; the English, indeed, accused him of partiality towards France, but this charge was by no means well founded. Another report, which he was called on to make, respecting the commerce of the United States, reflected great credit on his abilities. Early in 1794 he resigned his office, and retired to his seat at Monticello, in Virginia, and from this period was looked on as the chief of the opposition. He resided there some time, and was then called on to fill the vice-president's chair, under Mr. Adams, on the expiration of whose presidency, Mr. Jefferson was elected to succeed him. He conducted himself so well during the four years that he presided, that in 1805 he was re-elected, and in his first message to the Senate and House of Representatives he exposed his great project of improvement in the public administration. In 1807, disputes between the Americans and Great Britain obliged him to call an extraordinary meeting of Congress, and to submit to them his plan for defending the country. To preserve the shipping and commerce from the rapacity of the cruisers of France and England he laid an embargo on all the ports of America until the danger was over. When his second presidency was nearly expired, he was solicited by the assembly of Pennsylvania to accept the office a third time, but this he resolutely refused, and was succeeded by Mr. Maddison. Like his friend Washington, he retired to private life. In 1814, after the English had burned the public library at Washington, he offered his library on very reasonable terms to the public, to replace it. Mr. Jefferson married a Miss Wright, daughter of an eminent counsel of Virginia, by whom he has four daughters, who live with him.

We must now look at him in his literary character. In 1774, Mr. Jefferson was the author of "A Summary View of the Rights of British America." In 1781 he wrote his "Notes on Virginia." Neither of these were intended for the press, but both have been published. Annexed to the latter is his plan for a constitution of the state of Virginia. It is too long to be here inserted, but forms an admirable plan for a republican state. He has also written *Memoirs on the Fossil Bones found in America*. He is likewise the inventor of a new plough, or rather an improvement of the old one.



Francis Jeffery Esq.

FRANCIS JEFFREY, ESQ.

THIS celebrated literary and legal character is the eldest son of the late George Jeffrey, Esq. one of the deputy clerks of session in Scotland. He is a native of Edinburgh, where he was born on the 23d of October, 1773. The rudiments of education he received at the High School of Edinburgh, and, in 1787, he was entered at the university of Glasgow. After having remained at Glasgow four years, he removed to Oxford, and was admitted of Queen's College in 1791. In 1795 he was called to the bar. Mr. Jeffrey has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Wilson, with whom he was united in 1801; his second, whom he married in 1814, and by whom he has one child, is a daughter of Mr. Wilkes, of New York, and grand niece of the famous John Wilkes.

In very early life Mr. Jeffrey displayed the promise of splendid talents, and his father, who predicted that he would rise to eminence, spared no pains in his education. While Mr. Jeffrey resided at Edinburgh he engaged actively in the literary societies of that city, and was one of the most conspicuous members of The Speculative Society. At the bar, the success of Mr. Jeffrey is, however, said to have been long doubtful, and it is not till within these few years that he has acquired extensive practice. Yet his abilities as an advocate are of the first order. In acuteness, promptness, and clearness; in the art of illustrating, stating, and arranging; in extent of legal knowledge; in sparkling wit, keen satire, and strong and flowing eloquence, he has few equals.

But it is as a literary character that Mr. Jeffrey is most generally known, and his literary reputation he owes to the Edinburgh Review, which was begun in 1802, and of which he was one of the original projectors. For the first year it was conducted by the Rev. Sydney Smith, but it has ever since been under the management of Mr. Jeffrey. This review, though in several points not unexceptionable, justly merits the praise of being one of the best of the European literary journals. The articles contributed to it by Mr. Jeffrey are numerous, and of great excellence. It is almost unnecessary to say that, in politics, Mr. Jeffrey is an ardent Whig.

JOSEPH JEKYL, ESQ.

Is descended from Sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls to King George the First. Mr. Jekyl was educated

at Westminster school, and afterwards at Oxford. On quitting college he studied the law, and was called to the bar. The late Marquis of Lansdown procured him a seat in the House of Commons, in 1787, for Calne, in Wiltshire, and he soon became a distinguished member of the opposition. In the affair of the regency he took the side of the Prince of Wales, who appointed him his solicitor-general, and one of his council for the Duchy of Cornwall. When the French war broke out, he warmly opposed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. In 1798 he contended that Ireland had a right to resist if she felt herself oppressed. In 1799 he warmly assailed the minister's system of finance, and declared that the minister Pitt was much like Robespierre. To him he attributed all the discontents of the people. He has published, the "Letters of Ignatius Sancho," an African, who corresponded with Sterne and Garrick, to which Mr. Jekyl prefixed a Life of the Author. He has also written "Facts and Observations relating to the Temple Church," 4to. 1811.

It is remarkable that when Mr. Jekyl was chosen M.P. for Calne in 1757, on the Lansdowne interest, he was in such little esteem with the Fox party, that he was made the object of an attack in a poem bearing the title "Jekyl, a Political Eclogue," in the composition of which several persons of eminence among the Whigs are said to have assisted. The party and he are now good friends. The truth is, Mr. Jekyl is a staunch Whig, but, like many others, was induced to join Mr. Pitt, thinking his intentions to be honest. Mr. Jekyl has retired from practice to the lucrative office of master in chancery, and has also ceased to sit in parliament. He is a man of very considerable talents and accomplishments, and remarkable for *bon mots* and repartee.

DR. JENNER.

THIS celebrated physician is the youngest son of the late Rev. S. Jenner, of Gloucestershire, a gentleman held in high estimation for his literary attainments and benevolent character. Dr. J. was born at Berkeley on the 17th of May, 1749.

Dr. Jenner lost his father at an early period of his life. He received his classical education at Cirencester, and his medical under a Mr. Ludlow, and the celebrated,



(D. Jenner.)

John Hunter, to whom he was a pupil for two years, and who, at that time, having it in contemplation to deliver lectures on natural history, proposed to Doctor Jenner liberal conditions to induce him to join him. At this period, the first voyage of Captain Cook was projected, and a gentleman, skilled in natural history, particularly comparative anatomy, was wanted for examining and describing the new animals they might meet with in their voyage. Dr. Jenner was recommended by Dr. Hunter, but, although very lucrative proposals were made to him, he declined accepting the office, on account of family engagements. Wishing to remain with his brother, he settled at his native place, Berkeley, with a view of practising surgery, soon after which the degree of doctor of physic was offered him by the university of Erlangen, an honour which he declined, but which he afterwards was prevailed upon to accept. He was then offered a very lucrative appointment in India, which he declined for the same reasons that had induced him to refuse the former offer. It now appears that fate had reserved him to continue in Europe, to complete the discovery of the influence of cow-pox as a preventive or corrector of small-pox. In 1798 he gave publicity to this important fact, in which he was seconded by Dr. George Pearson, and in order that the public mind might be satisfied on the efficacy of the preventive, Dr. Pearson established an institution for the communicating the disease to the lower orders gratuitously. The practice met with considerable opposition from a few professional men, a violent contest ensued on the subject, and little regard was paid to the character or reputation of either party; in this, however, neither Dr. Jenner nor Dr. Pearson took any part.

A remuneration, granted by parliament, having placed Dr. Jenner in a state of independencé, and a national institution having taken the direction of the cow-pox, he retired to practice as a general physician, and settled at Cheltenham.

The merit of Dr. Jenner, as a scientific man, is not, however, confined to the discovery of the effects of cow-pox on the human subject. He has likewise proved himself to be a man of deep investigation and extraordinary research.

Dr. Jenner has published "*An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ*," 1798; "*Further Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ*," 1799; "*A Con-*

tinuation of Facts and Observations relative to the Variolæ Vaccinæ," 1800; "An Appendix to the Treatise on the Cow-Pox," 1800; "An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ," 1801; "A comparative Statement of Facts and Observations relative to the Cow-Pox," 1800; and "On the Origin of the Vaccine Inoculation," 1801.

MR. JAMES JENNINGS

Was born at Huntspill, in Somersetshire, 1772; and, after a common education, at the age of 16, placed in a chemical laboratory at Bristol, where, for seven years, he applied with assiduity to the studies necessary to his profession, and also to the languages. During the latter part of this period he formed an intimacy with Messrs. Southey and Coleridge. Here also, at the latter end of 1795, he married Miss Sawier. Whilst in Bristol he published, in a Bristol paper, a series of essays, under the title of the "Speculator;" and several of his poetical pieces appeared in the European Magazine, and other periodical publications. In 1794 he published "The Times, a Satirical Rhapsody," 4to. In the year 1796 he left Bristol, and repaired with his wife to the metropolis, where he resided for five years, but his health became greatly impaired; and, at the solicitation of his father, he retired to Huntspill in 1801, and became a partner with him in a general business. His father soon after retired, and Mr. Jennings continued in this business till the year 1817. During this period he was, as a literary character, by no means idle. He contributed to the Monthly Magazine, and occasionally to the provincial newspapers. In 1810, he published a volume of poems, consisting of "The Mysteries of Mendip, the Magic Ball, Sonnets," &c. 12mo.; and in 1814, "The Prospects of Africa, and other Poems," 12mo. In 1817, in consequence of the distressed state of the times, and the loss of business, he once more came to the metropolis to superintend personally some property which he possesses in and near it, he having suffered much from the dishonesty of agents. Here, however, he was not long idle: he continued to write in the Monthly Magazine; and, from the fourth to the fourteenth number of "The Journal of Trade and Commerce," he was the sole editor. He has also, since his residence in the metropolis, revised various

works for the press. But the work by which he is most known, and which is one of infinite labour, considerable talent, and research, is "The Family Cyclopædia," in two volumes octavo, a work which, no doubt, will convey his name with credit to posterity. He is at present editor of the "London Journal of Arts;" and is also sedulously engaged in preparing a Supplement to the *Pantologia*. He has been twice married. His first wife died in 1807, leaving him a widower with four children. His second wife was Miss Rouquet, the daughter of a respectable clergyman of the establishment. In conclusion it may be stated that this gentleman has made considerable researches into the etymology of our vernacular tongue; a partial vocabulary by him of the Somerset dialect has already appeared in the *Monthly Magazine*. This vocabulary he has considerably enlarged, and intends, at some future period, to publish, with notes and references to our older writers, many of whose words and expressions Mr. J. assures us he can essentially elucidate by comparison with our present provincial idioms, but which has been hitherto completely overlooked.

THE EARL OF JERSEY

Is descended from a very ancient family, which came from Normandy with King William. About the year 1625, one of the members of it was honoured with an Irish peerage by the title of Viscount Grandison, and by King William was created first a viscount and baron, and then Earl of Jersey. The present peer is the son of George Bussy Villiers, by the daughter of the Reverend Dr. Twisden, bishop of Raphoe, and was born in 1773. After receiving an education at a public school, he was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently went on his travels. On his return, he became well known in the fashionable world, and, with a handsome person, agreeable manners, and a good character, he could not fail of making his fortune by marriage, for his family estate was rather confined. He succeeded to his wish, as he engaged the affections of Lady Sarah Fane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and the sole heiress by will of the late Mr. Child the banker, and with her he appears to live on the most endearing terms. He succeeded his father in 1804, just after his happy marriage. His lordship is rather fond of the turf, but not, we believe,

so much as to injure his fortune. In parliament he constantly votes with opposition, and his lady is one of the warmest female Whigs of the country. The steady support the noble lord and his lady gave to our unfortunate queen, caused her ladyship to be attacked in a most shameful manner by an infamous newspaper, established for the purpose of calumniating every friend of liberty. Lord Jersey, much to his credit, has commenced a prosecution against the editor of the paper, and has, on oath, placed his lady's character in the most honourable point of view.

M. JOHANNEAU

Was born in the neighbourhood of Blois, in 1770, and was for some time a professor in the college of that city. He owes his celebrity principally to his being the founder of the botanical garden of Blois, and the most active of the founders of the Celtic Academy. Under the imperial government he was one of the censors of publications, and he was appointed honorary royal censor in 1814 and 1815. On the establishment of the Celtic Academy, in 1805, he was chosen perpetual secretary, and he has furnished thirty-one articles to their Memoirs. In addition to numerous essays in scientific, periodical, and new editions of Montaigne, and other works, he is the author of more than half of the "Celtic Monuments," which were published under the name of M. Cambry. In 1796 he drew up two analytical tables of botany, which were published at the expence of the government. Of these tables, the largest contains a comparison of the four principal systems of botany.

JOSEPH VI. KING OF PORTUGAL.

Joseph VI. was born in 1767, and was married, in 1790, to the daughter of Charles IV. king of Spain. His mother labouring under an incurable mental malady, he was declared regent of the kingdom in 1792. At the outset of the revolutionary war, he took no part against France, and even when the republic was established, he contented himself with sending a small auxiliary corps to assist the Spaniards in the defence of the Pyrenees. By this conduct he offended both parties; he did enough to rouse the anger of the one party, and not sufficient to



King of Portugal.

satisfy the expectations of the other. The consequence was, that, when Spain became an ally of republican France, they combined to manifest their dissatisfaction. By the treaty of Badajoz he was compelled to cede Olivenza and a portion of Portuguese Guyana. After the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, he endeavoured, by great pecuniary sacrifices, to purchase the liberty of being neutral, but he was not long allowed to remain so. It was the intention of Napoleon to attack Portugal in 1805 and 1806, but the wars with Austria and Prussia compelled him to grant her an unwilling respite. As soon as the Prussian war was brought to a close, the emperor insisted that the regent of Portugal should shut his ports against the English, detain prisoners all Englishmen resident in his dominions, and confiscate all English property. The first of these demands the regent granted, the two others he refused. Irritated by this half compliance, Napoleon declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign, and he sent an army, under Junot, to carry his decree into effect. In this emergency the prince regent resolved to remove the seat of empire to the Brazil, and the fleet which conveyed him and his court had scarcely quitted the Tagus, before Junot arrived at Lisbon. Though exposed to a violent tempest, he reached Rio Janeiro in safety, and shortly afterwards issued an edict annulling all treaties with France, and declaring that he would never lay down his arms but in concert with Great Britain, and that he would never consent to the cession of Portugal. The events which subsequently took place in Portugal are matter of history. In Brazil the prince regent is allowed to have adopted many measures calculated for the benefit of that country. He established religious toleration, softened the slavery of the negroes, and granted lands and privileges to such of the useful classes as would settle in his dominions. Towards the end of 1815 he effected the marriage of his two daughters, the one with Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and the other with that monarch's brother. Yet, in 1817, the Portuguese troops occupied Montevideo and the adjoining territory on the Plata. In March, 1816, the prince regent succeeded to his mother, under the title of John the Sixth. In 1817 his son, the Prince of Beira, was married to the Archduchess Leopoldine. Though the monarch had done something to ameliorate the situation of the Brazilians, and was probably desirous

of their welfare, the government was still a despotism ; and it is not to be supposed that, while the spirit of liberty was so generally diffused, the Portuguese, who had fought for their independence, or the Brazilians, who began to feel their own consequence, could long submit to the dictates of arbitrary power. An insurrection took place at Pernambuco, and a conspiracy was discovered at Lisbon. Both were defeated, and the leaders were severely punished. This, however, rather inflamed than damped the love of freedom. The same designs were still pursued, but with more prudence, and under happier auspices. In August, 1820, a revolution broke out in Portugal, at the head of which was Colonel Sepulveda, and in a short time it was consummated, without any blood having been shed. The Cortes were immediately summoned, and a free Constitution was established. The Brazilians were not slow in following the example which had been set them by their European brethren, and, finding that his people were unanimous, John VI. took the oath as constitutional sovereign. In July, 1821, he returned to Portugal. His majesty appears to be on the best terms with the Cortes and the people, and is said to be sincere in his professions of attachment to the new order of things. That he is sincere, he has indeed recently given a striking proof, by recognizing the new republic of Chili; and that, too, on the express ground that every government to which the people are obedient must be regarded as legitimate.

THE ARCHDUKE JOHN,

FIFTH brother of the emperor of Austria, was born in 1782. In the campaign of 1805, he commanded an army in the Tyrol. When the war was recommenced in 1809, he was placed at the head of the force which was destined to invade Italy. At the outset he had some trifling success, but his triumph was a transient one. He was defeated, on the 8th of May, at the passage of the Piave, and was successively driven from every post by the viceroy Eugene, and pursued into Hungary, in which country he was completely defeated at the battle of Raab. His army was intended to take a part in the battle of Wagram, but it did not come up in time, in consequence, it is said, of the courier sent by the Archduke Charles having been intercepted. In the campaign

of 1815 he was appointed to the command of the army which was employed in the reduction of Hunningen. After the signing of a peace he visited England and Scotland, in company with his brother the Archduke Lewis, examined every thing that was worthy of notice, and made notes of his tour, which sufficiently prove him to be an intelligent observer. He has, in truth, an excellent taste for the sciences, cultivates botany with success, and has travelled, with a scientific view, through the Tyrol, and some other provinces of the Austrian monarchy.

DR. JOHN JOHNSON

Is the son of a respectable physician, who retired from practice, and settled in Lincolnshire, on the death of a relative. Dr. Johnson was born in Buckinghamshire, but received the rudiments of education in Lincolnshire, and subsequently completed his classical studies at Oxford. Dividing his time between the university and the London Medical Schools, he entered as a pupil, under Dr. George Pearson, at St. George's Hospital. He then proceeded to Edinburgh, and in 1808 was chosen a fellow of the Medical Society at that place. Having taken his bachelor's degree, he was elected inceptor candidate of the Physician's College in 1813, and was the first who was admitted as such. He graduated M.D. at Oxford, and, after a residence of a few months in France, he returned to England, and was admitted a Fellow of the College in 1816. It fell to his lot in the following year to read the Gulston Lecture, and the subject which he chose was, "the Pathology of the Heart, with a view to the Consideration of Angina Pectoris." Dr. Johnson is one of the physicians of the Original Vaccine Pock Institution.

MR. JOHN JOHNSTONE,

Son to a quarter-master, riding-master, and paymaster to a regiment of horse in Ireland, was born at Kilkenny, and was intended for a member of the army had not his father died. After a variety of embarrassments, he came out on the stage in Dublin as a singer, and through the recommendation of Mr. Macklin, he and his wife (also a singer) were engaged by Mr. Harris, and he made his first

appearance on the London stage, October 3, 1783. He remained several seasons at Covent Garden in the vocal line; but, on Mr. Incedon's success there, was induced to attempt Irish characters, and his reputation in those parts procured him an engagement, during the summer, at the Haymarket. In 1803 he joined Drury-lane company. He has been twice married, and is now a widower. His daughter gave her hand to Mr. Wallack, then of Drury-lane theatre, without her father's consent, in 1818, and the "constant couple" went to America. Mr. J. has a share in the Drury-lane theatre. He performed for a few nights, during Mr. S. Kemble's management, at the close of the season, for which he had 5*l* per night, and his absence has been ever since regretted, as in Irish characters there is no actor who can equal him, and perhaps he will never have an equal, his performances being the most perfect of the kind ever exhibited.

COUNT JOLLIVET.

BEFORE the revolution this gentleman was a lawyer, but in 1791 he was sent by the department of the Seine and Marne as a deputy to the legislative assembly. In that assembly he acted the part of a constitutional royalist; in consequence of which, during the reign of terror, he was often in great danger. In 1795, however, he was appointed to a place under the directorial government; and, in 1800, he was placed in the financial section of the council of state. He was sent, during the following year, into the four new departments of the left bank of the Rhine, as general commissioner to organize them; and while he was performing this duty, he was created a count and a commander of the legion of honour. He continued to hold his seat in the council of state till 1814, at which period he was removed. Count Jollivet is the author of several pamphlets on subjects of finance and legislation.

M. JOLY CLERC

Is a native of Lyons, who was brought up as an ecclesiastic, and early devoted himself to the study of natural history. His brother, having been appointed constitutional bishop of Lyons, made him his grand vicar, but M. Joly Clerc soon abandoned his clerical office to become professor of natural history in the central school of the Oise. How morally qualified he was either for a

minister of the gospel, or for a teacher of youth, may be judged of from the circumstance of his having "demonstrated the sexual operations of plants in so singular a manner, that mothers very soon dared not suffer their daughters to attend his lectures." M. Joly Clerc is the author of a "Complete Course of Botany;" "Principles of the Philosophy of the Botanist;" "Universal Phytology," 5 vols.; and a "Course of Mineralogy;" and he has also edited an edition of Tournefort's Botany, and of Linnæus's Vegetable System, and Cryptogamia.

BARON JOMINI.

THIS officer, who is also a military writer of considerable talent, and who has acquired celebrity by his being the first deserter from the cause of Napoleon, is a native of the Pays de Vaud, in which country he was born about the year 1775. When he was seventeen he went to Paris, with the intention of serving in a Swiss regiment, but the 10th of August put an end to the scheme, and he returned to Switzerland, and engaged in trade. When General Ney visited Switzerland in 1802, he became acquainted with Jomini, who was then a lieutenant-colonel of Swiss national guards. In the following year Jomini was employed in a commercial house, but all his leisure moments were devoted to the study of tactics, and it was then that he began the composition of his "Treatise on Great Military Operations." In 1804 Ney took him on the staff, with the rank of chief of battalion. He began to print his treatise in 1805, and, being sent to Vienna on a mission, he had an opportunity of presenting the first two volumes to Napoleon, who was so pleased with it, that he gave him the rank of colonel, instead of merely confirming that of lieutenant-colonel, which was all that the author had hoped for. Marshal Ney placed him at the head of his staff, and in this capacity he made the campaigns of 1806 and 1807, during which he obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and the title of baron. He served in Spain, with Ney, in 1808 and 1809, and was then attached to the general staff of Berthier, with whom, however, he had some disputes, which induced him to offer to resign. His resignation was not accepted, but he, nevertheless, retired into Switzerland, and did not return to France till 1812, when he marched to Russia with the grand army, and was made governor of

Smolensk. He was in the campaign of 1813; but, being dissatisfied with his having been refused the rank of general of division, he deserted to the allies. A French council of war condemned him to death, but the Emperor Alexander appointed him his aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-general. From the king of France he received the Cross of St. Louis. General Jomini has since much enlarged his *Treatise on military operations*, so that it now consists of eight octavo volumes. He has also published a work "*On the Campaign of Leipsic.*"

DR. JONES,

A NATIVE of Hampshire, completed his professional studies at Edinburgh, at which university he took his degree. He was for some years domestic physician to a Scotch gentleman of fortune, who was a martyr to the gout. With him he travelled, and, in the course of his travels, one of the remedies taken by his patient was the *Eau Medicinale* of the Chevalier Huxson. The effect of it in this case induced Dr. Jones to hope that it might prove a specific for the gout, a disease which had hitherto been the opprobrium of medicine. Accordingly, in 1810, on his return to England, he published an "*Account of the Eau Medicinale in Gout.*" This remedy has, undoubtedly, in several instances been beneficial, but it appears that it cannot be relied on, and with some persons it is said to have been positively injurious. Still, it must be considered as a valuable addition to the few palliatives of an excruciating disorder. Dr. Jones is now physician extraordinary to the Duke of York, and consulting physician to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital.

MR. JOHN JONES.

THIS gentleman, a man of considerable learning, is an Unitarian teacher, and a member of the Manchester Philological Society. Much of his reputation is derived from his works to facilitate the acquisition of the classical languages. These are "*A Grammar of the Greek tongue, on a new and improved plan,*" 1805; "*A Grammar of the Latin tongue, for the use of schools,*" 1810; and "*A Latin and English vocabulary.*" His Grammars have passed through several editions. As a theologian he has produced "*The Reason of Man, in answer to Paine,*"

1793; "Defence of the Mosaic Account of the Creation," 1797; "A Vindication of the Bishop of Llandaff's Apology," 1797; "The Epistle of Paul to the Romans Analysed," 1802; "Illustrations of the Four Gospels," 1808, "Ecclesiastical Researches," 1812; and a "Sequel to the Researches," 1813.

MR. JOHN GALE JONES

THIS distinguished political orator was born in London, in 1764, and was apprenticed to Mr. North, an apothecary, of Chelsea, from whom he received a medical education, which, combined with his natural talents, qualified him to shine in that profession. But, Mr. Jones being possessed of a very powerful natural elocution, which he improved by the sedulous study of polite literature, he is known to the world chiefly as a public speaker. His first essays were made in the debating societies of the metropolis, of several of which he was for many years the chief support, large auditories being attracted by the gratification of hearing him. The breaking-out of the French revolution, and the political principles and moral questions which it set afloat, gave new impulse to Mr. Jones's mind, and, embracing the side of liberty, he soon became distinguished as one of its principal champions, not only in debating societies, but in various public meetings which were held in and near the metropolis, and in which he was not merely an auxiliary, but often a principal. His zeal and activity exposed him, as might be expected, to much obloquy from the opposite party, which militated against his pecuniary interests and his professional practice. This he endeavoured to counteract by undertaking the editorship of a Sunday newspaper, and by writing essays for others, most of which have been remarkable for the energy and eloquence of their composition. Mr. Jones was imprisoned in Newgate, by order of the House of Commons, about the same time that Sir Francis Burdett was committed to the Tower, and at his liberation obtained an extraordinary popular triumph through the streets of London. For some years he has resided in Somers Town, where he practises as a surgeon and apothecary, and maintains a large family in moderate competency, much respected by those who know him, for the gentleness of his character, and the modesty of his manners, and his domestic virtues.

He has published, "A Sketch of a Speech at the Westminster Forum," 1794; "A Political Tour through Kent for the purpose of promoting a Parliamentary Reform," 1796; "An Oration on the Character of Washington," 1797; "Observations on the Tussis Convulsiva or Hooping Cough," 1798; "Invocation to Edward Quin, Esq." 1804; "Five Letters to the Right Honourable George Tierney," 1806; and, in 1810, he sent forth "A Warning to the Frequenters of Debating Clubs, being a History of the Rise and Progress of those Societies, with an Account of the Trial and Conviction of John Gale Jones, the Manager of the British Forum."

MR. STEPHEN JONES

Is a son of Giles Jones, secretary to the York-buildings water works, was born in London in 1763, educated at St. Paul's school, and placed under an eminent sculptor; but, on account of some disagreement, he quitted that business, and was apprenticed to a printer in Fetter-lane. When out of his time, he was engaged as corrector of the press in the office of Mr. Strahan, and afterwards with Mr. Wright in Peterborough Court. He became an author in 1794. He began by publishing "An Abridgment of Mr. Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France," and pursued the office of editor, by a variety of compilations and abridgments. In 1797, Mr. Wright dying, Mr. Jones quitted the business of corrector, and became editor of the Whitehall Evening Post. Among his productions is "The Spirit of the Public Journals," a volume of which has appeared annually since 1799. On the decline of the Whitehall Evening Post, he became the editor of the General Evening Post, which he conducted till within these few months, when it passed into other hands, and was united to the St. James's Chronicle. He also was concerned in the Freemason's Magazine, and, after the death of Mr. Isaac Reid, he conducted the European Magazine. That gentleman before his death was employed in preparing a new edition of Baker's *Biographia Dramatica*; his papers were put into the hands of Mr. Jones, who, in 1812, published a new edition in 4 vols. 8vo., much enlarged. It was severely criticised by the Quarterly Review, and, in consequence of this, he retorted, in a pamphlet called "Hypercriticism Exposed, in a Letter to the Readers of the Quarterly Review." As an editor

and compiler, Mr. Jones is a man of considerable ability, and the merit of the several works published under his name, is proved by the number of editions which most of them have passed through.

M. JOURDAIN

Is the son of a celebrated dentist, and was born at Paris in 1788. The loss of his father's fortune, in consequence of the revolution, occasioned his education to be broken off before it was completed. After having studied Latin for some years, he was taken from school, and placed with a notary. For young Jourdain, however, the chicaneries of the law had no attractions. The celebrated Anquetil du Perron, who was a distant relation of his by marriage, having died, the literati were emulous in lavishing their eulogies on his memory; and these praises produced such a stimulant effect on the mind of Jourdain, that he resolved to become an oriental scholar. He began the study of the eastern languages in December, 1805, and his assiduity procured for him the friendship of MM. Silvester de Sacy and Langlès. The former recommended him as secretary to M. Hauterive, but, this office not affording him sufficient leisure for his studies, he held it but a short time. He was, however, indemnified for the loss of it by the more congenial place of assistant secretary to the school for oriental languages, which was created for him at the request of M. Langlès, and which he still holds. Independent of a variety of essays, memoirs, and translations from the Persian and Arabic, inserted in scientific journals, he is the author of "A Memoir on Merigal's Observatory, and the Instruments used there;" "Persia," 5 vols. ornamented with numerous plates; "An Enquiry respecting the works of Aristotle and some other Greek philosophers, for the first knowledge of which we are indebted to the Arabians;" and "The History of the Elevation and Fall of the Barmecides."

M. ANDREW JOURDAN,

A PROVENÇAL, who, having opposed some of the early excesses of the French revolution, was compelled to fly, and was in consequence inscribed on the emigrant list. Having returned, he was imprisoned during the reign of terror, but was not numbered among the victims of that

period. In 1795 he was sent as deputy from the department of the mouths of the Rhone to the Council of Five Hundred. He had already a brilliant reputation, and he sustained it in his new character. In the council he was always the supporter of moderate and humane measures. Of the Directory, which body he accused of violating the Constitution, he was a strenuous opponent, and, therefore, on the 18th of Fructidor, he was comprised among the deputies who were condemned to be transported to Cayenne. M. Jourdan, however, escaped to Spain, where he continued to reside till the establishment of the Consulship. He then returned to France, was for a while put under the inspection of the police at Orleans, and at length, in 1803, was restored to all the rights of citizenship. Under the imperial government he was appointed prefect of the department des Forêts. On Louis ascending the throne, M. Jourdan was nominated a counsellor of state, and, shortly after, civil administrator of the department which has the superintendence of religious affairs. This place he resigned when Napoleon arrived at Paris, from Elba. He resumed it when Louis was brought back by the allies; but, in 1816, he finally relinquished it, his health not allowing him to continue the performance of his official duties.

MARSHAL COUNT JOURDAN.

THIS eminent officer is the son of a surgeon at Limoges, in which city he was born in the year 1762. At the age of sixteen he entered into the regiment of Auxerrois, with which he served in America during the contest between Britain and her colonies. On the conclusion of the war he returned to France, and his regiment being disbanded in 1784, he for some years was occupied in trade. In 1790, however, he enrolled himself in the national guards, and, in the following year, he was appointed commandant of the second battalion of the volunteers of the Upper Vienne. This battalion he led to join the army of the North, and he was rapidly promoted, as he rose to the rank of general of division in July, 1793. He bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Hondschoote, in which he was wounded; and in September he was placed at the head of the army of the North. Soon after his having been elevated to this command, he defeated the Prince of Saxe Cobourg at



Marshal Soult

Wattignies, and compelled him to abandon the blockade of Maubeuge. He was then summoned to Paris, to confer with the committee of public safety on ulterior operations. Animated by success, the committee was anxious to carry on immediately an offensive war, but Jourdan advised to continue on the defensive till the spring, that the new levies might be properly armed and clothed, and might acquire discipline. His advice was followed; but it so much displeased some members of the committee, that the command of the army of the North was given to Pichegru, and Barere even proposed to put Jourdan on half pay. On the opening of the campaign of 1794 he was, nevertheless, entrusted with the command of the army of the Moselle. He began by completely defeating the Austrians at Arlon; but, a few days after, one of his divisions was surprised by General Beaulieu, and sustained some loss. Jourdan was now ordered to cross the Ardennes with his army, and join the right wing of the army of the North. This he skilfully performed, and laid siege to Charleroi. To relieve this place, the allies, under Cobourg, attacked Jourdan, and were totally defeated with a heavy loss. The consequence of this defeat was the conquest of the Netherlands. Jourdan advanced on Brussels, and before the close of the year his army, which had taken the name of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, forced the allies to retire beyond the Rhine, leaving Maestricht and Luxemburgh to their fate. In 1795 Jourdan did not open the campaign till September. He crossed the Rhine, and took up a position on the Mayn, but was ultimately driven back, and an armistice was agreed upon between the two parties. In the following spring he again penetrated into Germany, on the side of Franconia, and proceeded nearly as far as Ratisbon, while Moreau was marching through Swabia, for the purpose of joining him, that they might push forward in conjunction to the Austrian capital. By a masterly manœuvre, however, the Archduke Charles prevented them from uniting, turned the flank of Jourdan, defeated him at Amberg and Wurtzburgh, and compelled him to retreat, with great loss, to the left bank of the Rhine.

Jourdan now quitted the command of the army, and retired to his native place. In 1797 he was deputed to the Council of Five Hundred by the department of the Upper Vienne. As a member of the legislature he ma-

nificated a decided republican spirit, and was soon in opposition to Pichegru, who had been his rival in arms. On all occasions he was a strenuous opponent of the party called the Clichian, which was supposed to be friendly to royalty. He, of course, was favourable to the eighteenth of Fructidor, and after that event he was chosen president of the council. But, though he had on this occasion taken part with the directory, he was not disposed to allow that body to infringe upon liberty. Accordingly, when, in 1798, the Directory wished to annul such of the elections as were likely to prove disadvantageous to them, he resisted with a becoming spirit this arbitrary act.

In 1799 Jourdan was again called into the field, he being appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Danube. On the 1st of March he passed the Rhine, and on the 25th, after several minor actions had taken place, he attacked at Stockach the Austrians; under the Archduke Charles; but his force was too inferior in numbers to contend with that of his antagonist, and after a sanguinary struggle he was defeated. He, nevertheless, effected his retreat in good order towards the Rhine. Dissatisfied that their plans were thus rendered abortive, the directors recalled him, and gave the command to Massena, though at the same time they made him inspector-general of infantry. It was not long, however, before they openly attributed to his misconduct the reverses which had been sustained. In his defence Jourdan published, "A Sketch of the Operations of the Army of the Danube," in which he clearly proved that the whole of the blame belonged to the Directors themselves, who had shamefully neglected to provide for and reinforce the French armies.

In May, 1799, he was re-elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and he proposed to decree that the country was in danger. Being hostile to the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, he was excluded from the Council, and even for a while ordered to be detained in the department of the Lower Charente. His disgrace was but of short duration. In July, 1800, he was named minister extraordinary, and then administrator, in Piedmont. He governed that country in a manner which did infinite honour to him. He put an end to the gangs of robbers which harassed the people, he caused justice to be strictly done, and he restored order to the finances.

So eminent were his services, that, sixteen years after they were performed, the restored king of Sardinia sent him his portrait set with diamonds, as a testimony of his esteem. Jourdan was re-called in 1802, and placed in the council of state. In 1803 he was at the head of the army of Italy, and in 1804 he was raised to be a marshal, and grand officer of the legion of honour. After having filled several important commands, he was sent into Spain with Joseph Bonaparte, as his major-general and military counsellor. His advice, however, was so little attended to, that disgusted with being considered as responsible for events over which he had no control, he solicited his recall, and obtained it towards the close of 1809. He lived in private till 1812, when Napoleon prevailed on him to return to Spain, in his former capacity. Jourdan reluctantly complied, and the result was, that all the disasters sustained by the French, and particularly the loss of the battle of Vittoria, were attributed to him, though he had no power to prevent, and had repeatedly predicted them. In 1813 he was made governor of the fifteenth military division. He assented to the return of the Bourbons, and was created a knight of St. Louis. When Napoleon re-assumed the throne, Jourdan seems unwillingly to have acknowledged him; but he was, nevertheless, placed by him in the House of Peers, and appointed governor of Besançon. In 1816 he was nominated governor of the 7th military division, and in 1819 he was called up to the House of Peers.

M. DE JOURGNIAC ST. MEARD,

A NATIVE of Bourdeaux, born in 1745, served in the king's regiment of infantry from 1766 till the disbanding of the regiment in 1790. When the troops revolted at Nanci, in 1790, they compelled him to act as their general, and three days afterwards they condemned him to death on a charge of having betrayed them. He, however, escaped from their fury. At the commencement of the revolution he was one of the principal conductors of the Court and City Journal, a paper which was rendered fashionable by its sprightliness, keen criticism, and pointed wit. The satirical style of this journal made him many enemies, among those whose foibles were ridiculed; but, on the other hand, his personal merit procured for him an equal number of friends. Among his

qualities may be reckoned an unchangeable gaiety, and great presence of mind, which have more than once saved him when he has been in a perilous situation. To them he owed his safety during the massacres of September, when, being a zealous royalist, he was confined in the Abbaye Prison. After his release he published, with the title of "My Thirty-Six Hours' Agony," a narrative of the horrible scenes which then took place. There are few works more deeply interesting than this pamphlet, which has passed through no less than fifty-seven editions. M. de St. Meard has the merit of never having solicited either place, pension, or title, from any party during the whole course of the revolution. His literary productions consist of a tragedy, in three acts; a few pamphlets, and light satirical pieces.

M. JOUY,

THOUGH now highly eminent as a literary character, M. Jouy was originally in the military profession. He was born near Versailles, in 1769, entered early into the army, and served, when only eighteen, as second lieutenant at Pondicherry and Cayenne. In 1793 he was aid-de-camp to General O'Moian, in the Netherlands, and distinguished himself at the battle of Farnes; but in the following year he was involved with him in the accusation which brought the general to the scaffold, and he would have shared the same fate had he not taken shelter in Switzerland. After the fall of Robespierre he returned to France, and was made adjutant-general on the staff of General Menou. Being, however, charged with having favoured the revolt of the Parisian sections, he was cashiered and imprisoned. He was soon released, and was entrusted with the command at Lisle, but was a third time disgraced, under pretext of his having formed a political connexion with Lord Malmesbury. He was again set at liberty, and restored to his rank; and, not chusing to expose himself to further annoyance, he now solicited to be allowed to retire on half-pay, and his request was granted, in consideration of his wounds. He then entered on a civil career, and became chief secretary to the Count de Pontecoulant, on that nobleman being appointed prefect of the Dyle. When the count relinquished his prefectship, Jouy devoted himself to literary pursuits. He first came forward as a writer of comedies

and operas, in which he was exceedingly successful. Among the most approved of his pieces was "The Vestal," on which he himself wrote a parody, which was as much applauded as the original. His dramas are nearly twenty in number. For the Vestal he received from the Institute the prize for the best theatrical lyric poem. M. Jony, at one period, held the office of censor of the press, and he has been concerned in the editing of several journals. It was in the journals that originally appeared some of the lively and original articles, which have since been collected into volumes, and translated into English, and on which principally rests his fame. These articles compose the works entitled, "The Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin;" "The Free Speaker," (known in English under the titles of "The Paris Spectator," and "Paris Chit Chat;") "The Hermit in the Country," and "The Hermit of Guiana," of which latter production M. Jony has himself given an English translation. Of these works the style is elegant, and the observations are acute, but the author is said to have indulged too much his propensity to caricature, and to be somewhat unjust to his political opponents. M. Jony is a member of the French academy.

DON JUAN JUCRO

Is one of those unfortunate, or rather criminal beings who are "damned to everlasting fame," as betrayers of their country. He is the son of a barrister in the Caraccas, and was born about the year 1784. At the commencement of the struggle of the Venezuelans for their independence, he espoused the cause of liberty, and was made a captain by Miranda. After the earthquake, however, by which the city of Caraccas was desolated, he became a traitor to his native land; and, while his fellow-citizens were still involved in grief and consternation from the calamity which they had suffered, he was carrying on a correspondence with the Spanish general, Monteverde, on the means of delivering the city into his hands. Not satisfied with this act of treachery, which was but too successful, he employed himself daily in drawing up lists of proscription. He was confirmed in his rank by Monteverde, and when the ferocious Boves arrived, Jucro was raised to be military governor of Caraccas. In this capacity he acted with the most sau-

guinary cruelty; hanging, shooting, and assassination, being unremittingly employed by him. As a reward for his horrible labours he was made a colonel, and governor of the city and province of Barinas. What has been his fate, since his injured countrymen have succeeded in establishing their independence, we have not been able to ascertain.

M. JULIEN DE LA DROME,

A SON of one of the deputies to the Convention, acquired, like his father, a sinister kind of celebrity during the reign of terror. In 1793, though very young, he was sent as Conventional commissioner to Bourdeaux, which city had espoused the cause of the Girondists; and he displayed so much severity there that, after the fall of Robespierre, he was accused of being one of his accomplices. He, however, procured the recal of Carrier from Vendee, and was instrumental in bringing him to punishment, and this occasioned his own errors to be forgiven. After the installation of the Directory, he was appointed the editor of a journal called "The Plebeian Orator," which was printed at the expense of the government. He next sailed with the expedition to Egypt, as a commissary, and was chosen a member of the Institute of Cairo. Having returned to Europe for the recovery of his health, he accompanied Championnet in his expedition to Naples, and was ordered to be tried with him by a council of war, as having participated in the disobedience of orders, of which the general had been guilty. He was, however, set at liberty, and his place of commissary was restored to him. At first hostile to the establishment of the consulship, he soon changed his opinion, and wrote a clever pamphlet in favour of that measure. In 1806 he was made a member of the legion of honour, and deputy inspector of reviews; and in 1808 he was removed to a considerable place in the war-office. About the year 1810 he was sent into Italy as inspector of cavalry, and he stopped for a while at Milan, where he published his "General Agenda, or Portable Memorial;" and reprinted an Essay on the "Method of properly regulating the Employment of Time." He was introduced at court, and by the propriety of his behaviour, and the morality of his language, he acquired the confidence of the vice queen, who consulted him with respect to the education of her

children. But some enemy having made known the revolutionary faults of his youth, Julien was looked on with disgust; and he, therefore, proceeded to Brescia, where he was to exercise his functions of inspector. He remained there four years, and while there he published, in two volumes, his "*Spirit of Pestalozzi's Method of Instruction.*" During the hundred days, he was one of the conductors of the journal called, "*The Independent.*" He has since travelled in Switzerland, to study the various modes of instruction which are in use there; and has sent from the press some remarks on that subject. Besides the works already noticed, Julien is the author of "*A General Essay on Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Education,*" quarto; and a pamphlet on the elections of the year 1815.

M. JULLIEN.

THIS gentleman is known throughout Europe as the active, liberal, and enlightened editor of the *Revue Encyclopedique*, justly esteemed as the best literary journal published in France, and extensively read in England, as an able representation of contemporary French opinions and literature. M. Jullien is also known as an active member of the society for spreading the benefits of education through France, and as the author of a very able treatise on education, considered as a theoretical and practical science, and of many other works, which indicate a philanthropic mind. He is also the founder of a society in Paris, for the translation into French of the best works which appear in foreign languages; and in this, and other respects, may be regarded as one of the most useful men of his time.

A man of so much energy of mind could not, in the progress of the French revolution, be other than a patriot and republican; and, in these qualities, he is understood to have been an active member of the republican institutions of France, in 1792-3-4 and 5. M. Jullien is at present about fifty-five years of age, and, with his cosmopolite spirit, may still be expected to do much for the benefit of France and society at large.

M. DE JUSSIEU,

A PHYSICIAN, and member of the Institute, is a nephew of the celebrated Jussieu, the botanist. In 1808

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he was appointed counsellor for life of the Imperial University. He, however, assented to the deposition of Napoleon, and expressed his wish for the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1817 he was decorated with the order of St. Michael. Like his uncle, he is an excellent botanist, and has made several important discoveries in vegetable anatomy; among which is that of a membrane, named by him the perisperm. He has published, "Report of one of the Commissioners appointed by the King to examine into the Subject of Animal Magnetism;" "*Genera Plantarum Secundum Ordines Naturales Disposita, juxta Methodum in Horto regio Parisiensi, &c.*;" "Synoptical View of the Botanical Method of B. and A. L. de Jussieu; and "View of the Botanical School of the Parisian Garden of Plants." In his report on animal magnetism, he gives it as his opinion, that man produces on man a sensible action by contact, and sometimes merely by approximating, but this effect he attributes rather to the emanation of the natural warmth than to a magnetic fluid.

JOSEPH KABRIS.

This person, a native of Bordeaux, has passed through some extraordinary adventures. He was a sailor on-board of a French vessel, and was taken prisoner by the English. While in England, he was allowed to enter in a south-sea whaler. This ship was wrecked on the coast of Nonkahiva, one of the Polynesian islands, the inhabitants of which are cannibals, and Kabris was the only one of the crew who escaped. He was just on the point of being put to death, when he was saved by the daughter of the sovereign of the island. She married him, and the monarch performed on him the operation of tatooing, and made him chief judge. Kabris had lived nine years in Nonkahiva, and had a family, when Captain Krusenstern touched at the island, and carried him away while he was asleep. On his arrival at St. Petersburg, Kabris was employed to teach swimming to the pupils of the imperial marine school. He returned to France in 1817, and exhibited himself, in order to raise money for the purpose of obtaining his passage to Nonkahiva, to which country he was much attached.

COUNT KAMENSKOI

Is the brother of the late Count, who commanded the Russian army during a part of the campaign of 1807. The present Count distinguished himself by the defence of the forts of Dantzick, against the French. He was rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-general, in 1808, and was employed in Finland, where he displayed great intrepidity and military talents. For his success in Finland he was raised to the rank of general of infantry. In 1810 he enhanced his reputation by the defeat of the Turks in Moldavia; but in 1812 he was less fortunate, an army which had been entrusted to him being beaten by the French at Produbne, on the 12th of August. Count Kamenskoi does not appear to have held a command in the subsequent campaigns.

NICOLAI MICHAELOVICH KARAMSHN

Is one of the most celebrated of the Russian writers. He was born in the province of Limbersk, on the 1st of December, 1765, and received the rudiments of his education under Professor Scheden, of Moscow, from whose care he was removed to the University of that city. He travelled through central Europe between 1789 and 1791; and in 1791 and 1801, he published his *Letters of a Russian traveller*, which have been translated into English. When a young writer, he copied the manner of Sterne, and consequently acquired a faulty style. This error, however, he has since corrected. On his return from his travels he settled at Moscow; and, in 1803, he was appointed the imperial historiographer. His great work is his "*History of Russia*," which has been translated into several languages. The list of his other works is numerous. In 1804, a complete edition of them was published in eight volumes. Mr. Bowring has inserted in the *Russian Anthology* several animated versions from Karamshn's poems.

CAPTAIN HENRY KATER,

An officer in the army, and a man of very great scientific knowledge; is one of those who have been employed by the government in the great trigonometrical operations which have, for some years, been carrying on

in England and Scotland. He is the author of a variety of excellent papers, among which was, "An Account of Experiments for determining the length of a Pendulum Vibrating Seconds in the Latitude of London;" "Description of a New Compensation Pendulum;" "Description of a very Sensible Hygrometer;" "On the Light of the Cassegrainian Telescope, compared with that of the Gregorian;" and "An Improved Method of dividing Astronomical Circles."

M. KAUFFMAN.

THIS gentleman, an eminent musician of Dresden, is no less celebrated for his mechanical than for his musical talents. He has invented three instruments, which bear the names of the Bellonphon, the Cordanlodion, and the Harmonichord. These were exhibited at Paris, a few years ago, and were exceedingly admired by the amateurs of that capital.

EDMUND KEAN, ESQ.

THESE are few actors, perhaps not any, who have been so long accustomed to the stage as this gentleman; few who have experienced more of its vicissitudes than he has. From his infancy he has, in truth, been devoted to the theatre. Mr. Kean is the son of Aaron Kean, whom some describe as a builder, and others as a tailor, and of a daughter of George Saville Carey. He was born in November, 1787, in Castle-street, Leicester-square. No sooner was he able to walk than he was placed at Drury-Lane theatre, to act in the subordinate parts of pantomime, and, to qualify him for this purpose, he was committed to a celebrated posture-master, who soon gave to his frame an unnatural flexibility. When the infant Kean was only two years old he was brought forward as Cupid, in "Cymon." As might have been expected, from the several operations which he had undergone, his health was injured, and his limbs were so frightfully distorted, that he was chosen to fill the character of a Devil in a Christmas Pantomime. By the kindness, however, of some of the actors, surgical assistance was procured for him. His limbs were supported by irons, and by the time he attained his fifth year he began to



outgrow his bodily defects. He continued at the theatre till he was seven years old, when a ludicrous accident, which happened while he was performing one of the "black spirits and white," in *Macbeth*, occasioned him to be dismissed from the theatre. He was then sent to a school in Orange Court, but he soon grew tired of tasks, and intreated his mother to send him to sea. As she was averse from complying with his scheme, he stole away, and entered himself as cabin boy on-board of a ship which was bound to Madeira. With the ship he soon grew more disgusted than he had been with the school, and accordingly he set his wits to work to contrive the means of escaping. Taking advantage of a cold, he feigned lameness and utter deafness, and he enacted his part with such skill and perseverance as to obtain belief; in consequence of which, after having been two months in the hospital, he was sent home. On his return home, his mother was absent in the country, no one knew where, and he was without money or friends. At length he found out the residence of his uncle, and there he met Miss Tidswell, who thenceforth treated him with almost maternal kindness, and let slip no opportunity of contributing to his welfare.

At one period, after his return to London, he formed one of Saunders's company, and seemed to have no ambition beyond that of acting the droll in a booth. It was the applause which he gained, at Sadler's Wells, by the reciting of Rolla's address to the Peruvians, which first inspired him with the wish and the hope of becoming a regular actor, and from that time he diligently applied himself to dramatic studies. Miss Tidswell encouraged him, and gave him a letter to the manager of a small theatre in Yorkshire. At that theatre he acted *Hamlet*, *Cato*, and *Lord Hastings*, with much applause, when he was only in his thirteenth year. He was still more fortunate at Windsor, where he excited the admiration of royalty, by his recitation of *Satan's Address to the Sun*, and the first soliloquy of *Richard III.*, and gained the more beneficial patronage of Dr. Drury, who, it is said, sent him to Eton school for three years. During those three years he is declared to have made an astonishing progress in his classical studies.

When he was sixteen he returned to the stage, under his old name of Carey, and for several years endured all the hardships to which an itinerant actor is exposed.

He played, among other places, at Birmingham, Sheerness, Seven Oaks, Swansea, Waterford, Weymouth, and Exeter. At length he visited Guernsey, but there he was treated with the utmost contumely, and criticised, in one of the island journals, with a malignity and stupidity which have rarely been equalled. Kean resented this with a manly spirit, and the consequence was, that he was driven from the stage and plunged into the utmost distress. He was, however, liberally relieved by Governor Doyle, and enabled to return to England.

He had long been desirous of obtaining an engagement at one of the metropolitan theatres, and his wish was at last gratified. Dr. Drury recommended him to the Drury-Lane committee, and Mr. Arnold was sent down to Dorchester, where Kean was then acting, to form a judgment of his merits. Mr. Arnold's opinion was so favourable that he immediately engaged him, for three years, at a considerable salary. Kean made his first appearance before a London audience on the 26th of January, 1814, in the character of Shylock, and his success was complete. His next character was Richard III., and so enthusiastically was he applauded, that the managing committee cancelled his articles, and entered into an engagement for five years, at a great advance of salary. Since that time he has continued to be a popular favourite, and is now confessedly at the head of our living actors. In the course of the last year he visited America, but he seems to have been by no means satisfied with the people of that country. In private life he is much esteemed by a large circle of friends, and although he has been accused of monopolizing characters, and dictating to managers and authors, yet he continues to be idolized by a numerous party, and seems likely to run a long and brilliant career.

SIR RICHARD GOODWIN KEATS

Was bred in the navy, and was acting as a lieutenant in the Prince George man-of-war, in the fleet of Sir George Rodney, when the Duke of Clarence, then Prince William, embarked in the same ship as a midshipman. His royal highness was placed under Mr. Keats, as the most proper person to instruct him in his profession. From this connexion a lasting friendship has arisen, and the Duke of Clarence has ever been zealous in

endeavouring to promote the interests of his early instructor. Mr. Keats was raised to the rank of post-captain in 1789. He had the command of the *Superb*, in the action off Algeziras, on the 12th of July, 1801. He was captain of Admiral Duckworth's ship in the battle off St. Domingo, 1804. In 1805 he was made colonel of marines, and at the next promotion of flag-officers, in 1807, was made a rear-admiral. In this capacity he had the good fortune to secure the retreat of the Spanish troops under the Marquis de Romana. This and other services procured him, in 1808, the Order of the Bath. He is now grand-cross of that order, vice-admiral of the white, major-general of marines, and has lately been appointed governor of Greenwich hospital.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE VISCOUNT KEITH,
ADMIRAL OF THE RED, G.C.B. &c.

Is a son of the late Charles Lord Elphinstone, and was born in the year 1747. His promotion as Post-Captain bears date May 11, 1775; and the following year, we believe, he was appointed to the *Pearl* frigate, of thirty-two guns, in which vessel he served in America, under the orders of Lord Howe; and afterwards in the *Persæus* frigate, under Admiral Arbuthnot, at the reduction of Charlestown, on which occasion he commanded a detachment of seamen on shore, and received the official praise of General Clinton. On his return from America, Captain Elphinstone was appointed to the *Warwick*, of fifty guns, in which vessel he fell in with and captured the *Rotterdam*, a Dutch man-of-war, of equal force; and some time after *l'Aigle*, French frigate, of forty guns and six hundred men.

From the peace of 1783, Captain Elphinstone appears to have remained unemployed, till the commencement of the war with France, in the year 1793, when he was appointed to command the *Robust*, of seventy-four guns, one of the squadron under Lord Hood, which sailed for the Mediterranean in the month of May. In the arduous and difficult post of governor of Fort la Malgue, and commander of the troops landed at Toulon, Captain Elphinstone displayed not only the greatest personal intrepidity and exertion, but a consummate knowledge of military tactics. When it became unavoidably necessary that Toulon should be evacuated, the care of embarking

the artillery, stores, and troops, was committed to Captain Elphinstone, who, in the execution of this service, obtained and received the most liberal encomiums of the commander-in-chief, and on his return to England he was honoured with the Order of the Bath.

On the 11th of April, 1794, Sir George Elphinstone received his first promotion as a flag-officer, and hoisted his flag in the *Bursleur*, of ninety-eight guns, one of the ships attached to the Channel fleet. Early in 1795, hostilities having broke out between Great Britain and Holland, he shifted his flag to the *Monarch*, of seventy-four guns, and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of April, with a squadron intended for the reduction of that colony. Having arrived in Simon's Bay, the rear-admiral immediately sent proposals to the Dutch governor to surrender the Cape, which being refused, the necessary measures were taken to reduce the place. On the 14th of September, after a variety of operations, the governor consented to capitulate; and on the 16th, the articles of surrender being settled, Cape Town and its dependencies were put into the hand of the invaders.

Intelligence of this event had no sooner reached Europe, than the Batavian government resolved to make a strenuous effort for the recovery of the Cape. Accordingly, a squadron of nine ships of war and a store-ship sailed from Holland, in the spring of the year 1796, for the express purpose of retaking it, and arrived off Saldanha Bay early in the month of August. Thither Sir George immediately repaired, and his squadron being much superior to that of the enemy, the Dutch admiral was prevailed upon to spare the unnecessary effusion of blood, by yielding without resistance.

After the performance of these services, Rear-Admiral Elphinstone quitted the command at the Cape, and sailed for England in the month of October. On the 7th of March, 1797, he was created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Lord Keith, and for a short time commanded a detachment of the Channel Fleet. In the summer of the following year he succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean. Much praise was due to Lord Keith for the excellent disposition of the force under his command, and the judgment with which he stationed his cruisers, so that few of the enemy's vessels ventured out of port without falling into the hands of some of our ships-of-war.



Lord Keith.

On the 17th of March, 1800, his lordship had the misfortune to lose his flag-ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, a first rate, by fire, near Leghorn; by this melancholy accident upwards of six hundred gallant men lost their lives, and one of the noblest ships in the British navy was destroyed. On the 1st of January, 1801, Lord Keith was advanced to be Admiral of the Blue; he at this time commanded the naval force employed against the French on the coast of Egypt. His conduct on this important station was fully equal to the high promise which it had on former occasions held forth to government; and on the surrender of the French army in Egypt, Lord Keith was created a peer of Great Britain, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was presented by the city of London with a sword, of the value of one hundred guineas. On the renewal of hostilities with France, in 1803, Lord Keith was appointed to the command on the Downs station, where he continued several years. He subsequently commanded the Channel fleet, and on the 14th of May, 1814, was created a viscount of Great Britain.

REV. GEORGE SKENE KEITH

Is a Scotch presbyterian clergyman, of a good family in Aberdeenshire. He is minister of Keith-hall and Kinkell, in that shire. His works consist of "Sermons and Discourses on various Occasions," 1785; "Tracts on Weights, Measures, and Coins," 1791; "Tracts on the Corn Laws of Great Britain," 1792; "An Impartial View of the Present State of Great Britain, with an Appendix on the present Scarcity of Gold and Silver," 1797; "4 Dr. Campbell's Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, with a Life of the Author," 2 vols. 1800; "A Particular Examination of the New French Constitution," 1801; and a "General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture," 1811.

COUNT DE KELLER

Is a native of Stedten, in the vicinity of Erfurth, and completed his studies at Gottingen and Strasburgh. He then entered into the Prussian service, and, when very young, obtained the post of ambassador to Sweden. He next acted in the same capacity at St. Petersburg, and

in 1789 was dispatched to the Hague. While at the Hague he was occupied, conjointly with the Austrian and British plenipotentiaries, in making arrangements to re-establish the imperial authority in the Netherlands. He was one of the ministers at the Congress of Antwerp in 1793, and, with the Austrian minister, contributed to procure the rejection of Dumourier's plan for restoring order in France; a plan which was unwisely imagined to concede too much to the revolutionists. From 1795 to 1797 he remained unemployed, but in the latter year he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Vienna. He resigned this post in 1805, withdrew into retirement, and refused, in 1806, to accept the office of second minister for foreign affairs. Nor would he fill any place under Jerome Bonaparte, the king of Westphalia, whose subject he became. He, however, consented to be ambassador to Napoleon, from his old friend and protector the grand duke of Frankfort. When the elector of Hesse was restored, he made him his minister to the congress of Vienna. As soon as the congress broke up, the Count de Keller entered again into the Prussian service, and, in 1815, he was appointed first president of the regency of Erfurth.

DR. KELLY.

THIS gentleman, who is a member of the University of Glasgow, now keeps an academy in Finsbury-square. He is the author of the following works, all of which possess considerable merit. "A Practical Introduction to Spherics and Nautical Astronomy," 8vo. 1796; "Elements of Book-keeping, both by Single and Double Entry," 8vo. 1801; "The Universal Cambist, and Commercial Instructor, being a General Treatise on Exchange, &c." 2 vols. 4to. 1811; "Astronomical Computations," 1812; "Metrology, or an Exposition of Weights and Measures, chiefly those of Great Britain, Ireland, and France, &c. &c." 8vo. 1816. Some of these works have passed through several editions.

MICHAEL KELLY, ESQ.

Is the son of a wine merchant in Dublin. At the age of seven years he displayed such a propensity to music

that his father procured him the best masters in Ireland, among whom was Michael Arne, the son of Dr. Arne. He was afterwards sent to the Musical College, at Naples, where he continued five years. While at the College he gained the notice of the celebrated Apprili, who took him under his tuition, though he had resolved to receive no more scholars. So satisfied was Apprili with Kelly's assiduity and talents, that after he had been with him three years he took him as a tenor singer to Palermo, where his pupil sang in several of the principal churches. Kelly was also admitted into families of distinction, and made the tour of Sicily with Prince de Budera. He was next engaged at Florence as a singer, whence he proceeded to Venice, where he had likewise an engagement. Linley invited him to England, but he declined to leave the continent at that period. After having sung in most of the Italian cities, he went to Rome, and sang in St. Peter's during the holy week. Quitting Italy, he visited Prague, Warsaw, and Berlin, and at length settled at Vienna, where he remained for four years, and was much noticed by the emperor. Having received a second invitation to England, he solicited leave of absence, which the emperor not only granted for twelve months, continuing his pay during the interval, but also advised him to accept any beneficial engagement that might be offered. He embarked for England in company with Madam Storace, and first appeared at Drury-Lane in 1787, at the head of the vocal department. For many years he was acting manager at the Opera-House, and has also held the superintendence of the musical department at Drury-Lane and at the Haymarket. His first musical production was "The Friend in Need," 1797, since which he has composed the music of between twenty and thirty dramas of various kinds, some of them very popular.

MISS FRANCES KELLY.

THIS lady, who ranks among our best actresses, is a niece of Mr. Kelly, the musical composer. She was born at Brighton, in 1790. At seven years of age she was articled to her uncle, and at the age of nine was brought forward, in chorusses, &c. at Drury-Lane Theatre. She went to Glasgow in 1807, and her success there was such as to recommend her to the Haymarket

Theatre in the following year. She next made her appearance at the English Opera, and also acted at the Lyceum with the Drury-Lane company. Since that period she has been constantly rising in the estimation of the public. In private life, the conduct of Miss Kelly is said to be worthy of the utmost praise.

JOHN KEMBLE, ESQ.

MR. ROGER KEMBLE was the master of a company of comedians, then called strollers, from then removing from place to place, and had several children, most of whom have attempted the stage, and have met with deserved success. His three sons, John, Stephen, and Charles, are well known to the public; and the name of their sister, Mrs. Siddons, will be handed down to posterity with those of Bracegirdle and Oldfield, Cibber, and Yates, as long as a history of the British stage shall remain. John, the subject of the present article, was born at Prescott, in Lancashire, in 1757, and received the rudiments of his education at a Roman Catholic seminary, at Sedgley Park, Staffordshire, and thence removed to Douay, in Flanders, with a view of being educated for the Catholic priesthood. He profited much by his residence there, and acquired some reputation for eloquence; but did not feel inclined to exercise it in the pulpit. On his return to England he determined to attempt the stage, and performed at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and York, with applause. While at Liverpool he appeared as an author, and produced a Play on the Story of Belsharius; and at York, an alteration of the "New Way to Pay Old Debts," of Massinger; and also an alteration of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." About this time we are told he published some "Fugitive Poems," which, however, he immediately resolved to suppress; and, accordingly, on the next day, he destroyed every copy that he could procure, a copy which escaped, was sold some years after for 3*l.* 5*s.* When at York, he attempted a new species of entertainment, consisting of a recitation of the Odes of Mason, Gray, and Collins, of the pathetic tales of Sterne, and other pieces in prose and verse. This met with success, and he repeated it in various places. At Edinburgh, he delivered a lecture on Oratory, which gained much applause, and applause in that city is a sure sign of merit. From Edinburgh he went to Dublin,

where he remained two years, and in 1783 he made his first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre, in *Hamlet*. It was certainly as perfect a first appearance as ever was witnessed on the London stage, and he was allowed to be the best *Hamlet* that had been seen since Garrick, yet with no imitation of that great actor. Mr. Kemble now had ample range for his splendid talents, which shone conspicuous in every part he undertook, except in sprightly comedy. When Mr. King retired from the management of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. Kemble succeeded, and he was acting manager of that Theatre eight years. In 1802 he quitted that office, and spent some time at Paris and Madrid, studying the French and Spanish theatricals, and importing whatever he could collect that he judged might be useful on the English stage. As Mr. K. has not only written much for the stage, but also altered many of our old plays, for the purpose of assimilating them more to our present customs, we shall now notice them. He brought them forward as under: "*Lodoiska*, a Musical Drama," 1784; "*The Pannel*," in 1788, "*Farm-House*, a Comedy," 1789, "*Love in Many Masks*," 1790, "*Pilgrim*," 1789. "*Way of the World*," "*Tempest*," 1789, and again altered, 1806, "*Coriolanus*," "*Henry V.*" "*All's Well that Ends Well*," and he has also made alterations in several others of Shakespear's Plays. On his return from the continent, he purchased a sixth share of Covent Garden Theatre, and became manager, and it must be confessed that that house was highly benefited by his judgment and classical taste, for the costume of Covent-Garden Theatre, from the time Mr. Colman left the direction till the government of Mr. Kemble, had been very faulty. Mr. K. is said to have embarked 25,000*l.* in this concern, and was in a fair way to reap a due advantage from his exertions, when, unhappily, a fire entirely consumed that fine edifice, and put an end to his hopes, at least for a time, of any profit from that concern. To avoid keeping the house shut during the ensuing winter, the proprietors proceeded to build, and what with the exorbitant price at which building materials then were, the extra wages they paid the workmen for expedition, and the purchase of ground to enlarge the house, they drew up their curtain with a debt upon them of 80,000*l.* To add to their difficulties, the attempt to raise the prices of admission caused the well-known O. P. row, which deprived them of their profits for half

the season. Mr. Kemble, however, still continued to give the house his assistance till an asthmatic disorder, with which he had been long afflicted, compelled him to withdraw from the stage, and seek a warmer climate. He retired to France, from whence he lately returned to settle his affairs in England. His share in the Theatre he has disposed of to his brother Charles; his valuable collection of old Plays he sold to the Duke of Devonshire, and the rest of his library by auction. Mr. Kemble married the widow of the late Mr. Brereton, but has no children.

CHARLES KEMBLE,

THE younger son of Mr. Roger Kemble, was born at Brecknock, in Wales, in 1775. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the college of Douay, in Flanders, where he remained three years, and made a good proficiency in the French language and in the classics. On his return he obtained a situation in the Post-office; this, however, he held little more than a year, the stage having taken his attention; and he being flattered with the reception of his brother John, and his sister, (Mrs. Siddons,) he determined to pursue that line of life. He made his first essay at Sheffield, where, in 1792, he appeared in Orlando, in Shakespeare's comedy of "As You Like It," and acquitted himself with credit. After performing in many other characters in that town, he went to Newcastle, and then to Edinburgh, where the success he met with induced him to make an attempt on the London stage. In 1794 he made his first appearance at Drury-lane Theatre, in the character of Malcolm, in *Macbeth*. He had here to struggle with a difficulty with which he had not before encountered, his voice was then too weak for the size of the larger London Theatres. Nevertheless, he shewed himself possessed of so many requisites for the stage, that Mr. Colman gave him an engagement for the Theatre in the Haymarket, where he performed with applause until 1802, when the state of his health obliged him to visit the Continent. On his return, his voice appeared stronger, and he joined his brother at Covent-Garden Theatre, and has ever since been engaged at one or other of the winter Theatres, and at the Haymarket in the summer. In 1806 he married Miss Decamp, an actress of established character, by whom he has many

children. He is the author of "The Point of Honor," a Play, 8vo. 1800, "The Wanderer," an historical drama, 1802, and "Plot and Counterplot," 1806. Mr. Kemble has great merit as a tragedian, but cannot be put in competition with his brother. In comedy, he stands one of the first actors we have; he and Mr. Elliston bring among the first actors on the stage, in genteel comedy.

MRS. M. T. KEMBLE

WAS born at Vienna in 1774; her father, G. L. Decamp, was a musician, and brother to Madame Simonet, long known as a dancer at the Opera-house, in London. Miss Decamp was brought on the stage at the age of six years, when she performed as Cupid, in one of Noverre's ballets. She was two years after engaged at Texier's Theatre, where she personated Zélie, in *La Colombe*, by Madame de Genlis. The ability which she exhibited as a dancer procured her an engagement at the Circus, and by the recommendation, as it is said, of his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, Mr. Colman engaged her for his Theatre. Her next removal was to Drury-Lane, where she made her first appearance in *Richard Cœur de Lion*, and contributed much to the success of the piece. At that Theatre, in 1799, she produced for her own benefit a comedy, called "First Faults," which evinced much talent. A person, of the name of Earle, asserted, that she had copied the Play from a piece of his, called "Natural Faults," but this charge she clearly refuted. At the close of the season of 1806, she quitted Drury-Lane Theatre, and was immediately engaged at Covent-Garden; and in the same year she was married to Mr. Charles Kemble. In 1808 she wrote a piece, which was brought out under the title of "The Day after the Wedding." Both she and her husband are engaged at Covent-Garden Theatre; but she seldom performs.

JAMES KENNEY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, one of the most successful of our modern comic writers, is, we believe, a native of Ireland, and was, for some time, a clerk in the banking-house of Herries, Langharg, and Co. His first appearance in the literary world took place in 1805, as the author of

"Society, a Poem, in two Parts, with other Poema." He soon, however, turned his attention to the drama, which was likely to be a more gainful species of composition. He began by the farce of "Raising the Wind," which is perhaps one of the best of modern farces, and was highly applauded. Since then he has been a fertile writer, and has generally met with merited approbation. Among his pieces are "Matrimony," an opera, 1804; "Too Many Cooks," a musical farce, 1805. "Ella Rosenberg," a melo-drama, 1807; "False Alarms, or My Cousin," a comic opera, 1807; "The World," a comedy, 1808, "Turn Out," a musical farce, 1812; "Debtor and Creditor," a comedy, 1814. "The Portfolio, or the Family of Anglade," a drama, 1815; and "The Touchstone, or the World as it Goes," 1817. He married the widow of the late Mr. Holcroft, and now resides with his family at Versailles.

LORD KENYON

Is the son of the late chief justice of the King's Bench, who was ennobled when in that situation. His lordship was born in 1776, and succeeded his father in 1802. In 1803 he married a daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer. Lord Kenyon was for some time in the Guards, and is filacer and clerk of the outlawries in the Court of King's Bench, and one of the *Custodes Brevium*. In the House of Lords he has distinguished himself in opposition to the Catholic claims, and has published a pamphlet, called, "Considerations on the Catholic Question." His lordship, in general, votes with administration.

DR. KER.

THIS gentleman, who lately was a member of the Army Medical Board, is of a respectable Roxburghshire family, and was born in Scotland. His classical and professional education he received at the University of Edinburgh, and to complete his medical acquirements he attended the lectures of the most celebrated teachers in London. While he was attending the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter, in the height of the American war, his friends obtained for him an appointment on the medical staff; and he remained on active duty in America till 1786, when he was permitted to revisit England. After his return he passed one session more at College, and then

took his degree. He then resumed his occupation in the army, and successively served in the East Indies, on the continent, and in the West Indies. His last foreign service was in the Leeward islands, where he was inspector of the medical department for two years and a-half. On his coming back he was appointed to the same situation in Scotland, and he held it till 1810, when he was made one of the members of the Medical Board. The duties of a member of the Board he performed in such a manner as to merit the highest approbation. Yet when the director-general, Mr. Wen, was compelled to retire by bodily infirmities, his situation was given to Sir James Mac Gregor, though Dr. Ker was the second member of the Board, had been, in reality, the efficient person, and had given general satisfaction. With this act of injustice, Dr. Ker was so much disgusted, that he resigned his place at the Board.

MADAM DE KERALIO

Possesses in France a considerable share of literary reputation. She is a native of Paris, in which city she was born in 1758. She has translated several works from the English, among which are, Swinburne's Travels in the Two Sicilies, Carr's Stranger in Ireland, and Four through Holland, and Dodsley's Fables. From the Italian she has given a version of Galuzzi's "History of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, under the Medici family." She is the author of a "History of Queen Elizabeth," in five volumes; "Amelia and Caroline, or Love and Friendship," 5 vols.; "Rose and Albert," 3 vols., "Alphonso and Mitilda," 4 vols., and "Adelaide," 1 vol. She has also edited a "Collection of the Best French Works, composed by Women," 14 vols.; and has contributed to the Universal Censor and the National Mercury.

M. KERATRY

Is descended from a noble family of Brittany, and was born at Rennes, about the year 1763. At the period of the revolution he espoused the cause of liberty, but, as his principles have always been equally remote from anarchical violence and slavish submission, he has been viewed with a hostile eye by zealots of all parties. In

1814 he was appointed counsellor of the prefecture at Quimper, and in 1819 he was elected deputy for the department of Finisterre, and has ever since held a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. At first he formed one of the party of Royer Collard, but he soon joined the thoroughly liberal party, and he has uniformly displayed no less talent than ardour in the defence of freedom. M. Keratry is the author of several esteemed literary works. His first production was "Tales and Idyls," which appeared in 1791. It was succeeded by "Twenty-four Hours' Journey," 1800; "Lusus and Cydippe," 1801; "Joseph and his Master," 1802; "Ruth and Noemi," 1811; "On the Existence of God, and the Immortality of the Soul," 1815; and "Moral and Physiological Inductions," 1817. His last labour, which has recently been published, is a treatise, in two volumes octavo, "On the Beautiful in the Imitative Arts," in which he contends that accurate imitation of beautiful nature is the only beautiful, and that there is no *beau idéal*. M. Keratry is the editor of a very able paper, called "The French Courier."

M. KERAUDREN,

An eminent French physician, was born at Brest, in 1769, and having completed his classical education, he devoted himself to the study of medicine. Intending to act as a naval physician, he felt the propriety of joining practice to the theory which he had acquired, and he accordingly served several campaigns, during which he applied himself diligently to the gaining a perfect knowledge of the disorders incident to sailors, and the means of preventing and curing them. On his return to Brest he was appointed professor to the school of naval medicine. Still anxious to increase his stock of information, he visited Paris, and he profited greatly by his studies there. He was soon admitted to his doctor's degree, and named head physician to the naval forces. In his capacity of head physician he saw much service. He was afterwards made consulting physician to the naval department, and was entrusted with the inspection of the ports, and the organizing of the hospitals, a task which he performed so well that he was raised to be inspector-general. The emperor admitted him into the legion of honour, and Louis gave him the cross of St.

Michael. Dr. Keraudren is the author of "Summary Reflexions on the Scurvy;" "Essays on Degenerated Syphilis," and "On Sea Sickness;" and of several instructions and regulations. He is likewise a contributor to the Dictionary of Medical Sciences.

M. DE KERVELEGAN

Is a native of Brittany, and before the revolution was seneschal of the court of justice at Quimper. In 1789 he was elected deputy to the states-general, and he published a pamphlet with the title of "Reflections of a Breton Philosopher on the Present State of Affairs." He took no very prominent part in the Assembly, but he was one of the members of the famous Breton committee which was formed at Versailles. He had several altercations with his colleagues in the Assembly, and fought a duel with the Viscount de Mirabeau, he being then an anti-royalist. After the return of the king, however, from Varennes, M. de Kervelegan became a constitutionalist, and exerted himself strenuously to support the constitutional throne. He was elected to the Convention by the department of Finisterre, and he voted for the detention of Louis till peace. As he was a friend of the Girondists, and had denounced Marat, he was ordered to be arrested, after the triumph of the Jacobins on the first of June. He, nevertheless, escaped, and when the Jacobins in their turn were overthrown, he resumed his seat. In 1795 he was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and displayed great courage during the jacobin insurrection of the 20th of May, in which he was wounded. He afterwards sat in the Council of Elders and the Council of Five Hundred, and was subsequently a member of the legislative body. He held his seat till 1815, since when he has lived in retirement.

REVEREND HENRY KETT, B.D.

THIS gentleman was educated at Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1783, and that of B.D. in 1793. He is a Fellow and tutor of Trinity College, and one of the King's preachers at Whitehall. He has published a number of works, many of which have been well received. They are "Sermons at the Bampton Lectures,"

1791, 'Juvenile Poems,' 1793, "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," 2 vols. 12mo. 1799, 'Elements of General Knowledge,' 2 vols. 1800, "Logic made Easy," 1800, "Emily, a Moral Tale," 3 vols. 12mo. "Life of Henry Headley," "The Beauties of Christianity, from the French of Chateaubriand," 3 vols. 8vo., "The Flowers of Wit," 2 vols. 12mo. 1814. He may be regarded as one of the most active and ingenious men of letters which the University of Oxford has produced for a considerable time.

DR KIDD

Is a native of London, and received his education at Westminster school, where his talents gained the particular notice of the learned and worthy Dr Vincent. In 1793 he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he remained for four years. He then visited the metropolis, and, from 1797 to 1801, was a physician's pupil of Guy's Hospital. Such was the merit which he displayed at Guy's, that Dr. Saunders was anxious to see him become the chemical lecturer at that hospital. In 1802 he took his doctor's degree at Oxford, and settled there as a physician, and in the following year he was elected Aldrichian professor of chemistry, and one of the physicians to the Radcliffe Infirmary. Some years subsequently, on the resignation of Sir C. Podge, he was appointed lecturer on anatomy. For eight or ten years after his fixing his residence at Oxford, he gave a public course of lectures on mineralogy and zoology, and, aided by some friends, he considerably augmented the geological collection of the Ashmolean Museum. As a writer on geology and mineralogy, Dr. Kidd has acquired no inconsiderable reputation. His first work was "Outlines of Mineralogy," 2 vols. 8vo. 1809. This was succeeded, in 1815, by "A Geological Essay on the Imperfect Evidence in support of the Theory of the Earth, deducible either from the general structure, or from the changes produced on its surface by the operation of existing causes," 8vo. Dr Kidd has also contributed papers to the Philosophical Transactions, Nicholson's Journal, and the Transactions of the Geological Society. One of the most important of these papers is, 'Observations respecting the Natural Production of salt-petre on the Walls of Subterraneous and other Buildings.'

BARON DE KIENMAYER

Is descended from a noble German family, and entered into the military service at an early age. As major and colonel, he served against the Turks with great reputation. In the war of the French revolution he rose to be lieutenant field marshal, in which capacity he acted with the army of the Brisgau at the beginning of the campaign of 1800. In 1805 he was placed at the head of the Austrian army which occupied Bavaria, and he retired towards Bohemia on the approach of the French army; and, after the capitulation of Ulm, he was closely pressed by the enemy. His corps afterwards joined the Russians, and he was replaced by Meerfeld, but he continued to command in Bohemia, under the Archduke Ferdinand. In 1809 he was employed in the Tyrol, under the Archduke John, and was subsequently sent to command once more in Bohemia. He was allowed to retire on a pension after the peace of Vienna. In 1813 he was appointed to inspect the breeding studs of the kingdom, and enquire into the causes of the mortality which had taken place among the cavalry horses in the preceding year. He was soon after made temporary governor of Galicia, and in 1814 he was chosen as governor of Transylvania.

VICE-ADMIRAL KIKKERT.

THIS officer, a native of Holland, is the son of parents in a very humble rank, but has raised himself to eminence by his bravery and his services. The first opportunity which he found to distinguish himself, was at the action of the Dogger-Bank, between the English and Dutch squadrons. He subsequently made several voyages to the colonies, and continued to rise till he attained the rank of vice-admiral from Louis Bonaparte. He was also appointed by Louis to the chief command at Rotterdam. When, however, in 1813, the Dutch threw off the yoke of Napoleon, Kikkert was one of those who took a prominent part, and he issued a proclamation, calling upon his countrymen to rally under the standard of the house of Orange. In 1814 he was rewarded by being made governor of Curacao, and he was installed in his government in March, 1816. Vice-Admiral Kikkert is a commander of the military order of William.

THE BISHOP OF KILLALOE AND KILFINORA.

THIS learned prelate is the son of Richard Mant, D.D. many years rector of All Saints, Southampton, and was educated at Winchester school, from whence he was removed to Oriel college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree, A.M. From college he went to officiate as curate to his father. He published, in 1300, "Verses to the Memory of Joseph Warton, D.D.;" and, in 1802, "The Poetical Works of Dr. Warton, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings." In 1806 he gave to the public, "The Slave, and other poetical pieces," 8vo. In 1808 he published, "Puritanism Revived, a series of Letters from a Curate to his Rector." He was appointed, in 1811, to preach a course of the Bampton Lectures, by which he acquired notice. On this occasion he produced a vindication of the established clergy, from the accusations of those who attacked them. The archbishop of Canterbury was so pleased with these lectures, that he made him one of his chaplains, and presented him some time after to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall, in Essex. His Bampton lectures were called, "An Appeal to the Gospel, or an Inquiry into the Justice of the Charge that the Gospel is not preached by the National Clergy." Mr. Mant was soon after presented with the living of St. Botolph, Bishops-gate, which is considered one of the best in the city. In conjunction with Dr. D'Oyley he engaged, under the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, and at the expense of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in publishing "A Family Bible, with Notes, partly original and partly taken from the soundest divines of the established Church." These works established Dr. Mant's character, and in 1820 the united bishoprics of Killaloe and Kilfinora being vacant, he was promoted to that see. His Bible is one of the most successful works that has issued from the press for many years.

LORD KING.

THIS nobleman, who is a descendant from the Lord Chancellor King, was born in 1775, and was educated at Cambridge. In 1804 he married a daughter of Earl Fortescue. His lordship has in general voted with opposition. In 1803 he took a very active part relative to the stoppage of money payments by the bank, and published "Thoughts

on the Restriction of Payments in Specie at the Banks of England and Ireland." He was of opinion, and justly so, that the compelling a landlord to receive in depreciated paper rent on a lease granted when gold was the only legal tender, was unjust; and he was preparing to try the case at law, when the late Earl Stanhope brought in a bill to stop such proceedings. The very able speech which Lord King made in the House of Lords on that subject, he has printed. His lordship is a sincere friend of reform, and has taken a conspicuous part in public meetings for the redress of grievances.

MR. JOHN KING.

THIS person, better known, perhaps, by the name of Jew King, was originally brought up to the law, and was of the Jewish religion. He, however, quitted the law for a pursuit which is even more lucrative, that of lending money to persons labouring under embarrassments. But, though he ceased to be a legal practitioner, he did not cease to be exceedingly intimate with the law, for few men, if any, have been more frequently involved in suits than he has. Though he has more than once been confined within the rules of a prison, he has always found the means of living in a fashionable style. Some years ago he married the Countess Dowager of Lauesborough. Mr. King, whatever may have been his errors, is undoubtedly a shrewd and able man. He has published "Thoughts on the Difficulties and Distresses in which the Peace of 1783 has involved the People of England," 1783; "Letters to Thomas Paine," 1792; "Oppression deemed no Injustice towards some Individuals," 1804; and a pamphlet, containing some account of himself, and a vindication of his character, which, it appeared, had suffered, owing to the knavery of needy persons with whom he had been connected.

DR. KINGLAKE

WAS originally a surgeon at Chipping Norton, but, on taking a doctor's degree, he settled at Taunton. He has contributed several valuable papers to the London Medical and Physical Journal. His fame is, however, principally derived from a new method of treating the gout, which has given rise to much keen controversy. On this subject he has published, "A Dissertation on Arthritis," 8vo. 1804

much enlarged edition of the same work, 1807 ; " Reply to Mr. Edlin's two Cases of Gout," 1805, " *Structure on Mr. Parkinson's Observations on the Nature and Cure of Gout,*" 1807, and " *Additional Cases of Gout,*" 1807. At present he may be considered as one of the most successful and popular practitioners in the West of England.

LORD KINNAIRD

Is the son of the late Lord Kinnauld by Miss E. Ransom. He was born in the year 1780. In 1802 he offered himself a candidate for the borough of Leominster, and, in conjunction with Mr. Lubbock, stood a warm contest, and was successful. He only sat in the House of Commons that parliament, but during that period proved himself a good speaker and an active member. On the death of his father, he succeeded to the title and estate. His lordship's liberal political sentiments, and the power administration have in those elections, prevented him from being elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, and he has therefore been compelled to lead a private life. A few years ago his lordship sold off his effects in England, gave up his share in the banking-house to his brother, the Hon. Douglas Kinnauld, and retired to the continent, where he has been much distinguished for his patronage of the fine arts.

THE HON. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD

Is a son of the late and brother of the present Lord Kinnauld. Mr. Kinnauld not having entered into any profession when his brother, Lord Kinnauld, withdrew from the house of Ransom, Morland, and Co. this young gentleman was admitted to his share. Possessed of considerable talents, and a ready elocution, he has appeared much in public life. At the general courts of the East India Company he constantly attends as a pro-prietor, speaks on most subjects, and shews that he possesses a good knowledge of the company's affairs. His active mind led him into the affairs of Drury-lane theatre, and he was for some time one of the committee of management. While in that capacity he altered a play of Beaumont and Fletcher's, which was performed, and was popular. Mr. K. has also taken a warm part in political life ; he adheres closely to Sir Francis Burdett and Mr.

Hobhouse, and he is not only a warm advocate for reform, but even for universal suffrage. He has made two or three attempts to obtain a seat in the House of Commons; and in the present parliament he and his colleague, Mr. Knight, were returned for Bishop's Castle, but were not able to retain their seats. He also entered warmly into the cause of Queen Caroline; and, in this and other respects, may be regarded as a valuable public character.

REV. W. KIRBY

Is a fellow of the Linnæan Society, and one of the most eminent of British entomologists. He is rector of Barham, in Suffolk. To the Linnæan Transactions he has contributed several papers of great merit. It is, however, by two excellent works, published separately, that he is best known. The first of these is his "*Monographia Apium Angliæ*, to which are prefixed some introductory remarks upon the class Hymenoptera," 2 vols. 8vo. 1802. His other and more popular production is written in conjunction with Mr. Spence. It bears the title of "*An Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects*," 1815, 1817. Two volumes have appeared, and a third volume will complete the work.

PROFESSOR KLAPROTH,

A son of the celebrated chemist, is a native of Berlin, and was born in 1783. At the age of fifteen he began the study of the Asiatic languages, particularly of Chinese, in which he soon acquired a wonderful proficiency. In 1802 and 1803 he published, at Weimar, a journal called, "*The Asiatic Magazine*." In 1804 he returned to Berlin, and was shortly after invited to St. Petersburg, to occupy the place of assistant academician for the Asiatic languages and literature. Eagerly desirous to throw light on the history and geography of central Asia, and on the various migrations from that quarter, he accompanied, in 1805, the embassy of Count Golowkin, which was intended to proceed to Pekin. A dispute which took place between the count and the viceroy of the Mongols, prevented the embassy from entering China; but Klaproth, nevertheless, collected a variety of valuable materials, among which were vocabularies of all the dialects. He remained at Irkutsk, in Siberia, ten months, during which period he purchased

many Chinese, Japanese, and Manchew books. On his return to St. Petersburg, he was named extraordinary academician. In the autumn of 1807 he undertook a journey to the mountains of Caucasus, and was absent nearly two years. From the Caucasus, also, he brought back vocabularies and manuscripts of importance. On his revisiting Petersburg he was disgusted with the treatment which he experienced there, and he endeavoured to obtain his dismission, in which, however, he did not succeed for some years. But though not dismissed, he no longer resided in Russia. He had been sent to Berlin to superintend the engravings of some Chinese characters, and he never went back to St. Petersburg. In 1814 he travelled into Italy, and in 1817 into France. In 1816 the king of Prussia appointed him professor of Asiatic literature and languages, and granted him the privilege of printing his works at the royal expence. Besides a great number of essays and dissertations on his favourite pursuit, and several controversial and satirical pamphlets, (for Klaproth is somewhat irritable,) he has published, "Travels in Caucasus and Georgia," 3 vols. 8vo. 1812, 1814; "Description of Eastern Caucasus," 8vo. 1814; "Description of the Russian Provinces, situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian," 8vo. 1814, and a new edition of "Guldenstadt's Journey in Georgia and Imuettia," 1815. To the supplementary volume of Adelung's *Mithridates*, he was a liberal contributor.

COUNT KLEIN,

BORN in 1762, is a native of Luneville, at which place his father was an innkeeper. In his youth he served in the king's guards, from which, with the rank of lieutenant, he removed into an infantry regiment at the beginning of the revolution. In the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 he bore a prominent part at most of the battles and sieges. He was made a brigadier-general in 1795, and his promotion seems to have stimulated him to additional exertions, as in the course of that year he distinguished himself on many occasions. Among other actions, he penetrated into Bamberg at the head of fifty horse, maintained an unequal contest for an hour, and opened a passage sword in hand through the ranks of the enemy, at the moment when they hoped to take him prisoner. In 1796 he commanded Beurnonville's advanced guard, and with

six thousand troops defeated eleven thousand Austrians near Kreutznach. He routed a corps of Austrians, near Kehl, in 1799, and contributed to the victory of Zurich; and, in 1800, he commanded the cavalry on the Rhine, and shared in the successes of Moreau. In 1805 he was conspicuous at the passage of the Danube, and at Wertingen, Aibuk, and Nuremberg. In the following year, he committed an oversight, by suffering the remains of Blücher's division to escape, the Prussian general having assured him that an armistice was concluded. Klei, however, took his revenge a few days afterwards, by the defeat of a Prussian corps. In 1807 he was appointed a senator, and from that period he withdrew from a military life. Louis created him a peer; and as, during the second reign of Napoleon, the count did not accept any employment, he retains his peerage.

COUNT KLEIST DE NOLLENDORF,

A PRUSSIAN officer of considerable reputation, entered early into the army, and, in 1793, was colonel of a regiment of hussars, which bore his name. In the campaign of 1793 he served with distinction, particularly at the siege of Mentz, the action of Mombach, and the battle of Lantern, at the last of which encounters he was wounded. He was, in the following year, employed at the head of a corps against the Poles, and contributed to disperse the remains of their army after the fall of Warsaw. When the war broke out between France and Prussia, in 1806, he was governor of Magdeburgh, and having, as it was thought, too hastily surrendered that fortress, he was dismissed from the army. In 1812, however, he was again taken into the service, and held a command in the Prussian auxiliary troops against the Russians. On the defection of General d'York, Kleist was appointed to replace him, and was put under the orders of the King of Naples. In the succeeding campaign, that of 1813, against the French, he was actively engaged. He signalled himself at the battle of Bautzen, signed the armistice on the 4th of June, was repulsed in two attacks on Dresden, but contributed greatly to the defeat of Wagram, and the victory of Leipzig, and reduced Ems. He was equally conspicuous in the campaigns of 1814, as one of the generals of the Silesian army, and was successful at Laon, la Ferte Gaucher, and Claye, and especially at the attack of Paris. In 1816 he commanded the Prus-

rian troops on the left bank of the Rhine; and, in the June of that year, he was nominated governor of the duchy of Berg.

COUNT KLENAU,

A DISTINGUISHED Austrian officer, is a native of Hungary. He was a lieutenant-colonel in Wurmsen's army, during the campaign of 1793, and was frequently employed at the head of detachments. In spite, however, of his undisputed bravery and talent, he was frequently unsuccessful. Having risen to the rank of major-general, he fought with better fortune in Italy, particularly in 1799, in which campaign he was entrusted with the reduction of the forts which were held by the French in Upper Italy after the retreat of Macdonald, as well as with the defeat of the divisions which had been left to support the Italian patriots. Having accomplished these tasks, he marched into the Genoese territory, in which he made but a slow progress. In 1800 he was with the army of the Rhine. He was one of the generals whom the capitulation of Mack compelled to lay down their arms at Ulm in 1805. Napoleon, having perceived him among the prisoners, consoled him for his misfortune, and complimented him on his courage. In 1812 Kle nau was made one of the privy counsellors of the Austrian emperor; and, when hostilities recommenced in 1813, he was placed at the head of an army, with which he advanced against Dresden. He was defeated on the 27th of August; but was, nevertheless, raised to the rank of general-of-cavalry. His exertions at length compelled the French garrison of Dresden to surrender. In 1814 he was made inspector-general of the Austrian army.

GENERAL KNIAZIEWICZ,

A NATIVE of Poland, is of a family most of the members of which have been devoted to the military profession. He first distinguished himself in the gallant struggles which were made by the Poles, in 1794, to expel their base Russian tyrants. He commanded, under Bajonczek, at the combat of Galkow; and, at the fatal battle of Macejowice, he seconded Kosciuszko with the utmost intrepidity and intelligence. The Polish troops being cut to pieces, he and some other officers were taken prisoners on the field. After the death of Catherine, he

was released from prison, and went to France. He was appointed second in command of the Polish legions in the French service, and he repeatedly distinguished himself in the Italian campaigns from 1796 to 1800. He was rewarded by being placed at the head of the Polish legion on the Rhine, and on this new theatre of action he contributed to the gaining of the victory of Hohenlinden. After the peace of Luneville, finding that there was no hope of his country being liberated, he withdrew from the French service, and settled in Poland. Napoleon, however, in 1803 sent to him the decoration of a commander of the legion of honour. At a late period the general married a rich Polish heiress. He is now a lieutenant-general in the army of Poland.

MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT.

THIS lady, we believe, at one time held a place in the royal household, and subsequently resided for several years in Italy. For learning, taste, and talent, she is entitled to a high rank among literary females. Her first work, which was ushered into the world in 1790, by Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was intitled "*Dinarbas*," and formed a continuation of Dr. Johnson's *Rasselas*, with which it is not unworthy to be classed. In 1792 appeared, in 2 vols. 8vo. her "*Marcus Flaminius; or a View of the Military, Political, and Social Life of the Romans: in a series of letters from a Patrician to his Friend*." This has been translated into French. Her last production is, "*A Description of Latium, or la Campagna di Rome, with etchings by the author*," 4to. 1805.

Miss Knight, after the late Princess Charlotte was taken from under the care of Lady De Clifford, was introduced into her service as lady's companion, and her highness became much attached to her; but she was afterwards, without any reason assigned, discharged. She is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Joseph Knight, R.N.

RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT, ESQ.

A GENTLEMAN of fortune, and proprietor of *Downton Castle* and estate in Wiltshire, is a man of rich classical attainments, which have not always been applied to solid purposes. In 1786 he published "*An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus lately existing at Isernia in the Kingdom of Naples; to which was added,*

a Discourse on the Worship of Priapus, and its Connexion with the Mystic Theology of the Ancients," &c. This was written in a style so free, that the author seems to have been fearful of publishing it; for, although the book was handsomely printed, yet it has never been exposed to sale. He has likewise produced "An Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet," 1794; "The Landscape, a didactic Poem," 1794; "Review of the Landscape and Essay on the Picturresque," 1795; "The Progress of Civil Society, a didactic poem," 4to. 1796; "Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste," 1805, "Monody on the Death of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox," 1806; and many articles in the Classical Journal.

Mr. Knight has been severely treated by the critics and satirists. His first work was attacked with illiberality by various writers, and his "Progress of Civil Society" drew down on him the pointed ridicule of the authors of the Anti-Jacobin paper, in a popular parody of a part of his poem. He has been charged with a fondness for paradox, and has lately exposed himself to much animadversion in not agreeing in the general opinion relative to the alleged merit of the Elgin marbles.

THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, ESQ.

BROTHER of the last-mentioned gentleman, lives at Elton, near Ludlow, where he has distinguished himself by his able researches in natural history, and his observations and experiments on vegetation. Besides numerous articles in the Philosophical Transactions, and other miscellaneous collections, he has published, "On the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the making Cyder and Perry," 12mo. 1797, which has reached the fifth edition; "Some Doubts respecting the Efficacy of Mr. Forsyth's Plaster in renovating Trees," 1802; and "Pomona Herefordiensis," 4to. 1803. The Horticultural Society, on the death of the late Earl of Dartmouth, elected Mr. Knight their president, and, under his auspices, they have flourished greatly. The papers he has furnished them with on subjects connected with horticulture are highly valuable, and can never be too much praised.

MR. KNIGHT.

TWO actors of this name, who must not be confounded with each other, have acquired considerable applause on

the stage. The first, author of "The Honest Thieves," and "The Turnpike Gate," came forward on the London Theatre in 1795, and retired from it in 1803, when he became a proprietor of the Liverpool Theatre.

The second Mr. Knight was originally a painter, but is said to have manifested at an early age a fondness for theatrical pursuits. His first attempt as an actor was made in the character of Hob, at Newcastle in Staffordshire, but, such was his timidity, that he fled from the stage in terror. After having continued at his profession another year, he once more tried his fortune in the same character, and was successful. He then procured an engagement at Stafford, and at length received an offer from Tate Wilkinson, the manager of the York Theatre. With Wilkinson he remained for seven years, till Wroughton, the manager of Drury-lane, invited him to London. Since his arrival in the metropolis, his reputation has continued to increase, and he is now reckoned one of the most excellent, as he is also one of the most popular, of our comic actors.

SIR WILLIAM KNIGHTON, BART.

THIS very prosperous physician and accoucheur is a native of Devonshire, where he received his elementary education. He entered on his professional studies under the late Dr. Crichton, physician to the Royal Hospital at Plymouth. During his residence with this eminent practitioner, Mr. Knighton studied the various branches of medicine, and natural philosophy, with considerable activity, and profited of the opportunities afforded him, by obtaining that sound practical knowledge which laid the foundation of his future success. He quitted his able tutor to attend the hospitals and lectures in London; but being desirous of knowing the doctrines of other schools, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he continued to prosecute his studies with the same ardour which had characterized his former pursuits.

About the year 1806, Mr. Knighton left Edinburgh to settle in the metropolis. In 1810, at the earnest request of Marquis Wellesley, he accompanied that nobleman to Spain. On his return to England, the reputation he had already acquired, as a physician and accoucheur, soon introduced him to an extensive practice among the leading circles of the metropolis, and in the short space

of three years, he became, what may be termed, a leading physician.

In 1812 Mr. K. was appointed physician in ordinary to the Prince Regent, who, shortly after, as a testimony of the high sense he entertained of his professional abilities, created him a baronet.

In consequence of this lucrative appointment, and the express desire of his royal patient, that he should devote a great portion of his time to him, Sir William resolved to give up his public practice. He has lately been appointed keeper of the privy purse, and is understood to stand high in the favour of his royal patron.

GENERAL KOLLER,

An Austrian officer, was one of the commissioners appointed to attend Napoleon to the isle of Elba after his abdication of the throne of France. He performed his office with so much propriety as to gain the good-will of the emperor, who conversed familiarly with him. Napoleon even bore contradictions from him which he would not bear from any other person. One day, however, Koller having several times said, "Your majesty is in the wrong," Napoleon sharply exclaimed, "Do you speak in that manner to your own emperor?" "Our sovereign," replied the general, "would be much displeased were his servants not always openly to tell him the truth." "In that case," replied Napoleon in a softened tone, "your master is infinitely better served than I have ever been." Koller remained nearly a fortnight at Elba; and, on his departure, was entrusted by the emperor to conclude for him a commercial connexion with the city of Genoa; a task which he satisfactorily accomplished.

BARON DE KOLLI.

Not many years have elapsed since this person, who is a native of France, and whom some consider as an adventurer, was made the subject of general conversation by a singular circumstance. In 1810 he formed the project of endeavouring to bring about the escape of Ferdinand VII. and the Spanish royal family from Valençay, and to conduct them to the coast, where a small English squadron was to be in readiness to receive them. The British ministry adopted his plan, and furnished him with instruc-

tions, and letters to Ferdinand. The French police, however, was not asleep on this occasion. He was arrested at Paris, as he was setting off, and was conveyed before Fouché, who, it is said, finding that he could not prevail on him to proceed on his mission as the agent of the government, to ensnare Ferdinand, ordered him to be confined in the castle of Vincennes. A person who resembled Kolli was then found, and dispatched to Ferdinand with the British credentials. Ferdinand, however instantly disclosed to the governor of the castle the proposal which was made to him. As he could have obtained no knowledge of the change which had taken place, we must attribute the disclosure to his inherent baseness. Kolli was kept four years at Vincennes, from whence he was removed in chains to the castle of Saumur. He obtained his liberty on the restoration of Louis. Ferdinand gave him a colonelcy and a pension, with the order of St. Charles. Kolli espoused the cause of Louis XVIII. during the hundred days, was taken prisoner in an action, and remained in confinement till the second abdication of Napoleon.

EX-VICE-CHANCELLOR KOLONTAY

Is a Pole, descended from a noble, but not rich family. He was destined for the church, educated at Rome, and became rector of the university of Cracow. After having held the office of rector for twelve years, he was chosen a member of the diet in 1788, published several writings in favour of liberty, and was one of the principal framers of the constitution of 1791. Under the constitution he was raised to be vice-chancellor of the crown, in which office he was always true to the principles of freedom. When, in 1792, the Russian hordes re-enslaved the unfortunate Poles, Kolontay and Ignatius Potocki, his friend, took refuge at Dresden. In 1793 Kosciusko communicated to him the measures which were in contemplation for liberating his country, but Kolontay was of opinion that the struggle was premature. But when he found that the people would not be restrained, he hastened to Warsaw, and was chosen a member of the council, with the direction of the national finances. By the royalists and nobles his love of liberty made him detested, and they lavished on him the basest calumnies. Among other things they charged him with wishing to act the part of Robespierre,

and to murder the king with his family and friends. After the fall of Warsaw he fled into Galicia, where he was arrested, and was afterwards confined in the fortress of Olmutz. When Alexander ascended the throne of Russia, he procured the liberation of Kolontay, who has, since that period, taken no part in public affairs. He has, however, always been ready to assist several of his relations, who have acted in the ranks of the Polish patriots.

LIEUT.-GENERAL KONOVNITZIN,

A RUSSIAN officer, born in 1764, entered into the military service at the early age of eight years, and rose to be a major in 1791, and a colonel the following year. He served, with applause, the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in Poland; and, in 1797, was promoted to be a major-general. He however, obtained his discharge, in order to attend to his private affairs. In 1806 the nobility of St. Petersburg chose him to form and command the militia of that government; and, in 1807, he returned to active service. He was employed in the war against Sweden, took a part in all the combats, and contributed greatly to the capture of Sweaborg by assault, and to the conquest of Finland, for which he was recompensed with the rank of lieutenant-general, and was placed at the head of the third military division. During the war against England he was charged with the defence of the Baltic coasts. In the campaign of '1812 he fought gallantly at Witepsk, at Smolensko, at Borodino, and at Krasnoi, and was rewarded with the cross of several orders. He was no less active in 1813, and was wounded on the 20th of April. The Russian corps of the army of observation, which was left in France by the allies, was under his orders till its return to Russia.

LIEUT.-GEN. KORSAKOW-RIMSKOI

COMMENCED his military career when very young, and became major of the Seminowsky guards, which regiment was remarkable for the exactness of its evolutions. He was afterwards appointed by the empress to accompany the Count d'Artois on his departure from Russia, and before his return he visited England and Flanders, in which latter country he was present at the battle of Fleurus. Catherine next sent him into Persia, to serve

under Prince Zubow. When Paul came to the throne, Korsakow was for a while in disgrace, but was soon restored to favour; he even so much enchanted the sovereign by the fluency with which he talked on the subject of tactics, the blunders of the Austrian generals, and the facility with which the French might be beaten, that Paul entrusted him with an army, to act in Switzerland, conjointly with the Archduke Charles. At first Korsakow had some success, but the Austrian cabinet having unwisely removed its army from Switzerland to the Rhine, the French regained the ascendancy. Korsakow was completely defeated at Zurich and at Diesenhoven, and was compelled to retire from Switzerland. With the remainder of his troops he joined Suwarrow, and the Russian army was soon afterwards ordered to return home. Korsakow was again disgraced, but was again taken into favour on the accession of Alexander, received the order of St. Alexander, and was made general of cavalry. In 1805 he commanded a corps destined to succour the Austrians; and, at the close of 1806, he was made governor of Wilna, since which period he has not been employed in the Russian army.

COUNT DE KOTSCHOUBEY,

BORN about the year 1770, is descended from one of the oldest Russian families. In 1793 the Empress Catherine appointed him ambassador to Constantinople, in which capacity he acted so honourably, that, when he was recalled by Paul, his departure excited sincere regret. On his return home he was made vice-chancellor and secretary for foreign affairs, but he soon fell into disgrace with the capricious despot. When Alexander succeeded to the throne, the count was again brought forward in public affairs; he being, pro-tempore, entrusted with the foreign-department, and next with the home-department. The latter he held till the peace of Tilsit, when he was displaced, in consequence of his being adverse to the continental system, and the alliance with France. This being the case, it was quite natural that, on the rupture between France and Russia, he should be restored to office. During the absence of the emperor, Kotschoubey was one of the members of the commission of government. He visited Paris in 1818, but returned to his own country in the course of the year.

LIEUTENANT KOTZEBUE,

THE son of the celebrated German dramatist, is an officer in the Russian service. In 1815 Count Romanzow, with a spirit which cannot be too highly praised, fitted out, at his own expence, the *Rurick*, for the purpose of circumnavigating the globe, but particularly of making discoveries at the northern extremity of America. The command of the *Rurick* was given to Lieutenant Kotzebue. His instructions were, "to pass Behring's Strait, and endeavour to find some bay or inlet on the American side, to lay up his vessel in safety, while, with a certain number of his crew, he should penetrate the American continent by land, first to the northward, to ascertain if Icy Cape be an island, as is supposed, and then to the eastward, keeping the hyperborcan sea on their left, and carrying with them light skin boats to enable them to pass such lakes or rivers as might intervene." Kotzebue passed Behring's Strait, and discovered an inlet in latitude 68° , which is said by the natives to join the great sea by a strait at the bottom. He himself believes all the land to the northward of it to be an island or archipelago, a supposition which is extremely probable. He proceeded to Icy Cape, and could have passed it, but declined to do so, the season being too far advanced either for the voyage, or for his journey by land. In the following spring he returned to complete the plan which was marked out for him; but, before he could accomplish his purpose, he was obliged to bend his course to Europe, in consequence of his having broken his breast bone. Kotzebue was the first who took the temperature of the sea, at the surface, and at a certain depth, at a particular hour every day during the whole of a voyage, of which a translation has appeared in the *London Journal of Voyages and Travels*.

PROFESSOR KRAMP,

A CELEBRATED German mathematician, was originally a physician at Spire, and was subsequently professor of chemistry and experimental philosophy to the central school of Cologne. Among his earliest works was a "*History of Aerestation*," in 2 vols. the second edition of which appeared in 1786. It is, however, on two other productions that his reputation is founded. Of these the first is, "*An Analysis of Astronomical Refractions*," 1798, which was declared by the Institute to be the best

work published within the year. The second is intituled, "Elements of Universal Arithmetic, 1808," which also received the highest praise from the Institute.

COUNT KRASINSKI.

THIS nobleman, a Pole by birth, was chamberlain to Napoleon, and colonel of the first regiment of light horse-lancers, at the head of which regiment he gained high praise for his talent and bravery. In the Russian campaign he was the first to cross the Niemen by swimming, and he was present in all the battles which took place. He was made brigadier-general in 1813, and general of division in 1814. During the struggle of Napoleon with the allies, in 1814, Krasinski displayed great gallantry. Near Rheims he cut off the retreat of a hostile division, and captured five thousand men and twenty-five pieces of cannon, and a hundred baggage-waggons. When the war was concluded he led back to their own country the remains of the Polish troops, and was received into the confidence of the Emperor Alexander, who appointed him governor of Warsaw. He continues to enjoy the imperial favour.

GENERAL KRAYENHOFF,

A NATIVE of Amsterdam, is the son of an apothecary, and was intended to follow his father's profession. He, however, had a genius for mathematics and fortification, and a fondness for a military life. That fondness the political troubles of his country enabled him to gratify. He entered into the army, and rose with wonderful rapidity to the rank of general. It was he who advised Louis Bonaparte to resist the entrance of the French troops, and laid before him a plan for fortifying Amsterdam. Napoleon was at first irritated against him by this measure, but he soon restored him to favour, and promoted him in the French service, in which Krayenhoff greatly distinguished himself. The general is a commander of the military order of William, and is now governor of Amsterdam, and inspector-general of engineering and fortifications.

RODOLPH KREUTZER,

THE celebrated composer, is of a German family, but

was born at Versailles in 1767. He is the son of a musician, and he early displayed talents for music. Being put under the tuition of Stamitz, he soon became one of the best violin players in Europe. At the age of thirteen he played with great applause a concert of his own composition; and, by the time he was nineteen, he had produced two grand operas, which were played before the court. Maria-Antonietta, the queen, took him under her protection, and admitted him to her private concerts. Kreutzer travelled in Italy, Germany, and Holland, and at length settled at Paris, where he became first violinist of Napoleon's chapel, and of the academy of music. He is now professor of the violin to the royal school of music and declamation. Besides numerous concertos, duos, and other minor pieces, Kreutzer has composed no less than thirteen operas, all of which have been successful.

M. KRILOV.

THIS Russian poet holds an office in the imperial library at St. Petersburg, and is well known to the *bons-vivans* of the English club. His heavy and unwieldy appearance, (says Mr. Bowring,) is singularly contrasted with the shrewdness and the grace of his writings. He has published one volume of fables, remarkable for their spirit and originality. He now employs himself in translating Herodotus, having, at an advanced period of life, first entered on the study of the languages of ancient Greece and Rome. A specimen of his Fables is given in the Russian Anthology.

BARONESS KRUDENER.

THIS singular enthusiast, who for some years has excited much vulgar attention, has been supposed even to have influenced the actions of potentates. She is the daughter of Baron Wittinghoff, a man of talent, and was born at Riga in 1766. When she was nine years of age, her father went to reside at Paris, and his house became the resort of Marmontel, Buffon, D'Alembert, and other philosophers. Her wit, beauty, and vivacity, rendered her a favourite with them, but she is said to have preserved unimpaired her religious principles. At the age of sixteen, and, as it appears, in obedience to her parents

she married Baron Krudener, whom she accompanied to St. Petersburg. Soon after his marriage, he was sent as Russian ambassador to Venice, and he took his wife with him. At Venice she resided several years; and, while he was there, one of her most favourable biographers acknowledges that "she was betrayed into innumerable indiscretions, which cast a shade over her youth." The consequence of these was a separation from her husband in 1791, and her return to Riga, where she lived for some time. Her husband she never rejoined. But, whatever faults are mentioned, her merits ought not to be forgotten, for her benevolence was bounded only by her means; and she could never go abroad without being followed by the multitude, who hailed her as the mother of the Venetian poor."

For many years subsequently to her return to the house of her parents, at Riga, there was nothing in her conduct which can be praised, except her charity. Chastity she does not seem to have reckoned among female virtues. At Riga she was guilty of many "errors;" and, as might naturally be expected, she was guilty of still more at Paris, which city she next visited. Her misfortunes, it is sad, though we are not told what they were, compelled her to return to Germany; and, in the year 1798, she took up her abode at Leipsic with a Frenchman, who had followed her from France. She was afterwards, for a short time, in Russia; and, in 1801, she again went to Paris. During her second residence in the French metropolis she lived in the highest style, and was an object of universal attraction. Though she was past the bloom of youth, her beauty and grace were still objects of admiration. "She frequented the most splendid circles, received the first-rate scholars and poets at her house, and followed all the fashions and amusements of the world." Great, the singer, was at this period her favourite lover. She now aspired to the honours of literature; and, in 1804, she produced her novel of "Valeria," of which she is herself the heroine. This work bore irrefragable testimony of her talents.

While her popularity was still at its height, Madam Krudener began to feel satiated with the pomps of the world, and turned to religion for support. She quitted Paris and went to Germany. But though grown devout, and perhaps rather eccentric in her manifestations of piety, her vivacity remained, and she did not quit her

station among the higher classes of society. She became the confidential friend of the Queen of Prussia, and, through her, was intimate with many other eminent personages. "At the fall of the Prussian monarch," says her German biographer, "she went to the north with her majesty, and encouraged the royal sufferer by tender and earnest application of the comforts of religion. After a subsequent stay in Dresden she returned to Paris; and, at the beginning of the great northern war, she pretended to announce to her relations, with a prophetic nod, its vast results. She then retired to Geneva, from thence she contemplated the gathering of a mighty crisis and, in the superstitious practice of prayer and pious works, pretended to see, by anticipation, the succession of astonishing events. It was here that she became acquainted with a young and active clergyman of the Calvinistic church, named Empeytaa." In 1812 she was at Carlsruhe, "clad in a plain black coat, her hair cut close to her head, surrounded wherever she went by the poor, and filled with an earnest, though then still moderate zeal for the word of God. She penetrated into the dungeons of Heidelberg, where some highway robbers were confined, a devotional book in her hand, and with the words of eternal life on her lips, to prepare them for the worldly death to which they were doomed to submit." It is obvious that her religious enthusiasm had now risen to insanity, as she believed herself to be prophetically inspired. Her mind was still further heated at Carlsruhe, by her becoming acquainted with M. Jung Stilling, from whom she imbibed his peculiar notions respecting the Millennium, and other absurd subjects.

In the autumn of 1814 she once more went to Paris. Instead of balls and literary parties, she now held prayer-meetings, which were numerous attended. She is even said to have numbered the Emperor of Russia among her followers, and to her has been attributed the plan of the holy alliance; a league worthy, in its audacious spirit, of as frantic enthusiasts as herself; and the wily sovereign doubtless caught at the project, as a means of enslaving the people of Europe. From Alexander it is certain that she expected much good to the human race; and accordingly, in an animated work which she published, in September 1815, she bestowed on him the warmest applause.

Madam Krudener seems to have believed that the so-

ver reigns of Europe would commence the millenium on earth ; and, when she found that their views were of the most worldly nature, she gave them up in disgust ; while, on their part, they began to persecute her when her fanaticism ceased to take such a direction as was favourable to their schemes.

Disgusted by her disappointment she quitted Paris, resolving thenceforth to preach only to the people. One of her panegyrist states her objects to be, " first, the bringing together Christians, disunited by doctrines, in the universal grasp of holy charity ; and the second, the regeneration of society, and the establishment of peace on the earth, by causing the rich to become brethren with the poor." She arrived at Basil in the autumn of 1815, and collected multitudes around her. Such was the influence of her preaching, particularly on females, that great numbers sold their jewels and articles of dress to establish a fund for the needy. The magistrates, however, compelled her to leave the city ; and she then wandered to Lorach, Aran and other parts of Switzerland, always collecting thousands, and always instantly driven away by the rulers, so that she was scarcely allowed a place to rest her head. The clergy, whose luke-warmness she censured, were among her bitterest enemies. Of Madam Krudener it certainly cannot be said that she did not practice what she preached ; for, during the scarcity of the year 1816, she expended large sums in supplying the poor with food.

In January 1817, while she was residing at a village in the grand duchy of Baden, her hearers and pensioners were taken into custody by the police, and she was expelled the country. On this occasion she addressed a letter of indignant eloquence to the minister of the grand duke, in which she claimed to be considered as a chosen instrument for salvation in the hands of God, and denounced the vengeance of the Deity against the oppressor of the poor. To the friends who accompanied her she gave the name of " *The Mission*," and she resolved to proceed on a pilgrimage through the Continental States. A newspaper for the poor was established by the mission, but only one number of it was permitted to be published.

After her expulsion from Baden she again entered Switzerland, but she was once more driven out. She then

settled at Frieberg in the Bragan, where, however, she was not long allowed to remain. To whatever town she bent her course, she was pursued by the police, by which she was compelled to proceed under an escort; and, in this manner, she was passed on to Leipsic. Illness detained her a month at Leipsic, and she was then forwarded with a guard to the Prussian frontier. The Prussian police was equally active; and, in 1818, she was conducted with her friends to Königsberg. For a considerable period nothing more was heard of her; but it has recently appeared, from the public journals, that she visited Russia, and that she was at length ordered to quit the Russian territory.

By some French writers it has been absurdly supposed, that Madam Krudener is the agent of a philosophical and revolutionary sect, which wishes to destroy the Roman Catholic religion, and substitute in its place an ephemeral species of faith, as a preliminary to the destruction of all religion. By certain coarse Scotch writers he is treated as an impostor, who is impelled alone by vanity, and conceals her selfish passions under the mask of piety. That she labours under mental alienation, there can be no doubt; but, at least, the insanity which prompts to feed the hungry and clothe the naked is more amiable than the insanity which impels men to spread bloodshed and devastation around them that they "may shine the meteors of an hour," or even than that cool calculating wisdom which is employed in making endless encroachments upon the rights of mankind.

BARON DE KRUSEMARK

Is a native of Prussia, and descended from a family which has been devoted to the profession of arms. He himself chose a military life, and became a general officer, but at length quitted war for diplomacy. In 1806 he was sent by the Prussian cabinet with a letter, in the handwriting of Frederic-William, to prevail on the Emperor Alexander to join Prussia in the war against France. He succeeded in this mission, but the genius of Napoleon dissolved the coalition. In 1809 the baron was appointed ambassador to the court of France, and he continued at Paris till 1813. After the peace of Paris, he was sent as

envoy-extraordinary to the court of Vienna, and in this situation he still continues.

CAPTAIN KRUSENSTERN,

A RUSSIAN officer, entered into the naval service early in life, and acquired reputation for his knowledge and enterprising spirit. From 1793 to 1797 he served in English squadrons, in order to perfect himself in his profession. He then went to Canton, where he passed the years 1798 and 1799; and, while there, he became convinced of the advantage which would result to his country from carrying on a direct commerce in furs between China and the Russian possessions on the American coast. On his return to Russia he laid before the government a plan for conducting this commerce, but it was neglected. When, however, Alexander ascended the throne, the plan and its author were effectually recommended to him by Count Romanzow. Krusenstern was soon after employed, in 1803, on a voyage of circumnavigation round the globe, for which the *Nadeshda* and the *Neva* were placed under his command. He returned to Cronstadt in the autumn of 1806; having, among other things, explored the north-eastern coast of Asia, verified the discoveries of other voyages, and made new ones. Three narratives of this voyage have been published; one of them by himself, the others by Lisanskoy and Langsdorff. He has since been entrusted with the command of another expedition for the purpose of exploring Behring's Strait and the Frozen Ocean, and attempting to find a north-west passage to the port of Archangel.

COUNT DE LABARTE,

A NATIVE of Guienne, born in 1769, was admitted into the King's guards at the age of fifteen, and when he was only nineteen was made a captain and a commissary. For this early promotion he was probably indebted rather to his being of the class of nobles than to his own merit. It must, however, be owned, that he is at least not ungrateful, as he has always continued attached to the Bourbons, and willing to plunge his country into a civil war for the purpose of restoring them. After the 10th of August, on which day he was one of those who strove to defend Louis, he was compelled to hide himself; and he was fortunate enough to remain in secrecy during the subsequent proscriptions. In 1795, however, he emerged from his hiding place, and was one of those who were employed by Louis XVIII. to organize, under the title of the Philanthropic Institute, a plan of insurrection in Guienne. Several of the chiefs of this association were arrested by the consular government. Labarte was among the number. He was imprisoned for several months, and a great part of his property was confiscated. In 1813 he ventured to Paris, and, as we are told by his biographer, "he formed, with some royalists, a plan of personal attack against Bonaparte," or, in plain words, a plan of assassination against the sovereign of France. It was to have been executed in the hall of the legislative body, but it was frustrated by the sudden prorogation of the legislature. Labarte next had a share in the plot by which Bordeaux was delivered to the English; and he was one of those who took the lead at Paris, in hoisting the white cockade, and inducing the allies to restore the Bourbons. For these services, Louis made him a colonel, a knight of St. Louis, and honorary secretary of his chamber and cabinet. In 1815 the count was active in spreading an insurrection in Normandy, in favour of the Bourbons, but his exertions were rendered unnecessary by the success of the allies. He has resumed his office of secretary since the return of Louis XVIII.

BARON LABASSEÉ

WAS born in 1764; he distinguished himself during the revolutionary war, was nominated general of brigade in 1803, and commandant of the legion of honour in the

following year. In 1808 and 1809, he was employed in Spain, under Marshal Ney, and distinguished himself at the taking of Oviedo. After the downfall of the Imperial government, he was created a knight of St. Louis, and appointed to command the fourteenth military division at Cherbourg. In this post he remained till March, 1815; and about a week before the landing of Napoleon, he wrote to the King in the following terms:—"Sire, the army, always faithful to its honour, its Prince, and the country, will never favour the ambition of its most cruel enemies. It will continue, till death, in the service of its legitimate King. I swear by those sentiments of honour which animate me towards your august person; and by that spirit of faith and loyalty which pervade the troops under my command. Long live Louis XVIII. We wish for no other sovereign." After this effusion of loyalty, he accepted, under Napoleon, a command in the fourth division of national guards, stationed at Jura, as a corps of observation; but on the second return of the King he ceased to be employed.

CAPTAIN LABAUME

Was born at Nîmes, about the year 1780, and is the son of a barrister. He entered early into the army, and belonged to the corps of engineers. Having been recommended to the viceroy of Italy, Prince Eugene, he was taken into the Italian service, and he soon became a great favourite with that prince. While in Italy he made a map of the course of the Brenta, and took a plan of the Venetian lagoons. In 1810 Prince Eugene sent him to Paris, and, while he resided in that city, Labaume published his "Abridgment of the History of the Republic of Venice." The viceroy was so pleased with this work, which was dedicated to him, that he promoted the author. Labaume accompanied his master in the Russian campaign, and obtained the decoration of the legion of honour. He continued with the Prince till 1814, when he retired to a small estate in the Comtat Venaissin. Before his departure, however, he gave to the world "A Circumstantial Narrative of the Campaign in Russia, in 1812;" a work of uncommon interest, which has passed through several editions, and been translated into English. After the second return of Louis, M. Labaume was appointed to a place in the topographical office of

the war department, and he is now one of the three historiographers of that department.

M. LABBEY DE POMPIERES. *

THIS gentleman, born in 1751, was for many years in the artillery service, from which, however, he retired previously to the revolution. After having held some considerable offices in the departments, he was elected to the legislative body in 1813. He sat in that body during the sessions of 1813, 1814, and 1815. In 1814 he was an active member, on the side of freedom, but in 1815, when the Chamber was in a great measure composed of furious ultras, he preserved silence, probably seeing it useless to struggle against a violent and overpowering majority. He remained in retirement till 1819, when he was again chosen as a legislator; and he has since done honour to himself, by opposing the laws intended to infringe upon the liberties of his fellow countrymen. M. Labbey is a knight of the legion of honour, and of the orders of Reunion and St. Louis.

GENERAL LABERTECHE

WAS born at Sedan in 1764; he entered, at the age of fifteen, as a volunteer into the marines; was employed in that corps as a sub-lieutenant, and took part in the American war. On his return to France, in 1786, he removed into the Scotch company of gendarmes, of Luneville. At the epoch of the revolution, he served as captain in the national gendarmerie, and distinguished himself at the battle of Jemappe, by saving the life of General Beurnonville, and killing with his own hand twelve dragoons, by whom himself and the general were surrounded. When Beurnonville became minister of war, he presented the preserver of his life at the bar of the Convention, and that body voted him a crown of oak, and equipped him with a sabre of honour; recommending at the same time his further promotion, to that minister. As a necessary consequence of this recommendation, he was made colonel of chasseurs, and shortly after governor of the school in the Champ de Mars. It was in this post that it fell to his lot to carry into execution certain revolutionary measures which characterize that period, and for which he was denounced before the Convention, after

the memorable ninth of Thermidor. He contrived, however, to justify himself to that Assembly, and shortly after retired on a pension to his native town. General Labetteche was made a knight of the legion of honour in 1812. He happened to be, in 1815, commandant of the castle of Sedan, and had the address to preserve it for the King, by hoisting the white flag before the arrival of the allied armies.

M. LABILLARDIERE

Is a native of Alençon, and, devoting himself early to the study of medicine, he was led naturally to botanical pursuits, the first rudiments of which he imbibed from professor Gouan, at Marseilles. When he had completed his professional studies, he passed over into England, with the sole view of examining the various plants which are there collected from all parts of the globe. He was well received by the illustrious Sir Joseph Banks, and remained in England eighteen months. On his return to France he hastened to visit the Alps, and under the direction of Villars he traversed the mountains of Dauphiné, and passed from thence to Turin, where he was assisted in his inquiries by Messrs. Bellardi and de Balbi. These excursions inspired him with new ardour, and procured him the protection of M. Monnier, who furnished him with the means of visiting the Levant. Being intrusted with a commission from government, he embarked at Marseilles, in 1786, and passed some time at Cyprus, from whence he proceeded towards Syria. His progress was interrupted partly by the plague, which prevented him from landing at Aleppo, and partly by the war, which closed against him the road to Mount Amanus; he therefore contented himself with examining Mount Lebanon, and visiting the famous forest of cedars, which was now reduced to about one hundred trees. He there collected some plants, and made observations on the manners of the natives, and their mode of living. By means of geometrical operations, he ascertained the height of this celebrated mountain, the most elevated point of which, Sannin, he calculated to be 1,491 toises above the level of the sea. He afterwards proceeded as far as Damascus, and on his return paid a visit to the island of Candia, as well as Sardinia, and Corsica. From these islands he procured a great number of plants; and

among others, that peculiar one, which he consecrated by the name of *Fontainesia*, in honour of his friend, Professor Desfontaines.

It was with this plant that M. de Labillardiere commenced his publications, which were arranged by decads. "*Icones plantarum Syriæ rariorum descriptionibus et observationibus illustratæ, decas prima.*" Paris, 1791, in small quarto: the plates, which are executed by Redouté, are elegant, though not finished with much labour. The work was, however, interrupted during an interval of twenty years, for it was not till 1812 that it was completed by two succeeding numbers. This delay arose from the enthusiastic ardour of the author in the pursuits of science, which induced him to engage in perilous adventures, when they seemed likely to gratify him with the prospect of new discoveries, and successful researches in his favourite studies. Accordingly, he did not hesitate to take a part in the expedition of M. d'Entrecasteaux, who was sent in search of La Perouse. He took his departure from Brest, Sept. 28, 1791; landed at Teneriffe, and visited the famous peak; he afterwards touched at the Cape of Good Hope, penetrated into various parts of New Holland, visited several islands of the southern ocean, and made a stay at Tongatabou. From thence he passed over to some of the Sunda islands. In his different excursions he amassed immense collections of plants; he might perhaps have doubled the quantity of them, could he have turned to profit his stay in the great island of Java; but his residence there was a matter of necessity, and he was exposed to suspicions that prevented his making excursions. He was even placed in a state of confinement, and it was only on his arrival in the Isle of France, in the midst of his countrymen, that he was indulged with pursuing his favourite occupation. He seized on the first opportunity to return to Europe, but he returned without his collections; these, the only fruit of his long labours and inquiries, had fallen into the hands of the English. They were restored, however, at the solicitation of Sir Joseph Banks, and the author found himself in possession of an herbal of four thousand plants, three-fourths of which were new discoveries. This treasure was acquired at the expense of numberless dangers and fatigues. Most of his companions had sunk under the toilsome task; and his friend Riche returned to his native land, only to breathe

his last. M. Labillardiere supported all these fatigues without any visible alteration in his health. Shortly after his return, he was admitted as a member into the Institute, in the room of L'Heritier. He then occupied himself with arranging his materials, and published a relation of the "Voyage in search of La Perouse, 1798," 2 vols. in quarto, and also in octavo, with an atlas. From 1804 to 1806, he put forth, by portions, the description of his plants, under the title of "*Novæ Hollandiæ Plantarum Specimen*," 2 vols. folio, containing the description and figures of two hundred and sixty-five plants, of New Holland, executed with the same accuracy and fidelity that distinguished his plants of Syria, but the plates are of a larger size. This forms the most ample collection that has ever been made of that part of the world. Our countryman, Dr. Smith, has given the name of Labillardière to a species of shrub from New Holland, of the family of the Apocynæ.

M. LABLEÉ,

THE son of a wine merchant of Beaugenci, was born in 1751, and till the breaking out of the revolution was one of the barristers who pleaded before the Parliament of Paris. He was also known as a literary character, he having published two volumes of poems, and a drama, in one act, called "*Apelles and Campaspe, or the Triumph of Alexander*." From 1790 to 1792 he held various civil offices at Paris, and in the latter year he was appointed administrator-general of military subsistence. In 1793, however, he was arrested, and confined for several months in prison. In 1798 he obtained a place under the directorial government, and he was subsequently employed in the finance department by Napoleon. While thus engaged, he was likewise a most fertile writer, the works which he produced between 1798 and 1814, being more than twenty in number. They consist of novels, tales, poems, and translations.

BARON LABORDE

WAS little known at the commencement of the revolution, having only reached the rank of officer of infantry at the epoch of federalism, against which it is supposed that he favoured the plans of the Jacobins, a circum-

stance that caused him to be arrested in the vicinity of Lisieux. He was discovered to have gone thither with the instructions of the National Convention, which were directed against the personal safety of General Wimpfen, who was then commanding the federal forces of Calvados. When the system of terror had ceased, Laborde continued a long time in Lower Normandy, a circumstance that may be traced to the jealous vigilance of the government of that period, which kept its eye over the numerous partizans of Chouannerie, in that part of France. On his return to Paris, he was ostensibly attached to the military police, as supernumerary captain to the *etat-major* of Moulin; and, in the same career, he arrived at the rank of lieutenant-colonel, under the consulship. By his zeal and activity he uniformly justified the confidence of the different ministers by whom he was employed. That confidence was carried to its summit by the service which he rendered to Napoleon, by the arrest of General Mallet, in October, 1812. The conspirators had already seized on several posts, they had conducted the prefect of the police to the prison of La Force; and Mallet, having discharged a pistol at General Hullin, was preparing to do the same to Laborde, when the latter grappled with him, threw him to the ground, and conducted him to prison. For these services, Napoleon created him a baron, and promoted him to the rank of *adjuvant-commandant*. Soon after the return of the King, he ceased to be employed.

COUNT ALEXANDER LABORDE,

MASTER of requests, member of the legion of honour, and commandant of the order of St. Stephen of Hungary, was born about 1772, and is the son of M. I. T. de Laborde, banker of the court. He was brought up at the College of Juilly, and was, like his brothers, destined for the naval profession; when, on the breaking out of the revolution, his father sent him into the Austrian service, in which he remained nine years. He made the first six campaigns of the revolutionary war in the dragoons of Kinski, and received several wounds. He returned to France after the treaty of Campo Formio, and, animated by that refined taste which was inherent in his family, he devoted himself to the fine arts. He had previously perfected himself in the practice of design in

Italy, and having undertaken to give a description of Spain, he passed three years in that country, accompanied by several draughtsmen; and, on his return, published his *Itinerary and Picturesque Journey through Spain*. Napoleon took him with him to Madrid in 1809, with whom he returned to France, and passed afterwards into Austria. M. de Laborde then began to take a share in public affairs, was named director of domains at Vienna; and master of requests, on his return to France. He was afterwards charged with the inspection of bridges and highways in the department of the Seine. Being nominated adjutant-commandant of the national guards in 1814, he was sent, on the night of the surrender of Paris, to treat about a capitulation on the part of the national guards. The literary merits and persevering labours of M. de Laborde have procured him admission into the third class of the Institute. During a temporary visit to England, he collected all the particulars and details of the new mode of instruction, which has received its name from Lancaster; and he contributed to establish it in France, by writing a work in its favour, and by the formation of a society for that purpose, of which he has been appointed secretary-general, and is now the vice-president. The principal publications of M. de Laborde are—"A Description of a Mosaic Pavement, found at the ancient Italica, near Seville," 1802, folio; "A Letter to Madame Genlis, on the Harmonic Sounds of the Harp," Paris, 1806, in 12mo.; "Picturesque and Historical Travels through Spain," forty-five parts, folio; "A Collection of the Greek Vases of the Count de Lamberg," folio; "Plan of Education for the Children of the Poor, after the combined Methods of Bell and Lancaster;" "The Monuments of France, classed Chronologically," folio; this work, which embraces the entire history of French architecture, from the Celtic edifices down to the revived Grecian structures of the present day, is to consist of thirty-six parts, six of which have already appeared. He also published in 1816, "a Project for the Embellishment of Paris."

BARON LABOUILLERIE

Was born of obscure parentage, and acquired his reputation and fortune by a steady application to business, which he first manifested in the office of the minister of the

marine. He shortly after married Mad. de la Chapelle, the daughter of the ancient commissary-general of the royal household. He next became the private banker of Napoleon, and treasurer-general of the army of England. Afterwards he was appointed director of the Sinking Fund, charged with extraordinary appropriated revenues. He was, at a later period, sent to Vienna, with the title of administrator of the funds of the conquered countries; and, returning to France at the peace, was nominated treasurer-general of the Extraordinary Domains, of which M. Desfermout was the director. In 1814, the king preserved him in his office of master of requests in the Committee of Finance, and appointed him intendant of the treasury of the Civil List. M. de Blacas, being sensible of his abilities and activity, appointed him secretary-general of the royal household; and, in this post, he is believed to have influenced, in a great degree, the measures of the ministry. During the hundred days in 1815, he was not ostensibly employed. In the following October he was elected to preside over the Committee of Finance, in the absence of the secretary-of-state of the finance department. He was elected, in August 1816, member of the Chamber of Deputies by the department of La Sarthe; and delivered, Feb. 13, 1817, a speech, in which he gave a detail of the French finances, and concluded by inviting the Chamber to adopt the plan recommended by the commission. M. Laboullerie is at present under secretary-of-state for the finances, and a member of the Grand Council.

DON PEDRO GOMEZ LABRADOR,

COUNSELLOR-of-state to the King of Spain, and formerly minister of Charles IV. at the court of Florence, had distinguished himself by his diplomatic talents before the dethronement of Ferdinand VII.; but that event tended to place in a more prominent point of view his zeal and devotion to his royal master. Being invited to accompany him to Bayonne, he held a conference with Champagny, relative to the proposals which Napoleon was desirous that Ferdinand should accept. These terms were such as involved the suppression of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, in order to place on the Spanish throne a branch of Napoleon's family; and, in fact, they had been already announced as such by the declaration of Savary. Don Pedro Labrador requested, as a prelimi-



Col. "Gemea" Sabroder

nary, that M. de Champagny should place in his hands, in due form, the propositions of Napoleon; but this was declined, as well as an interchange of full powers, under the pretext, "that such things were mere matters of form, and totally distinct from the essential object of the negotiation. As this conference passed over in vague and evasive discussions, and subterfuges on the part of the French minister, M. de Labrador asked him, on parting, if the king was at liberty? "There can be no doubt," replied M. de Champagny, "on that head." "In that case," said the Spanish minister, "there can be no scruple about restoring him to his subjects." M. de Champagny said, in reply, "That, with regard to Ferdinand's return to Spain, he must come to an understanding with Napoleon, either *viva voce*, or by means of a letter;" but, as Don Pedro was not a man that would sacrifice his king and country by a guilty condescension, M. de Champagny was of opinion, after this interview, that he should never be able to prevail on him to favour his designs; and Napoleon, in consequence, procured him to be set aside, on the plea that he was not of equal rank with M. de Champagny. Don Pedro, however, attended Ferdinand in his exile, and returned to Spain in 1814, when that prince nominated him counsellor-of-state, as well as ambassador to France, and his representative at the Congress of Vienna. Having arrived at Vienna in the month of September, he was appointed member of the general committee of the eight grand powers that signed the treaty of Paris; and, during the discussions relative to the slave trade, in Feb. 1815, he resolutely opposed Lord Castlereagh, who required the immediate abolition. Having received, in March 1815, the invitation addressed to Ferdinand VII. by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, England, Russia, and Prussia, to induce him to accede to the treaty of alliance concluded on the 25th of the same month against Napoleon, he replied, that Spain would never accede to any treaty, in which she was not considered as a principal party. In the month of June following, he refused to acknowledge the act by which the plenipotentiaries of the four great powers had irrevocably pronounced among themselves, and without his participation, on the rights of the king his master, and those of the King of Etruria, in Italy, and declared that his instructions forbade him to sign any convention contrary to the immediate and total restitution of the three duchies of Parma, Placentia, and

Guatalla. During the sitting of the Congress, Don Pedro laboured with great assiduity to obtain the explanations on those points which he deemed necessary, but his efforts were unsuccessful. The Duke de Casa-Fernan Nunez, being entrusted with the conclusion of the negotiation, brought it to a close by treaties made with the above-mentioned great powers, and signed at Paris in June 1817. Don Pedro Labrador returned to Spain at the termination of the Congress of Vienna, and was afterwards appointed to an embassy.

COUNT LABRIFFE.

THIS nobleman is one of the largest landed proprietors in the department of the Aube, and was once feudal lord, or seigneur, of Arcis sur Aube. When very young he was made a captain of cavalry, but the revolution prevented him from assuming the command of his company. During the reign of the jacobins, M. Labriffe was in no small terror, in consequence of the persecution which was directed against the nobles, and, hoping to hide his aristocratical origin, he became a printer. After the danger was over, he lived in quiet upon his estate, till the establishment of the imperial government. Napoleon appointed him one of his chamberlains. M. Labriffe now declares that this greatness was absolutely "thrust upon him," against his will; but others say that he solicited it. He was dispatched to Murat, with the intelligence of the birth of the king of Rome, and received, on that occasion, the ribbon of the order of the Two Sicilies. Labriffe is tall and fat, and does not appear to be gifted with an intellect of the highest order. This is said to have given rise to a pleasantry of Napoleon, in speaking of him. "I don't know how this devil of a man manages," said the emperor; "he is twice as great as I am, yet when I speak to him I am obliged to stoop." Labriffe, probably, had heard of this joke, for in 1814 he was a warm partisan of the Bourbons. Louis gave him a commission in the royal light horse, and, on his second restoration, he made him a colonel in the dragoons of the department of the Channel. M. Labriffe is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and has, of course, voted for the libeticide laws. As a speaker, his eloquence is not very remarkable, it being chiefly displayed in crying out, "put it to the vote! close the discussion! the order of the day! the previous question!" and similar phrases.

SIGNOR LABUS

Was born about the year 1776, in the Brescian territory, and is descended from a family originally French. He commenced his studies at Brescia, and afterwards went through a course at the University of Padua. The revolution having altered his destination for the sacerdotal office, for which he was originally intended, his talents recommended him to the attention of the rulers of the new Cisalpine republic, who entrusted him with some important employments in the Veronese. These he fulfilled with a degree of prudence and policy that were not to be expected from his youth and his ardent imagination. His passion for study induced him to wish for a life of less bustle and fatigue ; and he considered himself fortunate, in finding an humble place in the office of the intendant-general of the crown effects under the government of Napoleon. In this capacity he found sufficient leisure to prosecute the study of antiquities, in which he acquired so great a facility, that, on the first inspection of an ancient monument, he was enabled to trace the event which it was intended to commemorate. The dissertations that he published on the occasion of some new discoveries, are sufficient testimonials of his extensive learning, and of the purity of his style. The first is entitled : " *Sopra una colonna Letterata di Magazzano, — Brescia, 1812, 8vo.* The next relates to a Cippus lately discovered, and is entitled : " *Sulla tribo e sui decurioni dell' antico Municipio Bresciano,*"—Brescia, 1813, 8vo. The author has been described by Chevalier Rosmini as an ardent and successful cultivator of good and useful studies. We are informed that he has in hand a work of great erudition, which is in a state of forwardness, on the territory of Brescia, accompanied with numerous plates.

COUNT LACÉPÈDE.

This distinguished naturalist was born at Agen, in 1756, of a noble family, and passed some time in the service of Bavaria. He afterwards devoted himself to the study of natural history, and followed the footsteps of Daubenton and Buffon. To their recommendation he was indebted for the place of keeper of the cabinet in the king's garden at Paris, a situation which he filled when the revolution first burst forth. He commenced his political career in the post of administrator of the department

of Paris. He was also elected one of the representatives of that capital in the Legislative Assembly, in which he made no particular figure. As he was disinclined to be either a Feuillant, a Girondiste, or a jacobin, he honestly tried to act an independent part, which, at that period, was a task of no small delicacy and difficulty. His presidentship was signalized by an address from the Assembly to the King, against the emigrants assembled on the banks of the Rhine, and by the formation of the High National Court of Orleans. He received the addresses of the patriots of England, who, at this time, declared themselves in favour of the revolution, and he united with François de Nantes in procuring letters of naturalization for young Priestley, whose father's house and laboratory the furious bigots at Birmingham had consigned to the flames, to the eternal infamy of their characters. M. Lacépède had skill and dexterity enough to keep in the back-ground during that period in which the committee of public safety found it necessary to take vengeance on domestic traitors, whatever was their rank or their plausible pretensions; and, in the year 1796, he was appointed a member of the National Institute. In 1799 Napoleon called him up to the Conservative Senate, of which he became president in 1801. He continued to proceed rapidly in his political career, and was nominated, in 1803, grand chancellor of the legion of honour. M. de Lacépède, in his communications with the public, has displayed, in a high degree, that placid and unchangeable politeness which dazzles the suitors of favour by the fond illusions of hope, and dismisses them contented with themselves. Being successively a member of the Grand Council of Administration and president of the Senate, under the imperial sway, few signal and solemn opportunities passed, during the brilliant career of Napoleon, on which M. de Lacépède omitted to display his eloquence. M. de Lacépède, however, appeared before Napoleon on the 12th of January, 1814, at the head of the Senate, in another character than that of a panegyrist, and pointed out the necessity of making peace, though attended by concessions, which Napoleon justly considered derogatory to the honour of France, and the justice of his cause: "We are fighting," said he, "between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our children; obtain peace, sire, by an effort worthy of yourself, and of France, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop

the weapons of war, and seal the repose of the world." This act terminated his senatorial career. In 1814 he followed the Empress Maria-Louisa to Blois, but nevertheless sent in his adhesion to the House of Bourbon; this, however, did not prevent his being deprived of the office of grand chancellor of the legion of honour, which was disposed of by the provisional government, for the interim, in favour of M. de Pradt. M. de Lacépède was named to the peerage by an ordinance of the 4th of June. In May, 1815, he refused the place of grand master of the university, offered to him by Napoleon, but accepted from him the dignity of peer of France, a circumstance which caused him to be excluded from the House of Peers on the second return of Louis. He was, however, restored to the peerage in 1819. In May, 1817, he announced, at a course of lectures which he was delivering at the Garden of Plants, that he would shortly execute a commission entrusted to him by his friend La Grange previous to his death, that is, to publish his "Theory of the Formation of Comets." In the same year he sent forth a new edition of "the Works of Buffon, enlarged with notes, a Biographical Account of the Author, his *Enlgy* by Condorcet, and a Discourse on the Progress of the Natural Sciences." In the execution of this undertaking, Count Lacépède has exhibited extensive reading, a careful accumulation and discrimination of facts, and profound views of the philosophy of Nature. We recognize the spirit of Buffon, and the secret charm of his style, which he seems to have imparted to his disciple, and which enables him to clothe the dry details of science with all the graces and elegancies of composition. This merit, which was conspicuous in his earliest publications, and which gave the world hopes of a worthy successor to Buffon and Daubenton, who might console it for its loss, appears to equal advantage in his "History of the Cetaceous Tribes," continued from his predecessor, in which there appears a copiousness of facts and observations, combined with a happy eloquence, that entitle this work to be ranked among those eminent works of natural history that reflect credit on France. As a species of mental relaxation from the dry labours of science, M. de Lacépède has written two novels, the first of which was successful, though given anonymously to the public. He published a second edition of it in 1817, to which he prefixed his name, under the title of "*Ellival and Caroline*, 2 vols. 12mo." This

was followed by "Charles d'Ellival," and "Alphonsine de Florentino, a sequel to Ellival and Caroline, 3 vol. 12mo." His other works are, "An Essay on Natural and Artificial Electricity," 1781, 2 vols. 8vo.; "General and Particular Physics," 1782 and 1784, 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Poetry of Music," 1785, 2 vols. 8vo.; "Eulogium on the Duke of Brunswick," 1786, 8vo.; "The Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents;" "The Natural History of Fishes, to serve as a continuation of the Work of Buffon," 1798, 1805, 5 vols. 4to., (this is the most important of his works;) "An Historical Eulogium on Daubenton;" "Reflections on Public Education," and "Notice on Dolomieu." M. de Lacépède has contributed to the "Annals of the Museum of Natural History," the "Menagerie of the Museum," and the "Encyclopedian Magazine," and has composed symphonies and sonatas. His introductory discourse to the Course of Lectures at the Garden of Plants, is in much repute, and forms, with the Course, one volume in quarto.

M. POISSON DE LACHABEAUSSIERE

Was born, August 6, 1755; and, in the year 1807, could reckon up forty years of useful and laborious application, being, at that period, the father of the mineralogists of France. He was successively employed in this branch of public administration, either as temporary agent, inspector, or director, over the mines of Limousin, Navarre, and of the Lower Loire. For a short time he had the management of the salt works of Cette, in Languedoc, where he was persecuted as an aristocrat in 1793; this imputation caused him to be excluded from the new corps of mineralogists, which was formed under the direction of M. Hassenfratz. In 1815 he was employed in the bureaux of general direction, but when that branch of public service was brought under the department of bridges and highways, he was obliged to retire. M. de Lachabeaussière had served, for a time, in the guards of the Count d'Artois, in 1776; and on the formation of the royal gardes de corps in 1814, he entered as a supernumerary, and on the reduction of that corps, he found himself without pension or employment.

THE DUKE DE LA CHATRE

Was born in Berry, about the year 1750, and quitted France in company with Monsieur, (now Louis XVIII.)

who has continued to honour him with his particular confidence. He raised a regiment, which was well known under the name of the royal emigrant, and distinguished himself in many engagements, and actions of importance. His regiment was disbanded in 1802, and M. de La Chatre retired to London, with the appointment of a colonel in the British service. In 1805 Louis XVIII. nominated him his authorized agent at the court of England, a confidential post which he filled for a number of years with credit and distinction. After the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, the Duc de La Chatre remained in England, with the title of French ambassador. In 1817 he was appointed a member of the Chamber of Peers, having, after an absence of twenty-six years, returned to France in May, 1816. He is descended from the Princes of Deols, who formerly possessed the Duchy of Berry, and who, like him, distinguished themselves by their bravery and loyalty. During a period of one hundred and fifty years, the chiefs of the different generations of this family nobly fell in the field of honour.

M. JOHN LACOSTE

WAS a barrister before the revolution, and being deputed to the National Convention, gave his vote for the execution of Louis XVI. without respite or appeal, on which occasion he made a violent speech against the monarch. After the death of Louis XVI. Lacoste did not appear very conspicuous in the Convention, he being mostly occupied on missions into the departments of the Loire, the Rhine, and the Moselle. He was generally stationed with the armies, and behaved with singular bravery. At Haguenau he served the cannon like a private artillery-man, and at Kaiserslautern, where he was an eye-witness of the check sustained by General Hoche, in December, 1793, he appeared in the thickest of the fight. He likewise attended at the conquest of Holland, made on the ice during the hard winter of 1795. In his various missions into the departments he carried into execution all the harsh and rigorous measures of the reign of terror; but he did not, like other revolutionists, enrich himself with the spoil of his victims. Being afterwards denounced for his conduct, and accused of shedding blood in Alsace, under the direction of Schneider, he was defended by Delahaye, who, though proscribed him-

self as a Girondist, could not forbear standing up for Lacoste, and requested that he might be allowed to remain in his own house, where he was confined by illness, and that no gendarmes might be placed over him as a guard, Lacoste being unable to pay for them. This proof of his disinterestedness, did not, however, save him from arrest, but he was shortly after set at liberty, in consequence of a general amnesty. In 1800 he was appointed prefect of the department of Forêts, in which he continued several years. On the return of Napoleon in 1815, he was nominated prefect of La Sarthe, and was, in consequence, excluded from the benefits of the amnesty; which exclusion obliged him to take refuge, at first, in Belgium, and, latterly, in a more remote country.

M. PETER LACOSTE

Was formerly a professor at Clermont-Ferrand, and member of the Society of Antiquaries of France. He was born at Plaisance, a village in the vicinity of Toulouse. As a writer, he distinguished himself by defending the revolution, and the reform that it introduced into the Gallican church. He has likewise published some works on natural philosophy, and one on the agriculture of his native province, with some account of the volcanoes of Auvergne. M. Lacoste has announced for publication, "A Natural History of Auvergne, and the Neighbouring Departments," in 3 vols. 8vo. As he has resided eighteen years in that province, and been an attentive observer of all its products and localities, he has provided an ample stock of materials for his intended work.

M. LACRETELLE, THE ELDER,

Is a native of Metz, and was an Advocate of Parliament before the revolution. He came to Paris, and published some works, which produced a strong sensation in the public mind, particularly a memorial on the subject of *lettres de cachet*, which, in the reign of Louis XV. had become an intolerable grievance. He afterwards joined with Laharpe, and other writers of celebrity, in editing the "French Mercury." He resumed the same task in 1817, in concert with M.M. de Joui, Benjamin de Constant, Jay, and Dufresne-Saint-Leon. At the early period of the revolution he was em-

ployed by Necker, in the quality of secretary, and in 1789 he became a member of the Commune of Paris, which was then more respectably composed than at later periods. In 1791 he embraced the party of the *Feuillants*, and endeavoured to check the turbulence of the jacobins, who were then meditating the destruction of royalty. M. Lacretelle proposed to the feuillants for their motto: "The constitution, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitution." His party had the merit of adhering literally to their political creed, and endeavouring to preserve a constitutional monarchy in France, but the jacobins were not so scrupulous, and had recourse to the most atrocious means for the destruction of their opponents. M. Lacretelle had a high opinion of the Whigs of England, whom he considered as the sound part of the British public, and wished their maxims to prevail in France. When he represented the city of Paris in the Legislative Assembly, he moved, in September, 1791, that the president should be charged to return thanks to the Whig Club who had recently addressed their congratulations to the French nation, on the establishment of the Constitution of 1791. In the following year, so late as the 9th of August, he defended that Constitution with the same perseverance and energy, and was insulted and struck on coming out from the Assembly, because he opposed the decree of accusation against La Fayette. He then addressed a letter to the Legislative Assembly, warning them of their danger, and advising them to act with vigour and enterprise, but that body passed to the order of the day; and from that time till the year 1801, M. Lacretelle disappeared from the scenes of public life. He became a member of the legislative body in 1801, but retired from it in the following year, and was nominated a member of the national institute in the room of Laharpe. He pronounced an eulogium on that celebrated man, which was severely and acrimoniously criticised. The same fate attended the publication of his political and literary miscellanies, which excited a fierce paper war among the journalists of Paris. He is now considered as one of the chiefs of the party styled the liberals, but he maintains his opinions with moderation, and gives no offence by any indiscreet effusions of heat or acrimony. The most celebrated of his works are, "An Essay on the Eloquence of the Bar;" and "Thoughts on the Causes of Crimes, and the Means of reducing their Number and

Malignity;" the articles of **Logic**, **Metaphysics**, and **Morals**, in the **Methodical Encyclopedia**, are also from his pen. He is likewise the editor of the "**Letters of an American Farmer**, by **Crevecoeur**." His works have been collected into five octavo volumes.

M. CHARLES LACRETELLE,

YOUNGER brother of the former, came to Paris at an early period of the revolution, and his first occupation was to report the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. He himself possessed a great fluency of speech, and a methodical arrangement of ideas, which rendered him fully competent to the task. His talents and activity soon recommended him to notice, and he was chosen conjointly with M. Ducos, who is now receiver-general, to conduct the **Journal of Debates**, a paper which was not then what it is now, but presented an extensive analysis of the proceedings of the Assembly. His next attempt was a **History of the Revolution**, intended as a sequel to the work of M. Rabaut St. Etienne. During the disorders of France, he assisted in editing the journals of the moderate party; and having declared against the Convention in the affairs of the sections of Paris, he was imprisoned during two years in the Temple. In 1806 he was nominated by Napoleon a member of the **Bureau de la Presse**; and in April, 1810, he was appointed censor, an office which he continued to fill in 1816. He was chief editor of "**The Publicist**," which was melted down into the **Gazette of France**, in 1810, for having given umbrage to Napoleon. M. Lacretelle obtained, in 1813, the decoration of the order of Re-union, and a seat in the Academy, vacant by the death of Esmenard. In his "**Historical Essay**," he has discovered a degree of facility and eloquence that is highly creditable to his talents as a writer; and his "**Sketch of the leading Events of the Eighteenth Century**," is drawn up with great taste and ingenuity. His "**Survey of the Religious Wars of France**," is particularly admired. He was confirmed as president of the French Academy by a royal ordinance of the 21st of March, 1816, and in this post he has frequently distinguished himself by the promptness and neatness of his addresses and replies on solemn and important occasions. During his course of lectures on history, in the Academy of Paris, his talent for oratory and discussion

was equally conspicuous, and he now ranks as one of the first professors of the capital. M. Lacroix has lent his aid to the Universal Biography, in which his articles of Henry IV. and Francis V. are conspicuous for their merit.

M. JOHN LACROIX,

SURGEON to the king, was born at Paris in 1767, and has distinguished himself by his ingenious contrivances to correct the natural or casual deformities of the human frame. Independently of the uncommon felicity with which he finishes these mechanical apparatus, he discovers equal invention in adapting them to strange and singular dislocations. In the room of whalebone, and plates of steel, as well as Gothic garments, which have introduced so many complaints of the chest, he has invented a species of corset, at once firm, light, and elastic, adapted to all shapes, and calculated to conceal the defects of the person. Among his numerous contrivances we may reckon one to supply the action of the exterior muscles of the fingers, on a hand destroyed by the palsy; and one to supply, by the means of an internal substitution, the lateral cartilage of the nose, when accidentally broken. Many other instances might be produced; but we shall only observe, that M. Lacroix has formed, at his own residence, a species of gymnasium, where paralytic and asthmatic patients may exercise themselves with benefit to their constitutions. He was elected in 1806, surgeon-mechanist to the faculty of medicine at Paris.

M. SILVESTER LACROIX,

A MATHEMATICIAN of deserved celebrity, is now a member of the Institute and of the legion of honour, and commenced, in 1782, as professor of mathematics in the naval academy of Rochefort. He was afterwards appointed to the School of the Four Nations, and nominated examiner of candidates for the Polytechnic School, which appointment he relinquished on his nomination to the mathematical chair, in the College of France. His course of mathematics for the use of the Central School of the Four Nations, has, by the spontaneous choice of the professors, displaced all the former elementary books for the use of the marine and the artillery. His treatise

on the differential Calculus, comprises not only the substance of Euler's works on the subject, but also of the best Essays that have hitherto appeared on the same topic. His publications are very numerous and important, and many of them have already been translated into English. He was made a member of the Institute May the 25th, 1799, in the room of Borda. He is at this time considered, in all respects, as the ablest mathematician in Europe.

COUNT DE CESSAC LACUÉE,

Was born near Agen, in 1752, and was originally an officer of the army, but had retired previously to the revolution. He espoused the principles of liberty, and was elected deputy to the Legislative Assembly, in which body he behaved with moderation, and was principally occupied on military objects. He was not chosen a member of the Convention, but was employed in the war department. In 1795, however, he was deputed to the Council of Ancients, which he quitted in 1799, and was immediately elected to the Council of Five Hundred. In both councils he was an active member. Having been favourable to the establishment of the consulship, he was made a counsellor of state, and a member of the Institute. In 1804 he was appointed governor of the polytechnic school, and grand officer of the legion of honour; in 1807 a minister of state; and in 1810 he was raised to be directing minister of the war administration, a place which he held till the abdication of Napoleon. He had already been created Count de Cessac. He was made a knight of St. Louis, by the king, in 1814, and in the following year he retired from public business, in which he has since taken no part. He is a member of the French Academy. Count Cessac-Lacuée drew up the military portion of the Methodical Encyclopedia, and is the author of "The Officer's Guide in the Field," 2 vols. 8vo., and of one or two pamphlets on military subjects.

DR. LAENNEC,

A PHYSICIAN of the faculty of Paris, and of the Hospital of Necker, was born at Quimper in the year 1781. After having gained, in 1803, the first prizes of medicine and surgery in the medical school of Paris, he devoted

himself entirely to the study of his profession, and the pursuits of pathological anatomy. His attainments in these branches are mentioned in high terms in the report of the National Institute on the progress of the sciences. His first professional production was an article on the *peritonæum*; it appeared in the *Journal of Medicine*, in 1802. The medical world is indebted to him for the discovery and description of the proper membrane of the liver, which had baffled the investigation of all former anatomists. It is likewise to M. Laennec that we must ascribe the anatomical process of dissection for the internal membrane of the ventricles of the brain, the existence of which anatomists admitted on the principles of analogy, but had never reduced it to experiment or practice. In addition to his inaugural thesis, entitled, "Propositions on the Doctrines of Hippocrates," and a great number of articles in the *Medical Journal*, conducted by Messrs. Corvisart, Boyer, &c. to which he has been, for many years, a principal contributor; he has also supplied the *Medical Library*, and the *Dictionary of Medical Sciences*, with very valuable communications. One of his most important productions is a "Monography of the Vesicular Worms," which contains a description of several new species. This article, which was inserted in the *Memoirs of the faculty*, has not, as yet, been separately published. He also read, before the *Medical Society*, several other memoirs, not yet made public. His article on a new species of *Hernia* has been inserted by M. Cayol, at the end of his translation of Scarpa's *Treatise on Ruptures*. M. Laennec is at present employed in an inquiry into the diseases of the lungs and the heart, and in this he adopts a mode of experiment and investigation, founded on the well-known property of bodies to transmit sound, in a greater or less degree. The instrument that he has invented for this purpose, has been mentioned by M. Portal, in his "Letter on the Malady of Madame De Stael," inserted in the "*Universal Journal of Medical Sciences*."

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

THIS illustrious friend of liberty was born in Auvergne, in the year 1757, and is descended from one of the most ancient families in that province. He made his first appearance in the world when the principles of liberty be-

gan to be understood, and, in spite of the monarchical and even arbitrary government of France, a spirit of free inquiry had pervaded that country. At this time the celebrated Dr. Franklin resided at Paris, in quality of agent for the Americans, and solicited the aid of the French court in favour of the revolted colonists. Young La Fayette felt all that ardour in the cause of freedom, which has not deserted him in his maturer years. He waited not for the tardy operations of the government, but, being master of an independent fortune, he fitted out a vessel at his own expense, in which he shipped a quantity of arms and ammunition; and having escaped the vigilance of the English cruisers, he landed safely in America. He served, at first, in the American army, as a mere volunteer; but on the arrival of Rochambeau, with the French troops and auxiliaries, he was promoted to the command of a volunteer corps, and by his activity and ardour, contributed essentially to the success of the American revolution. He gained the friendship of Washington, and behaved in so gallant and unexceptionable a manner, as to conciliate the esteem of the natives in general. When the independence of the United States was recognised, he returned to France with the rank of field-marshal, and with his heart full of those noble sentiments, which the gallant struggle for American freedom must have naturally inspired. The name of La Fayette resounded in every quarter; his praises were trumpeted forth, and his picture met the eye in every direction. When the states general were convoked, he was nominated, without opposition, as deputy to that body, from the noblesse of Auvergne, and he took his seat amidst the plaudits of the public. When the states general were afterwards merged into the National Assembly, he proposed, on the 11th of July, 1789, the famous declaration of the rights of man; and on this occasion, he asserted, that under the oppression of despotism, insurrection was the most sacred of all duties; words which were afterwards frequently quoted to his prejudice. But these expressions were not originally his own, having been previously uttered by Count d'Entraignes, an intriguer, who subsequently distinguished himself in favour of ancient institutions. The influence of La Fayette was boundless at this period, and procured him an ascendancy and power seldom possessed by a private citizen. The measures of the court indicating a



General Lafayette

deposition to dissolve the Assembly by force of arms, and to quell the spirit of the people of Paris by military execution, Messrs. Lally-Tollendal and Mounier carried a decree, by which the public debt of France was guaranteed by the honour and integrity of the French nation. In addition to this decree, La Fayette proposed a resolution, which was adopted, that the new ministers of the king, as well as all civil and military agents, should be held responsible for every attempt against the rights of the nation, and the decrees of the Assembly. During this discussion, which was prolonged through the whole night, La Fayette was chosen president in the room of M. Lefranc-de-Pompignan, the archbishop of Vienne, whose advanced age rendered him incapable of the fatigues of that office. On the 15th of July he was appointed, by the commune of Paris, commandant of the Parisian militia, which was afterwards distinguished by the name of the National Guard. The young general accepted this appointment with gratitude and respect, and, drawing his sword, he swore to sacrifice his life for the preservation of that liberty, the defence of which was confided to his care. On the 5th of October following a new insurrection broke out, the French guards took the lead in it, and summoned him to conduct them to Versailles, in order to inflict vengeance on the Body Guards, for an insult offered by them to the three-coloured flag and the national cockade. In vain did La Fayette endeavour to divert them from their resolution; he harangued the multitude several times without any effect, but at last declared that he must be authorized by the representatives of the commune before he could venture to proceed on such a business. Being sanctioned, and even ordered by that body to comply, he set out for Versailles, at the head of the national guards, and ordered them to take possession of all the posts. As it was a late hour, he tried to take some repose, after having assured the king and queen that perfect tranquillity was restored. He was awaked, however, at six o'clock in the morning with the intelligence that the palace had been forced by a banditti, and that several of the body guards had been put to death by the mob. M. La Fayette put himself at the head of the grenadiers, and cleared the palace of these intruders; having, besides, saved the lives of fifteen of the royal guards that had been marked out for destruction. The King and Queen, then yielded to the general

cry, which invited them to repair to Paris, and from that hour the royal authority became a perfect nullity. After these tumults, La Fayette had a very warm conference with the Duke of Orleans, and signified to him, that his name was the pretext and signal for the frequent commotions that took place; he even advised that nobleman to quit the kingdom for a time, and having invested him with an apparent mission, the duke repaired to England. At the grand federation in the Champ-de-Mars, on the 14th of July, 1790, La Fayette reached the summit of his glory; and was, on that day, appointed generalissimo of all the national guards of France. At this crisis the eyes of all Europe were fixed upon him; all the military bodies, both regulars and volunteers, looked to him as their leader; and he was, in fact, the master of the kingdom, with a boundless influence. He succeeded in calming the bursts of popular effervescence, which were numerous and frequent at that period. Though his military avocations did not allow him to indulge much in political discussions, yet he attended on the most important questions in the National Assembly; he gave his vote in favour of the institution of trial by jury, and the civil and political rights of people of colour, but not for the immediate abolition of slavery in the West-India colonies. On the question of the right of making peace or war, he agreed with Mirabeau, (whose life he saved during the discussion of this prerogative,) that the initiative should be left with the king, in which he was opposed by Barnave, who also disagreed with him respecting the government of the colonies. In the spring of 1791, Louis XVI. wished to repair to St. Cloud, but the jacobins having spread a report that he was going to quit the kingdom, the national guard refused to let him pass, contrary to the orders of their general, whom they had hitherto obeyed with a degree of zeal bordering on enthusiasm. La Fayette, on this occasion, threw up his commission in disgust, but he resumed it, on their testifying their repentance, and renewing their protestations of attachment to him. On the flight of the king, in June, 1791; many persons accused him of having secretly connived at the escape of Louis; but the truth is, that though he entertained suspicions about the king's intentions, he knew nothing positive on the subject. He was still in bed when the news began to be circulated in Paris, and on its being announced to him,

he mounted his horse, and repaired to the mayor of Paris. When he appeared in the streets he was saluted with intermingled cries of, "La Fayette for ever!" and "Down with La Fayette!" groups began to form, and to demand his head; Rewbell, a new deputy, attacked him in the Assembly, but on that occasion Barnave supported him with zeal and energy, and essentially contributed to save his life. The measures that he adopted to arrest the king at Varennes, served to revive his popularity, but he now became the object of the deadly hatred of the royalist party. He was equally detested by the jacobins for his behaviour to the Duke of Orleans, and his arresting the insurgents of Nanci, who came to Paris with a view to excite the populace to tumult and insurrection. Marat, the furious leader of the Cordeliers, continually assailed him; and the "traitor La Fayette," was his continual theme, as well as that of his zealous partizans. In this cry the republican party united with the jacobins, and an insurrection broke out, which La Fayette endeavoured to quell, and a few shots were fired without his orders. A revolutionist, named Fournier, discharged a pistol at him; the ruffian was arrested, but La Fayette had the weakness to let him go unpunished. The national guards were enraged at this injury offered to their chief, and determined to annihilate the jacobins, and batter down with cannon the hall in which they met; but La Fayette again interfered. When the Constitution of 1791 was accepted by the nation, he resigned his command, on the plea, that having derived it from the revolution, it should cease with its cause. The municipality of Paris, in order to testify their respect for him on this occasion, caused a golden medal to be struck in honour of him, and presented him with the bust of Washington. He had already sacrificed the greater part of his fortune in the cause of the revolution, but he continued to reject the offers frequently made to him by the city of Paris to indemnify him for his losses. When the war broke out in 1792, he was appointed to command the army of the centre, that covered the frontiers, in the vicinity of the Ardennes. He did not signalize himself in this command by any military enterprise, confining his operations to a few marches and movements, of no importance; his vanguard was twice routed at Philippeville and Maubeuge. What excited most attention, was an order of the day, addressed by him to the army under his

command, relative to the indignity offered to the king by Petion, and the populace of Paris, in which he stigmatized the jacobins as the authors of these outrages and tumults. He procured addresses to the Assembly from the different corps under his command, demanding punishment for the insult offered to the King and Constitution. Perceiving that these remonstrances produced no effect, he quitted the army, and appeared at the bar of the Assembly, to renew his complaints. The Assembly referred the matter to a committee, which produced no result. He was, however, received with every demonstration of affection by the national guards; a deputation of grenadiers from all the battalions waited on him with professions of fidelity from his former companions in arms; they planted before his house an enormous tree of liberty, decorated with three coloured ribbons, and requested him to put himself at their head, and destroy the Jacobin Club, in which every disorder was fomented, and took its birth. He declined to execute this energetic measure, on the plea that the majority of the Assembly was attached to the Constitution, and that therefore there were no serious grounds for alarm or apprehension. The event proved the futility of this plea; but notwithstanding this real, or affected indifference, he proposed to the king to repair to the army, as a place of security against the daggers of regicides and agitators. To this measure of safety, however, the imbecility of Louis, and the prejudices of the queen, opposed an insuperable bar. A motion for his impeachment was then made in the Legislative Assembly, which was rejected by two-thirds of the votes, but even the discussion on this subject was the signal for the revolution of the 10th of August. When that convulsion broke out, he seemed still willing to face the storm; he ordered the arrest of the commissioners who were coming to deprive him of his command; and addressed a proclamation to the troops, in which he desired them to choose between Petion and the king. The army declared in his favour; but the soldiers, on the following morning, were surprised at hearing, that, placing little reliance on their declarations of fidelity, he had fled in company with a few officers. When his flight was known, the republican Chabot set a price upon his head, he was declared an emigrant, and the commune of Paris ordered the golden medal, struck in honour of him, to be broken by the hands

of the common hangman. Scarcely had he passed the frontiers, when he was arrested at Luxembourg, where the emigrants, who considered him as the principal author of the revolution, were not sparing of their insults. The Duke of Saxe-Teschen announced to him that he was intended for the scaffold. He was then delivered over to the King of Prussia, who ordered him to be conducted to Wesel, and afterwards to Magdeburgh, where he remained a year in a dungeon. When this monarch made peace with France in 1795, he transferred his prisoner to the Austrians, who removed him to Olmutz, where he was treated with still more severity, and was attacked by a lingering malady. His physicians demanded some mitigation of his rigorous confinement; and it was on that occasion that Doctor Bollman, and a youth of the name of Hunger, whose father had been well treated by La Fayette in America, formed a plan for his escape while he was taking the air; but he was retaken at a distance of eight leagues from Olmutz, and more strictly confined than before. His complaint grew worse; he was left without relief, without linen, and without light. At the close of 1796, his amiable consort and his daughter obtained permission to share his confinement, and by their affectionate conduct they paid the highest compliment to his domestic virtues, as a husband and a father. At last, the events of the war procured his enlargement; Bonaparte pursuing his successes against Austria in 1797, compelled the emperor to release him. La Fayette did not immediately return to France upon his deliverance, but took up his abode at Hamburgh, till the overthrow of the Directory, and the establishment of the consular government. Napoleon offered him a seat in the senate, but he declined it, and retired to a small estate which had escaped confiscation, where he abstained entirely from politics. He did not re-appear on the political theatre till March the 20th, 1815, when he was elected to the Chamber of Representatives by the department of the Seine and Marne; obtained fifty votes for the presidency of that Assembly, and was nominated vice-president. After the battle of Waterloo, when it was believed that Napoleon was disposed to assume the dictatorship, La Fayette prevailed on the Chamber to declare its sittings permanent, and he insisted strongly on the abdication of the emperor. The latter measure was undoubtedly an impolitic act. Under the circumstances of the case,

Napoleon alone was capable of making head against the invaders. To dethrone him, was to neutralize the military force of the French empire, and thus leave France at the mercy of foreigners. On the second restoration of the Bourbons, the marquis retired again into private life. In 1818, however, he came forward as candidate for the department of the Seine and Marne. The royalists and the ministry exerted all their arts and strength against him, and he failed, but he was elected by the department of La Sarthe. Since that period he has held a seat in the Chamber, and, as might be expected, has been an ardent defender of the liberty of his country.

COUNT LA FERRIÈRE-L'ÉVÊQUE

Was born at Redon, in 1776, and entered into the military service in 1792, as second lieutenant. After having made two campaigns, he became aid-de-camp to General Monnet, who took him to the armies of the west, where he was appointed commander of the guards under General Bernadotte. He rose to be major in 1805; and, in that capacity, he commanded the third regt. of hussars at the battle of Jena, where he received a severe wound. He was made colonel shortly after, and went to Spain at the head of the same regiment. He distinguished himself at the battle of Tudela, and in the retreat of Massena from Portugal, when he received another wound, which confined him for some time. Napoleon conferred on him the title of baron, and the rank of commandant in the legion of honour, with an estate in Westphalia. He likewise, in 1811, appointed him general of brigade, and some time after this he made him a count. In 1813, he gave him the command of the mounted grenadiers of the imperial guard. General La Ferrière distinguished himself at the head of this corps in the campaign of Saxony, particularly at Hanau; afterwards in 1814 at Champ-Aubert, and at Rheims, where he dislodged the Russian corps under General St. Priest, and lastly at Craonne, where his leg was carried off by a cannon shot. After the abdication of Napoleon, Louis XVIII. nominated the count inspector-general of cavalry, created him a knight of St. Louis, and, lastly, a grand-officer of the legion of honour. In January, 1815, Marshal Soult, the minister-of-war, gave him the direction of the School of Cavalry at Saumur.

On the landing of Napoleon, it is said that the Count met with a cold reception from his old master, who reproached him with marrying a royalist, but a reconciliation took place to the satisfaction of both parties, and La Ferrière was nominated to the Chamber of Peers, and continued in his place of Inspector of the School of Cavalry, of which he is still in possession.

DR. LAFFAN

Is a native of Ireland, and connected with the noble family of De Courcy. He received his professional education, and took his doctor's degree, at the University of Edinburgh. After having attended the London schools of medicine, he became a licentiate, and settled in the metropolis. In consequence, however, of his having offered his professional assistance to the sad remains of the disastrous Walcheren expedition, which were accepted, he contracted a fondness for military practice, and he accordingly served the campaigns in Spain and Portugal. On his return to England he was placed on the Chatham station, and since the termination of the war he has taken up his residence at Rochester, where he enjoys considerable reputation.

M. LAFFON-LADÉBAT

Was born at Bordeaux, Nov. the 30th, 1746, and descends from a noble family which suffered in the religious wars of France. He was educated at the University of Franeker in Holland; and, on his return to Bordeaux, was taken into partnership by his father, a considerable merchant in that city. In this occupation he found leisure to cultivate the study of political economy, agriculture, and the fine arts. He published a work on the freedom of the commerce of India, undertook to reclaim a vast portion of waste lands in the Upper Medoc, was one of the founders of the Bordeaux Academy of Painting, and became a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in that city, as well as of the Agricultural Society of Paris. He was president of both the academies of Bordeaux in 1791; and was elected, in the month of October, of that year, a member of the Legislative Assembly, in which he presided over the Committee of Finance during the whole session.

He delivered his sentiments, on several occasions, in favour of royalty and public credit ; and, being invited to the Tuilleries, received the thanks of Louis XVI. and his queen. He was president of the Assembly on the 23d of July 1792, when the citizens of Paris sent a deputation to the Bar to demand the dethroning of the king. When the same subject was renewed two days after by Chabot, he called him to order, which produced a tumult in the Assembly. M. Laffon was forced to resign the presidency. Merlin de Thionville moved that he should be sent to the Abbaye ; but, order being restored, he was reinstated in the chair, which he occupied on the 10th of August, when the unfortunate Louis and his family took refuge in the hall of the Assembly. On this occasion he quitted the Assembly, having yielded the chair to Guadet. In the month of September he was arrested and imprisoned on a charge of favouring the escape of some of the Swiss guards ; but, having recovered his liberty, he was appointed to the direction of the *Caisse d'Escompte*. He was imprisoned at the Carmelites in 1794 ; but the Convention, feeling the loss of his financial abilities, restored him to liberty. In September, 1795, the departments of the Gironde and the Seine elected him to the Council of Elders, and he was a frequent speaker on financial subjects. In May, 1797, he was chosen secretary ; and, in August, president of that Assembly. On the reading of some addresses from the army of Italy, he ventured to propose the cashiering and arrest of General Bonaparte, a circumstance which was not afterwards forgotten. He opposed the plots of the Directory ; but he, and several of his colleagues, were seized and imprisoned in the Temple, and two days after were ordered for deportation to Cayenne, where they suffered great hardships. M. Laffon, however, was recalled from Cayenne by the Directory, in 1799, to be confined in the island of Oleron, but the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire terminated his proscription. Several of the Departments of France gave their suffrages in his favour as a candidate for the Senate, but Napoleon refused to confirm his election. After his long services in the financial department, his administration of the public revenue was attacked by his enemies ; but, after a severe and laborious investigation, he was, in 1813, honourably acquitted. In 1815 he repaired to England to recover some property, which he had deposited in the Bank, in 1793 ; but the return of Napoleon for a

while delayed restitution. During his residence there, he collected a valuable mass of information respecting the finances, the commerce, and the charitable funds for the purposes of relief and education, with which that country abounds. After his return, he presented to the king a very interesting work on the French finances.

M. JAMES LAFITTE

Was born at Bayonne, in 1768, of humble parents; and, being destined for commercial pursuits, he went to Paris at an early age. He was admitted into the house of Messrs. Perregaux, the bankers, in the capacity of book-keeper; and, after some time, became partner with the son on the death of the elder M. Perregaux. His diligence and abilities have promoted the prosperity of that flourishing concern, which now ranks with the first banking houses of the capital. He was nominated, in 1813, judge of the Tribunal of Commerce at Paris; and, in April 1814, he was appointed governor of the Bank by the provisional government, in the room of M. Jaubert, who had followed the empress to Blois. He preserved this employment, without any remuneration for his services, till 1820, when he was removed, in consequence of his being a friend of liberty. In the month of May, 1815, he was elected by the mercantile interest of Paris to the Chamber of Representatives, but he did not signalize himself in that assembly. On the second capitulation of Paris, in July 1815, when the French treasury was empty, and unable to furnish the necessary advances for the subsistence of the French army, in its retreat beyond the Loire, the most painful consequences were dreaded from the non-fulfilment of the treaty, or the necessity of injuring public credit by drawing supplies from the Bank. In this emergency M. Lafitte advanced from his private fortune the sum of £84,000, and placed it in the hands of the minister Mollien, and thus saved the metropolis from exactions and spoliation. In January, 1816, he made a report on the Bank of France, remarkable for its perspicuity and precision, in which he proved, that in spite of the warfare, trouble, and confusion of 1815, the affairs of the Bank, though conducted in a city which was the head-quarters of hostile armies, were in a flourishing condition, its notes were preferred to gold, its aid was

administered to the government, it discounted to the amount of £9,000,000, and secured to the proprietors of its stock a dividend of 6½ per cent. M. Lafitte was afterwards nominated to a commission on the Budget; and, by his financial talents, contributed essentially to restore public credit in France; and, in the month of Oct. 1816, the Electoral College of the Department of the Seine chose him for their representative in the Chamber of Deputies. Whilst that body was occupied with important discussions on the revenue of France, M. Lafitte displayed his financial knowledge to advantage. At the next election in 1817 he had a great majority in his favour, and he has ever since held a seat in the Chamber. Though a man of immense wealth, he is a warm friend to the principles of liberty and the freedom of the press. His conduct to the heirs and legatees of Napoleon has, however, created much animadversion. Napoleon paid an immense sum into his bank, for draughts on America, which were never presented; and, on the emperor bequeathing the same, M. Lafitte thought proper to refuse payment, on grounds not of a banking character. His honour seems to be deeply implicated in the result.

M. LAFOND,

FORMERLY a student of medicine, was born in Gascony about the year 1770; and, quitting the school of Hippocrates for that of Melpomene, made his first appearance on the French stage in 1800, in the character of Achilles in the tragedy of Iphigenia in Aulis. His success was brilliant; but, it is believed, that the other performers caballed against him, and endeavoured to impede his career. However, the enemies of Talma supported the new actor, and he found a warm friend in Madame Raucourt, as well as in the journalist Geoffroi, who devoted his pen to the promotion of his fame. In the characters of Tancred, Orosmanes, and Rodriguez, he is thought to be superior to Talma, but in the part of Orestes he falls short. By his enemies he is accused of want of grace and energy; and he is a little infected with a provincial accent, of which, however, he has taken great pains to divest himself. He has since taken to the line of comedy, and performed many comic parts with tolerable success. On the first formation of the Conservatory, Lafond was appointed one of the professors.

AUGUSTUS LAFONTAINE

Is the son of a painter, and was born at Brunswick, Feb. the 6th, 1756, being descended from a refugee Protestant family. He studied theology at the University of Helmstaedt; but, having no inclination for the priesthood, he accepted of the situation of tutor to the family of a Prussian general at Halle. In this capacity, he attended during the famous campaign against France in the year 1792. After the treaty of Basle, he returned to the University of Halle, where he now resides. M. Lafontaine is the author of several romances and novels, in which nature and sensibility abound, some of which have been translated into English.

DUKE DE LA FORCE

Is a grandee of Spain, of the first class, as well as a French peer. He was born in 1768, entered into the army at the age of twelve, rose to be a major of carabineers, and when the revolution took place he emigrated, and became aid-de-camp to the present Louis XVIII. then Monsieur. In the emigrant corps he served, for several years, with distinguished reputation. He returned, however, to the service of his country in 1809, was in almost all the great battles subsequent to that year, received several wounds, and was made an officer of the legion of honour on the field of action at Borodino. In 1814 he was a member of the legislative body, and was one of the first to vote for the deposition of Napoleon. Louis placed him in the House of Peers. When Napoleon returned, the duke endeavoured to prevent the people of Cahors from declaring in his favour, but he was seized by them, sent a prisoner to Paris, and remained in confinement till the second restoration of the Bourbons.

COUNT DE LAFOREST

Is descended from a noble family in the Limousin, and was born in 1756, at Aire in Artois. Young Laforest served at first in the capacity of sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Hainaut; but, feeling an inclination for the diplomatic career, he obtained permission, in 1779, to accompany the

Chevalier de la Luzerne to the United States of America, in quality of secretary of legation. He was afterwards nominated successively consul at Savannah, Philadelphia, and New York; and, when the Marquis de Monstier, in 1783, took the place of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, M. Laforest was appointed consul-general of France in the room of M. Barbé-Marbois. He quitted that post during the storms of the revolution, and did not return to France till after the downfall of Robespierre. He remained unemployed till the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, when he was placed at the head of the post-office. In 1800 he resigned this employment, and repaired to the congress at Luneville in the capacity of minister-plenipotentiary. After the peace of Luneville, he was appointed resident minister at Berlin, where he remained till the war broke out in 1806. In 1808 he was ordered to Spain, where he remained five years as French ambassador, under difficult and hazardous circumstances. When Napoleon found himself unable to retain possession of Spain, he followed the advice of Count de Laforest, and restored Ferdinand to liberty. On the restoration of the Bourbons, the portfolio of the minister for foreign affairs was for a short time confided to him. The king afterwards made him a counsellor of state, and decorated him with the cordon of the legion of honour. After March the 20th, 1815, Napoleon struck his name out of the list of counsellors-of-state, but he was elected, by the department of Loir and Cher, a member of the Chamber of Representatives. In 1819 he was called up to the House of Peers.

M. LAFOSSE,

A CELEBRATED professor of the veterinary art, was born at Paris in 1738. His productions are, "A Treatise on the Glanders," 12mo. 1761; "The Farrier's Guide, with a Treatise on Horse-Shoeing," 4to. 1767; "Physiological and Pathological Anatomy of the Horse," 1769 and 1774, folio; "A Dictionary of Farriery, including Cavalry, Riding-school, and Medicine," 1775, 2 vols. 4to.; 1786, 4 vols. 8vo.; "Discoveries in Farriery, read before several learned societies," and "Manual of Farriery."

THE CHEVALIER DE LA GARDE

Was formerly a lieutenant in the royal navy, and emi-

grated in the first stage of the revolution. He served as captain in the British hûlans ; and, in 1793, passed over into Anjou to join the army of General Stofflet. There he became secretary to the Abbé Bernier, who sent him to London in 1795, in quality of agent-general from the royal armies to the belligerent powers. Being charged to solicit succours from the British ministry, he drew up a memorial for that purpose ; and, after much trouble, succeeded in obtaining 5000*l.* sterling for the use of the army of Stofflet. On the death of the latter, the money was deposited with his successor. On his way back to England with important dispatches, he fell in with a party of republicans, on the coast of Morbihan. He was wounded in the shoulder, and escaped with difficulty, leaving his correspondence behind him. In March, 1795, he was dispatched by the Abbé Bernier to the different headquarters of the armies of the royalists. Afterwards he was engaged in a mission to Monsieur at Edinburgh, with instructions from Count de Pusaye. After the peace of Luneville he returned to France, where he lived in retirement till the restoration in 1814.

COUNT AUGUSTUS LAGARDE

EMIGRATED at an early age with his parents in 1792, and entered into the service of Russia, in which he was at first aid-de-camp to the Marquis d'Autichamp, his relation. He was afterwards appointed major-general, and became chamberlain to the emperor Alexander. He returned to France at the restoration, when the king nominated him military commandant at Nîmes ; where, in 1815, during an attempt to quiet a commotion, he received a wound from a pistol shot. Being in consequence disabled from pursuing his military occupations, he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Bavaria. With great generosity he endeavoured to screen his assassin from justice, instead of seeking revenge. In 1816, the King of Prussia sent him the cross of the red eagle.

COUNT JOSEPH LAGRANGE

WAS born in 1761, in the vicinity of Auch, and was employed in the expedition to Egypt with the rank of

general-of-brigade. On his return he was charged with the general inspection of the gendarmerie. He was made general-of-division in 1800, obtained the command of the 11th corps at Caen, in 1801, and the cross of the legion of honour in June, 1804. In 1805 he was sent with the expedition that sailed with Admiral Missiessy, to attack the English colonies and relieve St. Domingo, and he returned to France with the spoils of the enemy. In 1806 he took a share in the campaign against Prussia, and was appointed governor of Hesse when that country was occupied by the French troops. In 1808 he was employed in Spain, and distinguished himself at the attack of Cacante, and in the pursuit of the enemy on the 18th of November. During the Russian campaign, he commanded a division of the 9th corps under Marshal Victor; and, in 1813, he was decorated with the grand cross of the order of reunion. His last campaign was that of 1814, in which he displayed great courage, particularly at the battle of Champ-Aubert, where he received a dangerous wound in the head. He gave in his adhesion to the restoration of the Bourbons, and was made a knight of St. Louis by the ordonnance of the 27th of June; and, on the 4th of September, he retired from the service. In 1817 the king nominated him president of the Electoral College of Gers; and, in 1818, inspector-general of the royal gendarmerie.

GENERAL LAHARPE

Was, in the early part of his life, a barrister in the Pays de Vaud, his native province; and, being invited to Russia, was employed in the education of the children of Paul I. which obtained him the rank of colonel in the Russian service. On the completion of this task he returned to his native country, where he wrote in favour of revolutionary principles. In consequence of his writings he was obliged to retire into France, where he published a work, under the title of "Letters of Philanthropus," translated from the English Language, and descriptive of a supposed revolution in Switzerland. In 1798 he was commissioned by the Executive Directory to prepare that country for a revolution by means of writings and proclamations, an object which he accomplished with so much zeal and activity, that the new government of his native country presented him with a gold medal, inscribed with these words,

"To Frederic Cæsar Laharpe, the gratitude of the Pays de Vaud." He was next chosen one of the directors of the Helvetic Republic; but, having endeavoured to bring about a revolution similar to that of the 18th of Fructidor in France, he failed in his object, and was deprived of all authority. M. Laharpe retired from public life, and thenceforth devoted himself to literary pursuits. During the eventful year 1814, he happened to be at Paris, where his former pupil, the Emperor Alexander, received him with every demonstration of gratitude and attachment. He decorated him with the orders of Russia, and conferred on him the rank of general in his army. M. Laharpe afterwards attended the congress of Vienna, in order to defend the rights of the Pays de Vaud; and, on the separation of that assembly, he returned to Switzerland, where he now lives in retirement.

BARON DE LAHOUSSE

Was born in 1768, entered at an early age into the service, and rose rapidly to the rank of general, with the title of commandant of the legion of honour, which was conferred on him in 1804. He was engaged in the campaigns of 1805, 1806, and 1807, against the Prussians and the Russians; and distinguished himself, in an especial manner, at the battle of Eylau, which brought him the rank of general-of-division. In the following year he was employed in Spain; and, in the month of December, contributed to the taking of Madrid. He gained possession of the palace of the Escorial on the 5th of the same month. In January, 1809, he was present at the battle of Prieras; and afterwards had a command under Marshal Mortier, with whom he signalized himself on the 8th of August at the passage of the Tagus, near Talavera. In the early part of 1812 he was recalled to France, to take part in the expedition against Russia, and was made prisoner at the battle of Moskwa. After the downfall of Napoleon he was created a knight of St. Louis; and, on his re-appearance from Elba, he took a command in the second division of cavalry, in the first corps of the army of the north. In consequence of his military merits, he is still retained in command.

M. LAIGNELOT

Was born at Versailles in 1752, and was known as a
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man of letters before the revolution. His tragedy of *Agis* was performed at Versailles in 1779, and at Paris in the year 1782. He was a member of the National Convention during the most stormy period of the revolution, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. He embraced the party of the mountain, but did not engage in any of their excesses. After the fall of Robespierre, he was appointed to the Committee of general Safety in Nov. 1794; and, in this capacity, he made a report on the necessity of suspending the meetings of the Jacobin Club. His motion to this effect was received with tumults of applause in the Convention. M. Laignelot, however, seemed at length to waver in his political opinions; and, having taken part with a jacobinical insurrection in 1795, he was arrested in spite of the efforts of his friend Panis, but was released in consequence of an amnesty. He was afterwards implicated in the conspiracy of Babœuf, but acquitted by the high court of Vendôme. Since that period he has devoted his time to literary pursuits; and, in the year 1804, published a new edition of his tragedy of "*Rienzi*," which exposed him to a species of persecution, and many unpleasant circumstances and altercations. Having taken no share in the transactions of the hundred days, he was not comprised in the list of exiled regicides.

M. LAINÉ

Was born at Bordeaux on the 11th of Nov. 1767, and followed for a long time the career of the bar in that city. Though now a royalist, he is said to have worn the red cap in 1793, and to have taken a part in jacobin measures. He was elected to the legislative body in 1808, by the department of the Gironde, and spoke against the system of confiscation adopted in the code Napoleon. The freedom of his opinions on that subject was supposed likely to draw down on him the resentment of the emperor; but, contrary to general expectation, M. Lainé was decorated with the cordon of the legion of honour. In 1814, he was commissioned to present a report to the legislative body, on the state of France, in which he introduced some sentiments and expressions highly offensive to Napoleon, which induced him to adjourn the legislative body; and, at his next levee, to apply to M. Lainé the terms of "*Traitor, sold to the English.*" About the end of January, M. Lainé retired to Bordeaux, where he was

on the 12th of March, 1814. Though he took no share in the transactions of that day, the Duke d'Angoulême offered him the prefecture of the department, which he at first declined, but afterwards provisionally accepted. In June he was recalled to Paris, on the convocation of the legislative body, which Louis XVIII. transformed into the Chamber of Deputies, and was president of that assembly during the entire session. On the re-appearance of Napoleon in 1815, M. Lainé retired to Holland; and, when Louis was re-instated, he was again appointed president of the Chamber of Deputies. His zeal and activity in the royal cause procured for him, in 1816, the post of minister of the interior, which he held till 1818. He is still a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. LAIR

Is a native of Caen, was born in 1769, and was destined for an employment in the police, which was hereditary in his family. The revolution having abolished that system, he devoted himself to the study of medicine and surgery under Messrs. Dussault and Corvisart; and, in order to enlarge his knowledge, he travelled into the Low Countries, Holland, and Germany. His excursions were, like those of our Goldsmith, performed on foot. On the restoration of general tranquillity, he returned to Caen, where for sixteen years he has been secretary to the Society for the Improvement of Agriculture and Commerce. Among other works, he has published an "Essay on Human Combustion, produced by the continual Use of Spirituous Liquors." He was the first proposer of the idea of striking medals in honour of illustrious Frenchmen; that which he designed in honour of Malherbe, and which was executed by M. Gatteaux, has served as a model for similar medals, and was presented by him to the king, and the royal family, in the month of February, 1817.

DR. LAIRD.

THIS gentleman is a native of the metropolis, acquired the greatest part of his professional knowledge at Guy's hospital, and took his degree at Edinburgh. When Dr. Babington retired from the more active duties of Guy's,

Dr. Laird was appointed assistant physician to that establishment. Dr. Babington also has so much confidence in Dr. Laird's abilities, that he associates him with himself in his private practice. Dr. Laird is a member of several learned societies, and has furnished, to periodical scientific works, many important communications on medical subjects.

M. LAISNÉ DE VILLÉVEQUE,

ONE of the sincerest friends of liberty in the present French Chamber of Deputies, was originally intended for the naval service, but was prevented from entering into it by a disease in the chest, which endangered his life for several years. In 1793 and 1794 he was in great peril from the jacobins, and was compelled to hide himself. He quitted his retreat after the downfall of the jacobins, and he was the first Frenchman who had the courage to call for the liberation of the children of Louis XVI. from the prison of the Temple. In 1800 he was chosen a member of the general council of the department of the Loiret; in 1802 he proposed, in an address to the first consul, to allow the return of the emigrants; and in 1803 he suggested to the departmental council to offer a frigate to the government, in the hope that the example would be followed by the other departments. On the abdication of Napoleon, M. Laisné proclaimed Louis XVIII. at Orleans; and, in 1815, he refused to take the oath to Napoleon. But, though a friend to the Bourbons, he is no less a friend to the liberty of his country; and consequently, since his election as a deputy, in 1817, he has never ceased to oppose vigorously all the hateful measures which have been brought forward by the ministers. This conduct, as may be supposed, has rendered him thoroughly obnoxious to the partizans of despotism. One fact, which occurred two years ago, will shew how honourable are his principles in private life. His aunt, the Countess of Chaumont, left him heir to all her property; but he immediately transferred two-thirds of it to his mother and sister-in-law, retaining only the other third, which was his hereditary portion.

M. LAKANAL

WAS born in 1762, and was a priest and professor under the ancient regime. After the revolution he was appointed constitutional vicar-general, and was elected to the National Convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI. He was successively a Brissotin, and a partizan of the mountain. He was sent on different missions into the departments, where he rendered the public essential services. In March, 1793, the Convention ordered him to strip the Chateau of Chantilly of its money and valuables. He took away 2208 marcs of gold and silver, which he carried to the public treasury. He also seized on the papers of the Condé family. He exerted himself in the Convention to procure a new system of general education for France, for which he was inscribed in the list of members of the Institute. He was the first proposer of the oath of hatred of royalty, which was adopted by the directorial government. On the establishment of the consular system he retired from political life, holding only the office of inspector of weights and measures in the departments near the capital. In the month of April, 1816, his name was struck out of the list of the Institute, and he subsequently quitted France, and repaired to the United States, where, as the American journals report, he purchased some property on the banks of the Ohio. M. Lakanal was one of those energetic philosophical politicians, whose talents, principles, and integrity, raised France to such high distinction during her short republic.

M. LALANDE,

THE nephew of the celebrated astronomer of the same name, holds a distinguished rank among the astronomers of the present day, and is the author of several articles in the *Connaissance Des Temps*. He has employed much labour on the elliptical theory of the planet Mars, and has made an accurate description of all the stars that are visible in the horizon of Paris. M. D'Agelet had engaged in the same laborious investigation, before he perished in the expedition of La Perouse. Jerome Lalande had resumed it on a more regular plan; but he left it in an imperfect state to his nephew, who has completed it in a most satisfactory manner.

BARON FRANCIS LALLEMAND

WAS born at Metz in 1774, and is the son of a confectioner in that town. He entered at an early age into the military service, and became aid-de-camp to General Junot. At the period of the expedition to St. Domingo, in 1802, he executed a commission from the first consul to General Leclerc. In the campaign of 1805, he was colonel of the 27th regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself on several occasions. Being employed in 1806 and 1807 in the grand army, he was often mentioned in the bulletins as an officer of merit, and obtained the cordon of the legion of honour. He passed into Spain in 1808, and served there till the conclusion of the contest. On his return to France in 1814, the king created him a knight of St. Louis, and nominated him commandant of the department of the Aisne. He filled this employment on the landing of Napoleon, and quitting the department with a few dragoons and chasseurs, repaired to General Lefebvre-Desnouettes, with whom he advanced against La Fère, to surprise the arsenal, and then proceed to Paris. This plan was frustrated by General D'Aboville, and Lallemand being abandoned by the troops, took the road to Lyons, where he expected to meet Napoleon. He was accompanied by his brother, and Colonels Marin and Dubnard. On their arrival at Ferté-Milon, they were arrested by the gendarmerie, and led from prison to prison, till the 20th of March, when they were set at liberty. Lallemand was then appointed lieutenant-general, and member of the Chamber of Peers. He fought at Fleurus, and at Waterloo; and followed Napoleon on his surrender, but could not obtain permission to attend him to St. Helena. The British government sent him to Malta, where he was confined with Savary, and Colonel Mercher, in the fortress of Valletta, but was released a few months after by the governor of that island. He then repaired to Smyrna, in company with Savary; but, having received an order from the grand seignior to remove from that place, they took refuge in Persia. General Lallemand being comprised in the second article of the law of the 24th of July, 1815, was summoned in the following year before the council of war of the first military division, and condemned to death, *par contumace*, as guilty of treason towards the king.

BARON DOMINIC LALLEMAND,

THE brother of the former, entered early into the mili-

tary service, and had arrived at the rank of general-of-artillery when the allied powers overthrew Napoleon in 1814. On the 20th of August, the king created him a knight of St. Louis, on which occasion he took the oath of allegiance to him. He joined with his brother in the attempt to second Napoleon on his landing, and failed in that enterprise, as described in the foregoing article. Having recovered his liberty, he was appointed lieutenant-general, and fought at the head of the artillery of the guard at Waterloo. He arrived at Paris with the remains of the army, which he followed beyond the Loire. Being comprised, as well as his brother, in the second article of the law of June the 24th, 1815, he took refuge in the United States of America. He was afterwards condemned to death, *par contumace*, and his military commission annulled. The public journals announce that, having married a rich heiress in America, he acquired the means of founding a new colony for the French refugees, in that quarter of the world, under the name of Champ d'Aile.

MARQUIS LALLY TOLLENDAL

Was born at Paris in 1751, and is the son of the celebrated Count Lally, who was brought to the scaffold by the inveterate cruelty and unparalleled atrocity of his persecutors. Young Lally was educated at the college of Harcourt, and was distinguished for the number of prizes that he gained during a studious interval of five years. According to an account which he afterwards published, it appears that he did not know who his father was till the day before his execution, nor who his mother was, till four years after her death. The expenses of his education were defrayed by his cousin, the Countess Dillon, and by Louis XV. who regretted that he could not do him ample justice. At the age of fifteen he dedicated a Latin poem to his professor, M. Maudnit, on the subject of the unfortunate Calas, in which the fate of his father was manifestly alluded to, and deplored with much eloquence and zeal. As soon as he arrived at a maturer age, he exerted his abilities in order to do justice to the memory of his father, and to obtain satisfaction from the tribunals of his country. In this laudable and pious occupation he received every assistance from the most eminent men of that time, and particularly from Voltaire. His virtuous efforts

were crowned with success, and four decrees of the council annulled the judgments of the parliaments. His fame was now spread abroad, and his reputation for eloquence and talents was so well established, that he was elected deputy from the nobility of Paris to the States-General in 1789. M. de Lally soon became one of the most popular members of the Constituent Assembly, and gave his support to the famous declaration of the rights of man, that was proposed by Lafayette. He afterwards suggested, that all citizens should be equally admissible to public employments, without any distinction except what arises from virtue and talents. This proposition, which was considered as a species of amendment to the rights of man, was adopted in the midst of general acclamations of applause. However, he did not carry his principles of liberty so far as many of his coadjutors, but argued strenuously for a constitution of distinct powers, after the model of the British government. Not finding himself sufficiently supported in his views, and regretting the calamitous scenes of the 5th and 6th of October, he resigned his seat in the Constituent Assembly, and took refuge in Switzerland, with his friend M. Monnier. He returned to France in 1792, and exerted himself with uncommon energy in defence of Louis XVI. He was arrested, and sent to the Abbaye, but he fortunately made his escape to England, where he received a pension from the government. On the establishment of the Consular Power, he returned to France, but took no part in political transactions. He devoted his time to literary pursuits and the charms of domestic life, till the restoration in 1814, when he once more made his appearance on the public theatre. Louis XVIII. nominated him member of his Privy Council, and took him with him to Ghent, where he is supposed to have drawn up the manifesto addressed by Louis to the French nation. Though now advanced in life, M. de Lally-Tollendal has not, like many other patriots, grown cool in the cause of liberty, and he still maintains the generous principles of his youth with characteristic and constitutional energy. Speaking on the seizure of publications, in a debate in February, 1827, he exclaimed, "There can be no representative government that has not for its basis public as well as individual liberty. There can be no liberty without the liberty of the press; nor can this liberty itself exist, without the admirable institution of juries." In the new arrangement of the Chamber of



M. de Lamarck.

For he was created a marquis. M. de Lally is the author of an "Essay on the Life of the Earl of Strafford;" "The Earl of Strafford, a tragedy;" "A Defence of Louis XVI.;" and a variety of other elegant productions.

M. LAMARCK,

A FRENCH naturalist, member of the Academy of Sciences, and afterwards of the Institute, was born in Picardy about the year 1745. About the year 1760 he entered into the regiment of Beaujolais; but, having received a serious hurt in one of those feats of vigour and activity in which young men often engage, he was obliged to turn his views towards another profession. By a particular accident he directed his pursuits to the study of botany, and he endeavoured to classify the vegetable productions of the French soil. The fruit of his labours was a splendid work, which he presented to the Academy of Sciences; it was entitled, "The French Flora, or a Description of all the Plants that grow in France." This book was received most favourably by the public, as it well deserved to be, and the expences of its publication were returned to the author by the French government. It was published in 1780, in 3 vols. 8vo. bearing the date of 1778. He then engaged, as one of the authors, in the publication of Pankoucke's Methodical Cyclopaedia, in which he contributed several valuable articles. In 1788 he published "a Journal of Natural History," in which he was assisted by Messrs. Haüy, Fourcroy, Olivier, and Pelletier. After this period he suspended his botanical pursuits, and turned his thoughts towards zoology. In the latter science he attempted to introduce a new theory, and to class the different species according to the absence or the presence of the *vertebrae*. He then ascended to more lofty and extensive speculations; and, by means of the microscope, endeavoured to trace the secrets of animated nature from the first appearance of the animalcule to the most complete and best organized form of existence. His ideas on these subjects are original and ingenious, but too profound to become popular in a single age.

COUNT LAMARQUE

Was born at Saint-Sever, in 1770, and in 1793 entered the army as a private soldier, and became captain of guns.

diers in the corps of Latour-d'Auvergne, known under the title of the Infernal column. He was in the vanguard of the army of the Pyrenees in 1793, under the command of General Moncey, and received. February the 3d, two severe wounds, while, with a single company, he was sustaining the attack of a column of the Spanish army, that endeavoured to turn the French division. He afterwards marched against Fontarabia, at the head of two hundred grenadiers, and, precipitating himself into the moat, drew down the drawbridge, and gained possession of the place. Eighty pieces of cannon, and one thousand eight hundred prisoners were the fruit of this coup-de-main, which procured Lamarque the rank of adjutant-general. In 1801 he was made general of brigade, and distinguished himself at the battle of Hohenlinden. In 1805 he was sent to Naples with the army, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte. In crossing the mountains on the Neapolitan frontier, he was attacked by a band of fifty robbers, under the orders of the ferocious Fra-Diavolo. He was sent, in 1807, against the insurgents of Calabria, and near Marathea defeated a body of twelve hundred English that were sent to support them. He took the town, and made one thousand eight hundred prisoners, which exploit gained him the rank of general of division. He was employed by Murat in 1808, and took the island of Caprea from the English. He afterwards joined the army in Germany, and at the battle of Wagram had four horses killed under him. He served in Russia and in Spain, in 1812, and after the evacuation of the Peninsula returned to France, and was created a knight of St. Louis, July the 27th, 1814. On the return of Napoleon he was appointed to the first military division, as commander-in-chief of the army of the Loire. In his operations against the insurgents of La Vendée, he endeavoured to avoid blood-shed, and after obtaining some successes at La Roche-Serviere, he effected a pacification at Chollet. After the return of the Bourbons, he was comprised in the second article of the law of July the 24th, 1815, and retired to Saint-Sever, under the inspection of the minister of police. He afterwards took refuge at Brussels, but was ordered from thence by the king of the Netherlands, upon which he passed into Austria. In 1815 he published, "A Defence of General Maximilian Lamarque."

M. LAMARQUE

Was a barrister before the revolution, and became judge of the tribunal of Périgueux in 1790; and, in 1791, was nominated by the electors of La Dordogne to represent them in the legislative assembly. He was the first that proposed the confiscation of the property of the emigrants, declaring that, as they instigated the war, they ought to pay the expenses of it; and that the defenders of the country ought to be rewarded with the property of its enemies. On the 9th of August, 1792, he pressed the Assembly to vote the deposition of Louis XVI. After the 10th of August he was elected to the National Convention, and voted for the death of the king. He opposed the Gironde party with great violence, and defended the commune of Paris, when Gensonné accused it of influencing, by means of terror, the discussions of the Convention. He was one of the deputies that were sent to arrest General Dumourier, and was confined with them in the prisons of Austria. In the month of December, 1795, he was released with them, in exchange for the daughter of Louis XVI. now Duchess of Angoulême. Lamarque was soon after elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and, in frequent declamations in that Assembly, displayed his aversion to royalty. He endeavoured to introduce a general system of education into France, which included modern languages; and for this purpose recommended the appointment of professors' chairs, contrary to the opinion of M. Mercier. He was much attached to the noted Barrere, and endeavoured frequently, but ineffectually, to have him recalled to the service of the state. In the struggles between the Directory and the Councils, he warmly defended the former, though they did not afterwards testify much gratitude to him. He was chosen to go as ambassador to the court of Stockholm, but the king of Sweden forbade him to set foot in his dominions. In 1799 he was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and made a motion in favour of his friend Barrere, which was again rejected. On the appointment of the consular government, Lamarque was not formally excluded from the legislative body, but when it was composed afresh, his name was not found in it. In March, 1800, he was made prefect of the Tarn, which place he held till 1804, when he was named member of the legion of honour, and appointed procurator-general to the tribunal of cassation; in that capacity he con-

tinued till February, 1815, when he was removed, but was reinstated by Napoleon after March the 20th, of the same year. He presided, at the epoch of the Champ-de-Mai, over the electoral colleges of La Dordogne, and harangued Napoleon on that occasion. Being comprised in the list of regicides in 1816, he took refuge at Geneva, and afterwards retired to Austria.

COUNT DE LAMARTILLIERE,

GENERAL of artillery, was born in 1732, and entered the service in 1757 as sub-lieutenant of artillery, and was employed in the seven years' war. He was afterwards sent to Guadeloupe, where he greatly distinguished himself. His writings on artillery, and the art of founding cannon, have obtained him a well-merited reputation; and long before the revolution, he was considered as one of the most skilful officers in the French artillery. He was made colonel in 1789, and served in all the revolutionary campaigns, essentially contributing to the success of the most important operations. He had the command of the artillery in the army of the eastern Pyrenees, where he preserved Perpignan, directed the defence of the fortress of Bellegarde, besieged the citadel of Rosas and the neighbouring fort of la Trinidad, and was wounded by the same shot that carried off General Dugomier at the attack of Peyrestorte, and the village of Lupia. In 1795 he was raised to the rank of general of division, and displayed his talents in the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and in Germany; as he also did, at a subsequent period, in putting Genoa into a state of defence. This last task was one of no small difficulty, every thing being wanting. On this occasion, notwithstanding his advanced age, he displayed indefatigable activity. He was appointed senator, January 4, 1802; grand officer of the legion of honour, in 1804; and invested, in 1805, with the senatorship of Agen. After the restoration, General Lamartilliere was created a peer of France, June 4, 1814; and in September, 1816, nominated to the council of inspection of the polytechnic school. In 1817 he dedicated to the Chamber of Peers a new edition of his "*Reflections on the Fabrication of Pieces of Artillery.*" He had previously published, "*An Investigation of the Best Effects that may be produced by Artillery,*" 2 vols. 8vo. 1812.

MR. CHARLES LAMB,

Is a native of London, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. He has for some years held a situation in the Accomptant-general's office at the India-house. Mr. Lamb early in life was exceedingly intimate with Southey, Coleridge, and Lloyd. He is now connected with the London Magazine, to which he has contributed various articles of great originality. Though he cannot, perhaps, be classed among men of eminent genius, he is undoubtedly very far above mediocrity, whether we consider him as a poet, an essayist, or a critic. In 1806 Mr. Lamb brought out, at Drury-lane, a piece, with the title of "Mr. H." which was unsuccessful. His publications consist of "Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb," 12mo. 1798; "A Tale of Rosamond Grey and Old Blind Margaret," 12mo. 1798; "John Woodville, a tragedy," 12mo. 1802; "Tales from Shakspeare," 2 vols. 12mo. 1807; "The Adventures of Ulysses," 12mo. 1808; "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, with notes," crown 8vo. 1808; and, lastly, all his original published compositions, with additions, collected into 2 vols. 1820.

The sister of Mr. Lamb, an amiable and intelligent woman, has published some works for youth, among which are, "Mrs. Leicester's School," 12mo. 1808; and "Poetry for Children," 2 vols. 12mo. 1809.

THE HON. GEORGE LAMB.

This gentleman, who was born in 1784, is the fourth son of Viscount Melbourne, and was brought up to the profession of a barrister. In 1819 he was proposed by the Whigs as a candidate for the representation of the city of Westminster, in opposition to Mr. Hobhouse; and, after a hard contest, he was returned to parliament. In the following year, however, when a general election took place, Mr. Lamb, after a still harder struggle than before, was defeated, and Mr. Hobhouse became the member for Westminster. Mr. Lamb is a gentleman of taste and learning, and of some literary ability. In the year 1807 he produced an operatic piece, called "Whistle for it," and he has recently published a complete version of the poems of Catullus.

LADY CAROLINE LAMB,

THE third child and only daughter of the Earl of
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Besborough, was born in 1785 ; and, in her youth, acquired to a high degree every female accomplishment, under the eye of her mother, her grand-mother, Countess Dowager Spencer, and her aunt, the late Duchess of Devonshire. Before she had reached the age of twenty, she was married to the Hon. William Lamb, eldest son of Viscount Melbourne. Three children sprung from this marriage, only one of which is living. Lady Caroline Lamb is not only conspicuous for her elegance in the circles of high life, but is said also to possess that stronger claim to attention which is conferred by genius. Two novels, "Glenarvon," and "Graham Hamilton," are attributed to her ; and her poems, none of which are yet published, are spoken of by her friends in terms of very warm praise.

DR. WILLIAM LAMBE.

THIS gentleman is the eldest son of the late Lacon Lamb, esq. of Henwood House, near Hereford, a gentleman highly esteemed in that county for his extensive knowledge and general philanthropy. Having received a liberal education, Mr. W. Lambe entered the university of Cambridge, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then visited the university of Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his studies in the various branches of medicine with great diligence, and obtained the friendship and esteem of the most eminent teachers.

He first commenced in practice at Warwick, where he continued to exercise his professional talents for several years, which were so highly appreciated by the most respectable families in the city and county of Warwick, that, on leaving Warwick, they solicited him to continue his practice among them.

The peculiar opinions which Dr. Lambe has published, are—that man was destined to live on vegetable productions ;—and that the most obstinate diseases may be cured by abstaining from animal food and by drinking distilled water, if liquids are ever necessary, which he contends is not the case. It is, however, only in morbid constitutions, that this system of diet is recommended by Dr. Lambe, and, notwithstanding the erroneous ideas which have been entertained of his system, the Doctor regulates the treatment of disease by the former habits and constitution of his patients. Dr. Lambe is also an able anatomist and chemist, and possesses considerable experience in simple and compound articles used

in the practice of medicine ; and therefore proceeds on a safe and scientific foundation.

Dr. Lambe has published "Reports on Regimen in Scirrhus Tumours and Cancerous Ulcers," in which he has explained the outline of the theory of disease which he has adopted. He has also published "Reports on Regimen in Chronic Diseases." The general argument advanced by Dr. Lambe in favour of vegetable diet has never been completely refuted, or the fallacy of it pointed out. The supporters of the opposite doctrine are loud in their declamations against his theory, but have failed in producing any admissible proofs of their validity. One thing is certain, that they do not argue with the precision of Dr. Lambe, and, consequently, in great measure, preclude the possibility of detecting their errors.

AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is one of the four vice-presidents of the Linnæan Society, and has acquired considerable reputation as a writer on natural history. He has published, "A Description of the genus *Cinchona*, illustrated by figures, &c." 4to. 1797 ; "A Description of the genus *Pinus*, illustrated by figures," folio, 1803 ; and has contributed to the Linnæan Transactions, papers containing Anecdotes of the late Dr. Patrick Browne, and Descriptions of the Irish Wolf Dog, the blight of wheat, the *bos frontalis*, the *zizania aquatica*, new species of *macropus* and *psidium*, and some account of professor Pallas's Herbarium. The denomination of *Lambertia* has been given, in honour of him, to a beautiful genus of the plants of New Holland.

COUNT CHARLES DE LAMBERT

Was born at Paris, in 1773, and was an ensign in a regiment of the French guards when the revolution broke out. He made the campaign of 1792, as aid de-camp to his father, (the Marquis de Lambert,) who was with the French princes in the Prussian army, and passed, in 1793, into the service of Russia, with the rank of major. At the assault of Praga, he commanded a detachment, which carried a redoubt, and, for this exploit, was decorated with the cross of St. George, of the fourth class. He served in the Persian campaign, at the head

of a regiment of co-sacks; was at the taking of Derbent, in 1797, where he was made colonel; and passing into Switzerland, received a dangerous wound at the battle of Zurich, in 1799. He was afterwards engaged in several actions of importance, and arrived at the rank of major-general in the Russian army. In the campaign of 1814 he acted as aid-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander. He returned to Russia in 1816, and received the command of a division in the Ukraine.

COUNT HENRY DE LAMBERT,

YOUNGER brother of the former, was born at Paris in February, 1778. He embarked in 1791, in the capacity of midshipman, on-board the frigate *La Recherche*, commanded by D'Entrecasteaux, that was sent on a voyage of discovery in search of La Perouse. On his return to Europe in 1795, he entered into the service of Russia with the rank of major, made a campaign against Persia, and was with his brother at the taking of Derbent. When the war was over, he was employed by the minister for foreign affairs, and sent, in 1804, in the capacity of secretary to the Russian ambassador in Spain. On his return to Petersburg, he was similarly employed in the embassy to China.

COUNT LAMBERTI.

THIS nobleman was one of the warm partizans of the revolution which was brought about in Italy, by the French, in 1796 and 1797; and he was, in consequence, chosen as a member of the great council of the Cisalpine republic. In this capacity, he moved for the abolition of nobility, and of all monarchical symbols, and he opposed and obtained the rejection of Compagnoni's strange motion in favour of polygamy. In May, 1798, he was raised to be a member of the Cisalpine Directory, which situation he held till November 1799. Napoleon afterwards made him a count and a senator. In 1814 he was one of those who exerted themselves strenuously to procure the elevation of Prince Eugene Beauharnois to the throne of Italy, and he even ran some risk in haranguing the people on this subject.

PRINCE DE LAMBESC,

GRAND ecuyer of France before 1789, and first co-

lonel of the regiment of royal Germans, is the son of Comte de Brionne. He was much devoted to Marie-Antoinette, whose relation he was, and in July, 1789, had a command in the army, which the French court collected around Paris. On the 12th of July he advanced into the square of Louis XV. and penetrated, with a squadron of his regiment, into the gardens of the Tuilleries, in order to disperse an assemblage that was collecting in that quarter, but, not having been well supported, he was obliged to retire. The French guards took the part of the populace, assailed the cavalry with stones, and endeavoured to intercept their retreat. The prince was, on this occasion, accused of killing an old man, and wounding another, but the charge was afterwards declared false by the court of the Chatelet. He then retired into Germany with his regiment, and served in the army of the French princes in 1792; and, in the following year, entered into the service of Austria. The Prince de Lambesc is also a peer of France, under the title of the Duke d'Elbeuf.

COUNT LAMBRECHTS

Is a native of the Netherlands, and was born in 1746. He was a doctor of laws at Louvain, and was on the point of being named member of the great council at Mechlin, when the successes of the French armies, in 1794, compelled the imperialists to abandon the Low Countries. Lambrecht then espoused the cause of the French, and acquired so much influence with the Directorial government, that, after the 18th of Fructidor, he was appointed minister of justice in the room of Merlin of Douay, and he held this office till July 1799, when he was replaced by Cambacérès, and was made prefect of the Dyle. On the establishment of the consulship he was admitted into the senate, and, in 1804, was nominated one of the commanders of the legion of honour. He was one of the first of the senators who expressed a wish for the recall of the Bourbons, and for this he was rewarded by letters of naturalization. In 1815 he published a work, entitled, "Political Principles." Count Lambrechts has the reputation of being an able civilian.

JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is the son of R. J. Lambton, esq. who for many years was one of the representatives of the city

of Durham, and an active and intelligent member of the Whig party. Mr. J. G. Lambton follows the example of his father. In August, 1818, he was elected one of the knights for the county of Durham, and he was re-elected in 1820. At the last election, Mr. Wharton was brought forward against him on the treasury interest, but he did not receive more than half as many votes as were given to Mr. Lambton. In parliament, Mr. Lambton has uniformly been the advocate of retrenchment and reform. He married, in 1816, Lady Louisa Grey, the daughter of Earl Grey. The birth of a son and heir to Mr. Lambton, afforded to one of the *dignified* clergy of Durham an opportunity of manifesting his hatred of the friends of reform, by preventing the cathedral bells from ringing to celebrate the event!

“*Tantæ animis caelestibus inæ?*”

Mr. Lambton is considered as having one of the most productive landed estates of any commoner in England; and his influence in the northern counties, and also in Parliament, is therefore considerable.

COUNT CHARLES DE LAMETH

WAS born in 1756, of an ancient family of Picardy, and served at first in America, where he discovered great resolution and ability. On his return to France he was made colonel *en second* of the dragoons of Orleans, shortly after, colonel commandant of the king's cuirassiers, and gentleman in ordinary to Monsieur, the Count d'Artois. His mother, who was the sister of Marshal Broglie, obtained for him and his brothers the protection of the queen, who had them educated with particular attention. By her recommendation he procured a most advantageous match with Mademoiselle Picot, the daughter of a rich merchant of Bayonne, who had immense property in the colonies. In 1789 he was nominated deputy from Artois to the States General, and began his political career by declaring with energy against the proceedings of the court. In the early period of the Constituent Assembly, he was one of the party styled, “the Palais Royal, or the Camp of the Tartars,” which, though not numerous, seemed to domineer over that body. The first formation of the jacobin club is ascribed to him and his friends, as well as the idea of promoting several associations throughout the kingdom, that were affiliated and corresponded with the parent club at Paris. That invention placed the whole power of the state in the hands of a few in-

dividuals, and produced a species of despotism under the mask of liberty, the most extraordinary, perhaps, that ever appeared in the world. In 1790, when an address was sent from London to the Constituent Assembly, in condemnation of the armaments ordered by the British ministry, he delivered a harangue against the despots of Europe, and invited the subjects of the different governments to correspond together on the means of extricating themselves from slavery. On the flight of the king in June, 1791, and the subsequent transactions, M. de Lameth began to abate the warmth of his political sentiments, and to direct his views to the support of the monarchy. He joined the army of La Fayette, and after the 10th of August took refuge at Havre, where he was arrested, but was shortly after set at liberty. He then retired to Hamburgh, where he lived a long time in obscurity, and afterwards fixed his residence at Basle, in Switzerland. In 1800 he returned to France with his brother Alexander, whose political career resembled his own; and in 1807 he was appointed aid-de-camp to Murat, and was wounded at the battle of Hellsberg, in which he fought with distinguished bravery. He also took part in the campaign against Austria, in the year 1809, in which he commanded a brigade under General Kellerman, and obtained the decoration of the order of St. Joseph of Wurzburg. In 1812 and 1813 he had a command in Spain; and on his return to France in 1814, he was appointed lieutenant-general by the ordinance of the 22d of June.

COUNT ALEXANDER DE LAMETH,

THE brother of the former, and a knight of Malta, was born in 1757, served in the American war, as aide de-camp to General Rochambeau, and discovered great zeal and energy in the cause of liberty. On his return to France he was appointed colonel *en second* in the regiment of the crown, and in 1789 was nominated deputy from the nobility of Peronne to the States General. He embraced the popular side at the commencement of the revolution, and was the first that proposed the seizure of the property of the church in France. After the insurrection in the Champ de Mars, he and his brother grew more moderate in their opinions, and quitting the Jacobin Club, they set up a rival society, styled the *Fcuillants*, that declared for a limited and constitutional monarchy. On this occasion he joined with Baruaue and Dupont, and

had several conferences with Louis XVI. but that timid and indecisive monarch rendered all their plans ineffectual. In 1792 he joined the army of La Fayette, and after the 10th of August he was ordered to be arrested, in consequence of some papers of his being found in the Tuilleries. He fled with La Fayette, and falling into the hands of the Austrians, was thrown into prison. He was released in December, 1795, through the intercession of his mother; and, taking refuge in England, was ordered away by the British ministry. After an ineffectual attempt to have his name erased from the list of emigrants, he remained at Hamburgh till 1800, when he obtained liberty to return to France, and was nominated prefect of the Lower Alps in April, 1802. In February, 1805, he was made a knight of the legion of honour, as well as prefect of the Rhine and Moselle. In 1814 the king nominated him prefect of La Somme, knight of St. Louis, and lieutenant-general in the army. On the return of Napoleon he retained his employments, and was elected to the Chamber of Peers. After the second restoration, M. Alexandre de Lameth was not employed. In 1819 he was elected by the department of the Lower Seine to the Chamber of Deputies, and has constantly proved himself a zealous friend of liberty.

BARON LAMOTHE-HOUDANCOURT,

A NATIVE of Toulouse, born in 1787, was appointed auditor to the Council of State in 1809, and afterwards deputy prefect at Toulouse, in which capacity he acquired the esteem of the inhabitants. In 1812, he contributed to put a stop to the disturbances which had arisen in his department, in consequence of the dearth of subsistence. Towards the close of the year 1813 he was removed to the deputy prefectship of Leghorn, in which he displayed great courage on several perilous occasions. He returned to France at the epoch of the restoration of the Bourbons, and retired into private life. During the second reign of Napoleon, Baron Lamothe was made prefect of Carcassonne; but, after the second restoration of the Bourbons, he withdrew from public affairs. He has, for a long while, been engaged on a History of the Crusade and War against the Albigenses, and he is now putting the last hand to a poem, of which Constantine is the hero. Baron Lamothe is the author of several novels, among which are, "Clemence Isaure;" "Gabriel, the Hermit of the Mysterious Tomb;" "The Five Chapters, or my

Cousin's Dream," and "The Death's Head, or the Cross of St. Adrian's Burying-ground." He has likewise written a great number of romances in verse, such as, "Orlando," "The Marquis Oliver," "Rinaldo of Montalban," "Ogier the Dane," and "The Maid of Orleans."

M. LAMOUROUX,

PROFESSOR of natural history to the royal academy of Caen, and member of several learned societies, was born at Caen, and published, in 1805, in Latin and French, a "Dissertation on Several Species of the Fucus;" and, in 1810, a "General History of the Coraligenous Flexible Polypus," 1 vol. 8vo. with fifteen plates, containing more than 130 figures designed by the author. The latter work he enlarged in 1815, so as to include all the kinds of polypus mentioned by authors, and divided them into fifty-six genera, of which only fourteen were known before him, and into more than 560 species, of which, at least, 140 are entirely new. Thus, under the head of genera and species, the work of M. Lamouroux is the most complete that has appeared on this subject.

MAJOR LAMQUET

Is a native of the Netherlands, descends from a respectable family, and entered early into the military service. He at length became aid-de-camp of General Beaulieu. This, however, proved fatal to his prospects, for, according to that justice which courts often administer, he was, when still a young man, involved in the disgrace of his general. Lamquet has, nevertheless, the character of being an excellent officer, whose promotion has been impeded by the honourable independence of his spirit. Covered with wounds, and disgusted with the treatment which he received, he at last retired from the service, and was placed in the command of the Invalid Hospital at Vienna. Since his retirement, he has thoroughly studied the theory of the art of war. It was he who drew up the plan of the campaign of 1814. This he communicated to Prince Metternich, who laid it before the allied sovereigns, by whom it was adopted in all its details. But it does not appear that he received any reward for his labours. Major Lamquet is also the author of *Memoirs on the campaigns in which he has borne a part.*

MR. JOSEPH LANCASTER

Is the inventor and successful promulgator of the system of mutual instruction, by means of which the children of the poor have, for some years past, been generally educated; and he may therefore be regarded as an ornament of his country, and one of the most useful men of his age. He was born in 1771, was bred a quaker, and still maintains the habits and manners of that persuasion. The Rev. Dr. Bell, from Madras, lays claim to the merit of introducing the same system, but it is certain Mr. Lancaster's was in practice before Dr. Bell's plan was heard of. Lancaster received great encouragement from many persons of the highest rank, which enabled him to travel over the kingdom, delivering lectures, giving instructions, and forming schools. Flattered by splendid patronage, and by unrealized promises of support, he was induced to embark in an extensive school establishment, at Tooting, to which his own resources proving unequal, he was thrown upon the mercy of cold calculators, who consider unpaid debts as unpardonable crimes. Concessions were, however, made to his merit, which not considering as sufficient, he abandoned his old establishment, and threw himself on his own talents, and on the liberality of the public at large; but, being disappointed in his expectations, and unwilling to submit to prescribed terms, which he considered as implying some fault on his part, when no fault really existed, he left England in disgust, and about five years since went to America, where his fame procured him friends, and his industry has rendered him useful. The society established in the Borough, by Lancaster, is still kept up by that zealous philanthropist, Mr. William Allen, and his friends. He has published, "Improvement in Education," 1803; "A Letter to John Forster on the best Means of Educating and Employing the Poor in Ireland," 1805; "An Appeal to Justice in behalf of some Poor Children," 1807; "Outlines of a Plan for the Education of Children;" "Account of the Progress of Joseph Lancaster's Plan for the Education of Children," 1810; "Report on the Progress of his Plan from the Year 1793;" and "Substance of a Lecture delivered at Freemason's Tavern," 1812.

THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF.

The present bishop, William Van Mildert, D.D. is the son of a merchant of London, descended from a Dutch family. He was educated at Merchant-Taylor's School, and then at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of A.M. in 1790. On the death of the Rev. Mr. Griffith he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary Le Bow, in the City of London, where he was sued for non-residence, but as there was no parsonage-house he claimed an exemption from the penalty; a verdict was, however, given against him; but he and others, in that situation, were relieved by an Act of Parliament. In 1804 he was appointed to preach the Boyle Lecture Sermons, which he published in 1806, under the title of "The Progress of Infidelity." He gave so much satisfaction, that, on the resignation of Archdeacon Nares, the Society of Lincoln's-Inn chose him as their preacher, and the present Archbishop of Canterbury gave him a living in Surrey, and recommended him to be professor of divinity at Oxford, and he was soon appointed a canon of Christchurch. At Oxford, in 1814, he preached the Bampton Lectures, which next year he published under the title of "An Inquiry into the General Principles of Scripture Interpretation." In 1820 he was elevated to the see of Landaff, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Dr. Herbert Marsh to Peterborough. He is a man of profound erudition and unwearied research.

LIEUT.-COL. LANDMANN

Is, we understand, a son of John Landmann, who was a F.R.S. a professor of fortification at Woolwich, and a military writer of considerable repute. Young Landmann received his military education at Woolwich; and entered the army, in 1795, as second lieutenant in the royal guards. After serving in Upper Canada, in which province several great public works were entrusted to his management, he returned to England; and, in 1806, obtained a captain's commission. In 1808 he was sent to Portugal, and was present at the actions of Obidos and Roleia, and the battle of Vimiera, for the latter of which he received a medal. He was afterwards employed in a variety of important services in Spain, in all of which he acquitted himself in the most satisfactory manner. In the beginning of 1809 he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish corps of engineers; and, in this capacity, he made

the report which induced the government to defend Cadiz to the utmost. He was next dispatched to prevail on the Spanish commandant at Algeziras to destroy the lines in front of Gibraltar, to prevent the French from availing themselves of them to disquiet the fortress, and he succeeded in his mission. In 1810 he was made a colonel of Spanish infantry, and assisted in the defence of Matagorda. His health now compelled him to return to England; but, after a stay of only two or three months in his native country, he again embarked for the Peninsula as one of the British military agents. In March, 1812, his health once more obliged him to visit England; and it was not till July, 1813, that he was sufficiently recovered to resume his military duties. Since that period he has been, in the first place, commanding engineer in the Thames Division; and, secondly, commanding engineer of the Yorkshire district. Lieut. Col. Landmann is the author of a valuable work, published in 4to. parts, which was begun in 1813, and is intitled, "Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations on Portugal." It is ornamented by numerous plates, from the drawings of the author.

M. LANDON,

PAINTER to his Royal Highness the late Duc de Berri, formerly a pupil at the French Academy at Rome, is conservator of the Museum of Arts, member of several learned societies, and correspondent of the fourth class of the National Institute. He has published several professional works; and, among others, "The Lives of the most celebrated Painters, with Engravings of their best Pieces," 1803, 20 vols. 4to. Also "The Antiquities of Athens," from Stewart and Revett. The text is translated from the English by M. Fenillet. He has likewise published "a Description of London, with the principal Public Buildings." In addition to these, he has favoured the world with the "Loves of Pysche and Cupid, from Raphael," with fifty-two engravings, and the letter-press executed in a superior style by Didot. M. Landon has frequently exhibited the productions of his pencil at the saloon of the Museum, to the gratification of his numerous admirers.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, ESQ.

Is the son of a physician, and was educated at the

University of Oxford. As a writer, he is little known to the public, but he has been highly praised by Southey. He is undoubtedly a man of genius, but his language is so obscure, that he has, not unaptly, been called the English Lycophron. It was said of his "*Gebir*," that "the thoughts were connected by flea-skips of association." All his works, however, contain passages of great descriptive beauty. Mr. Landor has published, "*A Collection of Poems*," 1795; "*Gebir*," 1798, a second and enlarged edition of which appeared in 1803; "*Poems, by the author of Gebir*," 1802; and "*Simondea*," a collection of elegiac poems, 1806.

JOHN LANDSEER, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, one of the associates of the Royal Society, and was one of the engravers to his late Majesty. As a landscape engraver, there is, perhaps, no man in this country superior, if even there be one equal, to Mr. Landseer. His graphic works are numerous, and well known to every lover of the arts. Mr. Landseer has frequently been engaged in paper wars, in consequence of his attachment to his profession. His literary works consist of "*Lectures on the Art of Engraving*," delivered at the Royal Institution," 8vo. 1807; "*A Letter to a Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Engraving*," 8vo. 1810; and "*A Second and Third Letter on the Projects of the Chalcographical Society*," 8vo. 1810. Mr. Landseer was likewise the conductor of a *Review of the Fine Arts*, which was not carried farther than two volumes. He is said to be at present engaged on a learned historical work, connected with ancient Oriental history, which will be interesting to the theologian and to the antiquary. Mr. Edwin Landseer, his son, is a pupil of Haydon, and promises fair to rise into eminence as a painter.

COUNT DE LANGERON

WAS born in 1764, and entering at an early age into the military service, fought in the cause of American independence in the army of Gen. de Rochambeau. He returned to France in 1787; and, passing into the service of Russia, was presented by the Empress Catharine with a golden sword. He rose rapidly in his profession, and

commanded the fourth division of the Russian army at the battle of Austerlitz. In the subsequent campaign, he was engaged in several important actions, and distinguished himself by his enterprize and activity in the year 1812, when he generously devoted his efforts to the relief of his countrymen who were made prisoners of war during the disastrous retreat from Moscow. When the seat of war was removed into France, he was engaged at Laon on the 11th of March, and at Arcis-sur-Aube on the 21st. On the 28th he joined the grand army at Meaux, on the road to Paris. On the 30th he attacked the heights of Montmartre, and carried them after a sharp resistance. On that occasion, the Emperor Alexander presented him with the cordon of St. Andrew, and has since conferred on him several marks of his esteem.

M. LANGLES,

ONE of the most celebrated European Orientalists, was born in 1763, and was in great part educated under the parental roof. From his childhood he was designed for the army; but, a military life not being in accordance with his taste, he prevailed on his parents to allow him to study the Oriental languages, with a view to his being employed in India. Under M. Silvestre de Sacy he speedily acquired a knowledge of Arabic and Persian. In 1785, at the request of the French secretaries-of-state, M.M. Bertin and Breteuil, he engaged in the study of the Mantchou language, and the result of his studies was the publishing, first, of a Mantchou Alphabet, and afterwards of a French and Mantchou Dictionary. In the course of 1787 and 1788, he published a translation of the "Institutes of Timur;" "Tales, Fables, and Sentences from the Persian;" "An Historical Sketch of the Maharrattas;" and "An Account of some Indian and Chinese Embassies." Abandoning his intention of visiting India, he now devoted himself to Oriental literature; and, between 1788 and 1793, he gave to the press his "Fables and Indian Tales," and a volume on the importance of the study of the eastern languages. In 1792 he was appointed keeper of the Oriental manuscripts of the king's library. After the downfall of Robespierre, he obtained from the government the establishment of a public school of the living Oriental languages, of which school he was

nominated Persian professor. The works which he has published within the last twenty-five years are so numerous, that it would occupy too large a space to specify them, and are at the same time so well known by all learned men, that it is unnecessary. His last and most important production is, his "Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindostan," several volumes of which have already appeared. His edition of "Chardin's Travels in Persia," deserves also particular mention as a masterpiece of erudition and industry; as it contains, from his pen, more than two thousand notes, and a chronological notice of Persia from the most remote times down to the year 1806. This notice fills nearly one half of the tenth volume. Such has been his reputation with men of all parties during the revolution, that in its various conflicts the Royal Library has been preserved entire.

DR. VON LANGSDORFF

Is the eldest son of the vice-chancellor of Baden, was born in 1774 in the circle of Suabia, and, after having received the rudiments of education at Buchsweiler, he completed his studies at Gottingen. Medical science and natural history, especially botany and mineralogy, were his favourite pursuits. He took his medical degree at Gottingen, and then accompanied Prince Waldeck to Lisbon, as his physician. The prince, however, dying, Langsdorff returned, by the way of England, to Germany. Being of an active mind, he next accepted an invitation to sail with Captain Krusenstern on his voyage of discovery. While at Kamtschatka he suggested various improvements, of so much importance, that the Emperor Alexander rewarded him with the order of St. Ann, the title of Aulic counsellor, and subsequently with the appointment of consul-general at Rio Janeiro. From Kamtschatka Langsdorff proceeded to St. Petersburg, over land, through the north-east parts of Asia, by a route never before taken. He now resides at Rio. His "Voyages and Travels" were published in two 4to. volumes.

COUNT LANJUINAIS

Was born at Rennes in 1753, where he was an advocate and professor of canon law, in the University, as well as counsellor to the states of Brittany, which were elected by the three orders before the convocation of the

states general, in which he represented his native town. The revolution had already begun in that province before the states general had met at Versailles. Assemblies, composed of deputies from the parishes, styled *chambres de lecture*, had prepared their *cahiers* of instructions, and discussed the privileges of the noblesse, with regard to imposts and taxes. The different parties were formed, animosity was at its height, and blood began to flow. The noblesse were dispersed, without making any elections for their own order, and protested against the choice of the third estate. M. Lanjuinais was at the head of the popular party, and he, as well as his adherents, set at nought the pretensions of the nobility. This was the state of things when the deputies of Brittany appeared in the assembly of the states general. The peculiar statutes of that province contained a germ of liberty, which afterwards broke out, and manifested itself in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. In this spirit M. Lanjuinais most cordially joined, and, unlike the generality of the revolutionists, was besides a man of piety, sobriety of manners, and of the utmost probity in his general conduct. His colleagues united with him in forming the famous Breton committee at Versailles, which being afterwards transplanted to the convent of the jacobins at Paris, became the society of the friends of the people, next the popular society, the parent of all the other clubs of the republic, and ultimately directed the revolution. As early as June, 1789, M. Lanjuinais manifested his independent spirit by animadverting on the words *je veux, j'ordonne*, which were employed by the king in the sitting of the 23d of June. He did not approve of giving the title of princes to the members of the royal family. He objected to the external decorations of those personages, and wished to deprive the king and the prince royal of the *cordons bleus*. With regard to ecclesiastical matters, he attacked the usurpations of the see of Rome, and defended the liberties of the Gallican church; and it is supposed, that to his exertions in the ecclesiastical committee, France is principally indebted for the excellent constitution of the clergy. After the affairs of the 5th and 6th of October, Mirabeau wished to procure admission for the ministers of state into the representative assembly, but this project fell to the ground, in consequence of the spirited opposition of M. Lanjuinais. However, after the insurrection in the Champ-de-Mars, he united with the *feuillants*, or cou-

stitutional party, and endeavoured to check the excesses of the revolution. In September, 1792, he was elected to the National Convention by the department of Ille and Vilaine. At this period he was constantly assailed by the demagogue Marat, who reproached him for wishing to have a guard collected from all the departments for the security of the Convention. On the 5th of November he united with Louvet in his accusations against Robespierre. During the trial of Louis XVI. he spoke with great ardour and energy, and, in the midst of clamours and reproaches, against the unfair and illegal mode of proceeding adopted towards the fallen monarch; and he gave his vote for his confinement, and banishment after a peace, without recognizing his right to try, or judge him. On the 8th of February he supported the decree for bringing to justice the authors of the massacres of September, but was interrupted by the enraged mountaineers, with menaces and with poniards in their hands. During that awful period, when law, and often justice, were obliged to yield to the necessary defence against foreign and domestic enemies, as one of the moderate, and therefore equivocal party, he was proscribed at the head of a list of seventy-one deputies, and being ordered under arrest, escaped, and lay concealed for eighteen months in a hay-loft at his house, at Rennes, saved by the vigilance of his faithful wife, and of a female domestic. He was reinstated in the Convention in March, 1795, and when that body was renewed by the election of the two-thirds, his name was put up by seventy-three departments, and, generally, at the head of the list. Having become a member of the Council of Ancients, he endeavoured to steer a moderate course, and to deviate as much as possible from the rigours of the revolutionary system. On the return of Napoleon from Egypt, M. Lanjuinais was nominated to the legislative body; and in March, 1800, he was removed to the Conservative Senate, in which he formed one of the few opponents against the unjustifiable stretch of power that was subsequently assumed. He opposed Napoleon's nomination to the consulate for life, and it is rumoured, that he exclaimed in the senate, on that occasion, "You are choosing a master from that island whence the Romans disdained to take their slaves." On the assumption of the title of Emperor, by Napoleon, M. Lanjuinais kept silence, but was named, at that period, commandant of the legion of honour. In April, 1814, he voted for a

provisional government, and the dethronement of Napoleon; and on the 4th of June, Louis XVIII. created him a peer of France. In 1815 he was nominated deputy to the Chamber of Representatives during Napoleon's short sway, and was elected president of that body by a large majority. On the second restoration Louis XVIII. did not resent this proceeding, or consider it as an act of hostility; and Comte Lanjuinais retained his place in the Chamber of Peers. He preserved a wonderful spirit of independence during these critical circumstances, and particularly, on the occasion of the suspension of personal liberty, he spoke with great energy against that odious measure, which he compared to the acts of Robespierre during the system of terror. Not content with opposing it *viva voce*, he shortly after printed his speech. This publication excited the animosity of the ultra royalists against him, and drew down on him the vengeance of the hired journalists of Paris, who, as usual, had recourse to calumny and slander. On his appointment to the presidentship of the electoral college of Ille et Vilaine, he delivered another speech, which excited the fury of his enemies; they accused him of republicanism, and one hundred and seventy-two electors petitioned the king against his nomination. However, justice must be done to M. Lanjuinais, and allowances must be made for the peculiar features of those extraordinary times. He has passed through the stormy periods of the revolution without the imputation of any cruel or despotic act; and has, on the most trying occasions, conducted himself as a man of honour, humanity, and spirit. His literary attainments are considerable, and have procured him admission into the National Institute. The royal ordinance of July, 1816, places him in the academy of inscriptions. Among his writings is a very elaborate work on Tithes, another on the constitutions of France, and various eloquent papers on literary, historical, and political subjects in the *Revue Encyclopedique*. At this time he enjoys the *otium cum dignitate* in a splendid mansion near Paris, surrounded by the affections and comforts of an interesting family.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE

Is the second son of the well known earl of Shelburne, created a marquis in 1784. He was born in 1780, and sent to Edinburgh to finish his education, under the cele-

brated Dugald Stewart. He was brought into parliament very young, for the borough of Calne in Wiltshire, and soon gave proofs of his being an able speaker. The late Mr. Fox formed so high an opinion of him, that, when the opposition came into power in 1806, he made a point of his being nominated chancellor of the exchequer. In this situation he conducted himself with great ability. He was at the same time sworn of the privy council and admitted into the cabinet. In negotiating the loan for that year, lord Henry proposed that instead of one per cent. being reserved for a sinking fund, five per cent. should be appropriated, by which means he calculated that every loan would be discharged in fourteen or fifteen years, and the taxes raised to pay it might then be repealed, or, in case of war, be applicable to the loan of the year. This plan was adopted, but required so large an addition of taxes at the outset, that it has not been used above once since.

On the death of his elder brother he succeeded to the title and estate, and in the House of Lords he has entered into most of the important debates which have taken place, in which he has always supported the cause of liberty and the people. He has likewise been a warm advocate for catholic emancipation. Some of his speeches have been published, and do credit to his patriotism. Sometime ago, when ministers considered themselves as wanting strength, they offered lord Lansdowne a place and seat in the cabinet, but the noble lord had too much honour to quit either his friends or his principles. In the late inquiry respecting the conduct of the queen, his lordship, conceiving her to be an injured woman, took an active part in her favour, and we find his name in most of the divisions on that side. The noble marquis's fortune is large, of which a great part lies in Ireland. His estate at Bowood enables him to secure to his friends the two seats in parliament for Calne, in Wiltshire. He married lady Strangeways, sister of the present earl of Ilchester, by whom he has children.

M. LANTIÉR,

A NATIVE of Marseilles, and knight of St. Louis, has published several dramatic works and miscellaneous compositions. His "Travels of Antenor into Greece, with some Account of Egypt," is the most celebrated of his productions; and, as a sequel to the "Travels of Anacharsis," has attracted much public attention. It has

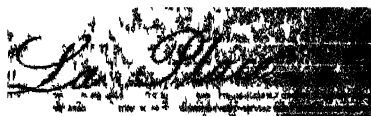
been translated into German, English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian. His *Travels into Switzerland* have also been translated into English, and published in 6 vols. 12mo.

M. LAPIE,

DIRECTOR of the king's topographical cabinet, and captain in the first class of geographical engineers, is the most celebrated of the French authors of geographic maps. The materials which have been furnished to him by navigators, as well as by experienced military commanders, have enabled him to construct his maps with great accuracy and precision. He is, however, destitute of that knowledge of the learned languages, which is necessary for the study of ancient geography. Among his numerous productions, the most remarkable are, the "Great Map of the Mediterranean Sea," in four sheets; "Of the Empire of Russia," in six sheets; "The United States of America," in four sheets; and "The British Isles," in six. His other publications are, 1st. "A Map of the French Empire, with the Kingdom of Italy." 2. "A Map of Europe, with the New Divisions." 3. "A New Terrestrial Globe." 4. "A Classical and General Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography;" 2 vols. quarto, 1817.

MARQUIS LAPLACE,

A GEOMETRICIAN of high celebrity, was born in 1749, at Beaumont-en-Auge, near Pont-Levêque, and is the son of a husbandman. He taught the mathematics for some time at the military school in his native town, and went afterwards to Paris, where he found patronage and protection. The first work that he published was printed at the expence of the president de Saron, who wished to encourage rising merit, bereft of the advantages of fortune. M. Laplace soon came into notice, and acquired a well-merited reputation by his skill in analysis, and the higher geometry. He succeeded Bezout, as examiner of the royal corps of artillery, and became successively member of the Academy of Sciences, of the National Institute, and the Board of Longitude. In 1796 he dedicated to the Council of Five Hundred his work, entitled, "The Exposition of the System of the World." On the 26th of September of the same year, he appeared before the bar of that assembly, at the head



L A P

of a deputation, to present the annual report of the proceedings of the National Institute; and in his address, after recounting the names of the distinguished men who had honoured France by their talents and learning, he paid an affecting tribute to the memory of his patron and benefactor, the president de Saron. After the 18th of Brumaire, M. Laplace was appointed minister of the interior by the consuls; but being soon after removed to make room for Lucian Bonaparte, he was transferred to the Conservative Senate, by a decree in December, 1799. He became president of that body in July, 1803, and chancellor in September following, with the title of grand cordon of the legion of honour. In September, 1805, he made a report to the senate on the necessity of resuming the Gregorian Calendar, and discarding that of the revolution. In 1811 he was named counsellor to the Maternal Society, and grand cordon of the Reunion, in 1813. He gave his vote in April, 1814, for a provisional government, and the dethronement of Napoleon; and received from the king the dignity of a peer, which he still retains. M. Laplace holds the first rank among French mathematicians, distinguished as France is for superiority in the higher mathematics. His work on the mechanism of the heavens, in which the genius of the author shines forth in every page, presents theories peculiarly his own, or such as he appropriates to himself by the happy application of new forms under his hands. In his "Exposition of the System of the World," by a species of style adapted to common comprehension, he explains, without any diagrams, the spirit and progress of theory and invention. M. Laplace is the first that has analytically proved the existence and the extent of the lunar atmosphere, and verified its secular equation. He has determined the reciprocal perturbations of all the principal planets, and has forwarded, by means of important discoveries, a similar work on the satellites of Jupiter, commenced by Lagrange, and completed by Delambre. He has, in fine, powerfully contributed by his wonderful exertions to advance the boundaries of a science that had so often employed the industry of the most profound geniuses in the world. M. Laplace has also devoted himself to chemistry, and the world is indebted to him, in conjunction with Berthollet, for the invention of the calorimeter. He has repeated the experiments of Monge and Cavendish, on the decomposition

of water. He was nominated member of the French Academy in 1816, and president of the commission for the reorganization of the polytechnic school. The following is a list of his works: "Theory of the Motion and Elliptical Figure of the Planets," quarto, 1784; "Theory of the Attractions of Spheroids, and the Figure of the Planets," quarto, 1785; "Exposition of the System of the World," 2 vols. 8vo. 1796; "Treatise on Celestial Mechanism," 2 vols. 4to. 1799,—vol. 3, quarto, 1803,—vol. 4, 8vo. 1805; "Analytical Theory of Probabilities," quarto, 1812; "A Philosophical Essay on Probabilities," quarto, 1814. He has also furnished a great number of articles inserted in the collections of the National Institute and the Academy of Sciences, and likewise in the journal of the Polytechnic school.

BARON LAPLANE,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, was born in 1765, and became colonel of the sixth regiment of light infantry in 1804. He was named commandant of the legion of honour, and general of brigade, in 1807. Being employed in Spain, he distinguished himself at the battle of Talavera in 1809; and in 1810, at the attack of Santa-Catharina, where he compelled the English to reembark. He afterwards served in the Russian campaign, and, after the retreat from Moscow, shut himself up in the fortress of Glogau with six thousand men, where he obstinately defended himself till the close of the campaign of 1814. He was placed on the list of retired generals by the royal ordinance of September 9, 1816, since which time his services have not been required.

MARQUIS DE LAPOYPE

Was born at Grenoble, in 1765, is descended from an ancient family, and was an officer in the French guards before the revolution. He frequented the house of Freron, the celebrated critic, and being captivated by the charms of one of his daughters, married her, and, owing to the prejudices that then prevailed, his parents disinherited him for that step. The marquis resented this instance of aristocratical pride, and naturally adopted the principles of the revolution at its birth. He served with distinction during all the periods of the revolution.

onary war; and, after the expedition to St. Domingo, he was taken by the English cruisers, and conveyed to Portsmouth, in February, 1804. On his return to France, he remained a long time without any military employment. However, he commanded a division in the Russian campaign, and after the retreat from Moscow took the command of the fortress of Wittemberg, on the Elbe, where, with only walls of earth, raised in a hurry, he for a long time held out against a considerable corps of the Russian army, which was forced to raise the siege after the battle of Lutzen. He was again hemmed in after the battle of Leipsic, but General Lapoype would not give up the place till the arrival of orders from France. In 1814 the king appointed him commandant of Agen, and knight of St. Louis. During the hundred days he was governor of Lisle, and evinced a warm attachment to the interests of Napoleon. He resigned the command of that fortress with great reluctance, and retired from the service in 1815.

DON MICHAEL LARDIZABAL,

COUNSELLOR of the supreme tribunal of Castile, member of the regency, privy counsellor of Ferdinand VII. and minister of the Indies, is known by his long disgrace under Charles IV. and by the part he sustained during the captivity of the king of Spain. He was appointed, in 1808, one of the commission, nominated by Napoleon at Bayonne, to prepare a new constitution for the kingdom of Spain; and on the 7th of July he was one of the ninety-two who signed that constitution. Amidst the divisions and distractions of Spain, Don Michael de Lardizabal took a decided part against the Cortes, and attacked them in a publication, that appeared at Alicant, in 1811, under the following title: "The Government and the Hierarchy of Spain Revenged." This work was received with enthusiasm by the nobility and clergy, whose cause it maintained, but it irritated the popular party against the author, who was seized, and conveyed to Cadiz, where an express commission was formed by the Cortes to try him. Although a numerous party demanded his life, the court only condemned him to the loss of his titles and employments; and the Cortes, perceiving that the royal council of Castile and the other tribunals were in his favour, cashiered them by a decree. How-

ed Ferdinand VII. on his return to Spain, reinstated him in his post as minister of the Indies, and counsellor of state, by an ordinance of May 14, 1814. Don Michael then addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Pern, inviting them to return to their allegiance to their legitimate king, and to put a period to their internal disturbances. But having, in the course of his correspondence with the colonies, unguardedly revealed some secrets of the Spanish cabinet in his dispatches, that afterwards fell into the hands of Morillo, he was arrested by the orders of Ferdinand, and confined in a cell of the convent of St. Francis, at Valladolid. He was afterwards transferred to the citadel of Pampeluna. He subsequently obtained his liberty, and is now, we believe, one of the heads of the traitors who are contending in arms in Catalonia, for the re-establishment of despotism.

M. LARIVE,

THE oldest and one of the most celebrated of the French tragedians, was born in 1749, at Rochelle. He made his first appearance at Lyons, under the management of Madame Lobreau; and went to Paris in 1771, where he appeared on the theatre Français, under the patronage of Mademoiselle Clairon. That celebrated actress considered him as her pupil, and bestowed the highest encomiums on him; but the public, generally indignant at unqualified panegyric, estimated him below his real value and merit. However, the advantages of his person and his powers of declamation, commanded applause; and he was, for a number of years, placed on a level with Lekain. At the period of the revolution he appeared at the head of the electors of Paris before the Constituent Assembly, with an address of adherence to the new system, and was admitted to the honours of the sitting. On the 12th of February, 1790, he made a present to Fayette of the chain which the Chevalier Bayard used to wear round his neck. He quitted the theatre rather earlier than first-rate actors seem willing to do; and his retirement was attributed to the severe criticisms of Geoffroi. But it is more reasonably assigned to the superior merits of Talma, who supplanted him in the public estimation, and introduced, with success, a new style of acting on the French stage. Larive afterwards

repaired to Naples, on the invitation of the ex-king Joseph, and was liberally rewarded by him. He is the author of "Pyramus and Thisbe;" "Reflections on the Theatrical Art;" and "A Course of Declamation."

M. LARIVIERE,

A VERY active partizan of the Bourbons, was born in 1761, at Falaise in Normandy, in which city he was a barrister, when, in 1791, he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. He was subsequently elected to the Convention. At the outset of his political career, he belonged to the party of the Girondists; and, like the great majority of the members of that party, he endeavoured to save the life of Louis XVI. by voting for banishment and the appeal to the people. He was active in the contest between the Jacobins and the Girondists; and, on the triumph of the former, he was proscribed. He found, however, an asylum in the department of Calvados, till after the fall of Robespierre, when, with seventy-two other deputies, he was recalled to the Convention. After his return to the Convention, he was strongly suspected of a leaning towards royalty, and of being concerned in the conspiracy of Lamaitre, and the insurrection of the sections of Paris. He was, nevertheless, elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and in that assembly he was constantly hostile to the Directory. There can be no doubt of his having been engaged with Pichegru and others in a plan to restore Louis XVIII. which plan the majority of the directors frustrated by the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor. Lariviere was condemned to transportation, but he escaped to England, and was taken into the service of Louis, with whom he returned to France in 1814. He has since been appointed to a considerable legal situation. He is the author of some poems and political pamphlets.

M. LAROCHE

Is the son of the French Chargé d'Affaires in Poland, was born at Warsaw, in 1769; and, at the age of twenty-one, was employed as secretary of legation to M. Descorches, the French ambassador. On his return to France he was patronized by Dumouriet, and he entered

into the legion of the Ardennes, in which he made his first campaign under the orders of Miaczinsky, who became his intimate friend. After the flight of Dumourier, M. Laroche withdrew from the army, and devoted himself to literature. In 1794, however, he resumed the sword, with the intention of joining the Poles, who were contending for their independence; but he was too late, and he again entered the French army, and became chief of battalion on the staff. He distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the passage of the Mincio, the battles of Thaur, Ratisbon, and Wagram, and the siege of Thorn. Count Pomiatowski made him a knight of the military order of Poland, and the King of Bavaria gave him the order of Maximilian Joseph. Since 1814 he has been on half-pay, and has once more turned his attention to the arts and to literature.

BARON LARREY,

A DISTINGUISHED surgeon, was born at Bodeau, near Bagnères-de-Bigorre, in 1766, and accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, as surgeon-general to the army. He published, in 1803, a professional work on the experience he had acquired in that country, to which he gave the title of "An Historical and Surgical Narrative of the Expedition of the Army of the East into Egypt and Syria." This work, according to the testimony of the class of mathematics and natural philosophy in the National Institute, in its report for the year 1810, merits distinction in many respects; it is full of curious relations, bold and happy experiments, and important facts on ophthalmia, the plague, the leprosy, and scurvy; and on a malady, which bears the name of the sarcocele. M. Larrey has also published, "An Essay on Amputations caused by Gunshot Wounds," 1797, 8vo.; 1808, 8vo. He likewise published in 1811, "Memoirs of Military Surgery," 3 vols. 8vo. The first part has been translated into English, by Walker, 1815, 8vo. M. Larrey has furnished some articles to the Dictionary of Medical Science, and several to the London Monthly Magazine.

M. ACHILLES LASALLE

Was born at Paris in February 1772, and is the son of a gentleman who held a confidential situation in the court of

Louis XV. As his family had been always warmly attached to monarchical principles, he did not fail to excite the suspicions of the revolutionists, who imprisoned him in 1792, and kept him under the superintendence of the police for several years. This period of his life he devoted to literary pursuits; and, on the return of more moderate notions, he was employed in the service of the French government. In 1806, he was connected with the minister for foreign affairs, and had orders to analyse, and make extracts from, the English newspapers. At the same time, he assisted in editing the *Gazette of France*. In 1810 he was appointed censor over the new publications that appeared at Paris. M. de Lasalle was very active in promoting the return of the Bourbons; and, in conjunction with seven of his colleagues, published, in the *Journal of Debates*, and the *Gazette of France*, a strong declaration in favour of that family. During the hundred days he printed and issued forth a great number of royalist compositions; and, when he resided in the department of the Upper-Marne, he kept alive the loyalty of the inhabitants, and merited their confidence and esteem, by opposing the extravagant demands of the allied generals. The king promoted him to the legion of honour, and made him prefect of the department of Haute-Marne.

M. ANTHONY LASALLE

Was born at Paris in 1754, and became captain of a ship before the revolution, but, meeting with some disappointments in his professional career, devoted himself afterwards to literature and philosophy. Having read the "*Novum Organum*," of Lord Bacon, it induced him to undertake metaphysical and analytical compositions. He produced an Essay, under the strange title of "*Regnlar Confusion*," which was praised by Garat, the conductor of the "*Journal de Paris*," as worthy of a successor of Rousseau, Diderot, &c. This was followed by a variety of works of the same kind. He afterwards undertook a translation of the entire works of Lord Bacon; but, having, as it is supposed intentionally, suppressed the passages where that philosopher declares himself a Christian, it drew upon him the severe animadversions of a learned protestant, and injured the sale of the work. M. Lasalle still lives at Paris, in a state bordering on indigence.

COUNT DE LASCASAS.

THIS faithful and high-spirited friend of the late Emperor Napoleon, is descended from an ancient Spanish family, which he himself traces to the famous Bishop of Chiapa, Las Casas, so well known in the history of Peru. M. Lascasas entered the royal navy of France in 1782, became lieutenant in 1789, and was presented to the king in the same year. Being obliged to emigrate in 1791, he served as a private volunteer with Monsieur, in 1792, obtained the rank of officer in the regiment of Dudresnay, in 1794, and escaped from the disastrous affair of Quiberon in 1795. He was created a knight of St. Louis in 1797, and returned to France in 1802. He then commenced the trade of bookseller, which he carried on for a few years. In 1804, when he was thus engaged at Paris, he published, under the name of Lesage, a Historical and Geographical Atlas, the materials for which he had extracted from various English authors. This work met with a favourable sale, and ran through several editions, contributing largely to the fortune of the author. Having found means of obtaining the good opinion of Napoleon, he was made a baron of the empire in 1808; and served as a volunteer, in 1809, during the campaign of Antwerp and Flushing. He was appointed to the imperial household in the same year, and presided over the council for the liquidation of the Illyrian debt; and in 1811 was created a knight of the order of Re-union. Napoleon continued to load him with favours, and appointed him one of his chamberlains; and Lascasas, from sentiments of gratitude and personal attachment, attended him to St. Helena, in company with his eldest son. Lascasas, as well as his son, was, however, removed from the island towards the close of 1816, after having been treated in a manner not creditable to those who were in power at St. Helena. They were vexatiously transported to the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards sent to England, and thence expelled to the Continent. They repaired to Brussels, whence they were conducted to Konigsgratz, in Bohemia, and subjected to a very rigid superintendence. During his temporary abode in Belgium, Lascasas published in the *Journals* two letters, addressed to Lords Holland and Sidmouth, in which he complained of the bad treatment that he had experienced both in St. Helena and in England. To these documents he annexed a very curious

letter from Napoleon, respecting his ill health, and uncomfortable state at the time when Lascases was obliged to quit him. The son of Count de Lascases has recently made a sudden attempt to obtain satisfaction from Sir Hudson Lowe, for the injustice which he conceives his father to have suffered. The count has recently announced a Narrative of his Residence at St. Helena.

COUNT DE LASTEYRIE-DUSAILLANT

Was born at Brive-la-Gaillarde, in 1759, and commenced his studies at Limoges. Having visited Paris for his further improvement, he took the benefit of the various collections of arts and natural history, which that capital affords, and from thence imbibed a passion for that species of study, and devoted himself especially to the subject of rural œconomy. He then endeavoured to extend his knowledge by foreign travels, and with that view crossed over into England in the year 1780. He visited Italy and Sicily in 1784; and Switzerland, in 1789. The revolutionary war having impeded his excursions into the bordering countries, he repaired to Spain to examine the agriculture of that country, and inspect the method of rearing sheep. He was the first that demonstrated the practicability of introducing the valuable race of Merinos into France. After various excursions of this kind he visited Munich, in 1812, in order to acquire the art of lithography, and transplant it into his native land. He succeeded completely in his speculation, when no similar establishment existed in Paris, and has brought the art to a high degree of perfection. M. de Lasteyrie is one of the founders of the Society of Encouragement of the Philanthropic Society, and of that of Mutual Instruction. He has also founded an institution for the relief of authors, and men of learning, nearly similar to that established in England under the title of the "Literary Fund." He has completed a cabinet, and a curious collection of implements, and other articles, for the purposes of rural œconomy; and likewise a large library for the same effect, which he has offered to the French government, to be converted into a public institution, but his offer has not been accepted. M. de Lasteyrie is son-in-law to La Fayette. He has published several works relative to his favourite pursuits, the most important of which is his "Treatise on Spanish Sheep, their mode of Rearing, &c." Paris, 1799,

8vo. with plates. Also "A Treatise on the Construction of Rural Habitations," translated from a work published by the Board of Agriculture, at London. He likewise printed a work on the "Cotton-Tree, and the Practicability of cultivating it in France," Paris, 1808, 8vo. He has also contributed articles to the "Course of Agriculture," by Rosier, and is now engaged in the publication of a splendid work on the Anatomy of the human body, in lithography.

DR. JOHN LATHAM.

THIS distinguished physician is the son of a respectable clergyman in Cheshire. When he had received an academical education, he was sent by his father to Oxford. Such was his aspiring genius, that, at the early age of twenty-three, he settled as a physician at Manchester, and, through the interest of his father's connexion, he shortly after procured the appointment of physician to the Infirmary. After having resided three years at Manchester, he took his doctor's degree at Oxford, at which city he practised for some time. He then came to London, and shortly after published a pamphlet on a "New View of Gout and Rheumatism;" and his name became so associated with those diseases, that he was frequently resorted to by rheumatic and gouty invalids, for his advice.

Dr. Latham's first public appointment in the metropolis, was that of physician to the Magdalen Hospital. He was next appointed physician to the Middlesex Hospital, which he held only for a short time. A vacancy then occurring at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he offered himself as a candidate, and was elected to the office.

In 1787 the College of Physicians nominated a committee to modernize their Pharmacopœia, at the head of which they placed Dr. Latham. In consequence of the active part he took in correcting the work, the college allowed him the privilege of publishing a translation, the profit of which frequently amounts to 3000*l*. About this time a remarkable circumstance occurred, which so materially contributed to increase his private practice, that he was obliged to resign his office, as physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Shortly after this he published a work, entitled, "Facts and Opinions respecting Diabetes." On the resignation of Sir Lucas Pepys, he was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians.

Dr. Latham is also physician extraordinary to the

king, and continues to practise in the metropolis as a physician, with the same ardour which distinguished his first efforts.

COUNT CHARLES DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and knight of St. Louis since 1790, descended from one of the most eminent families of the Vivarais, was born May 22, 1768, and was colonel of the regiment of Soissonnais, when the revolution broke forth. He was nominated deputy from the noblesse of Puy-en-Velay to the states-general, and was one of the first of his order that passed over to the Tiers-etat. On the 14th of August, 1789, he renounced his hereditary title in the States of Languedoc. In 1791 he was nominated one of the commissioners that brought Louis XVI. back from Varennes. He afterwards had a command in the army of La Fayette; and being arrested in his flight by the Austrians, he shared in his captivity. In the year 1797 he recovered his liberty by the interposition of the Executive Directory. When Napoleon returned from Egypt, he appointed him a member of the legislative body; and in March, 1806, transferred him to the senate, where he became one of the secretaries to that assembly. In 1814 he was raised to the Chamber of Peers by Louis XVIII. and in that capacity he defended popular and constitutional principles. On the return of Napoleon in 1815, he accepted a place in his Chamber of Peers, which lost him the good opinion of Louis, and also the peerage, and, for some time after the second restoration of the Bourbons, he lived in retirement. In 1819, however, he was again called up to the House of Peers.

COUNT VICTOR DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and peer of France, was born in 1756. He entered the regiment of Beaujolais, as sub-lieutenant, in 1782; and was captain of cavalry in the regiment of Orleans, in 1786. Being afterwards promoted to the body-guards, he was on duty on the memorable 5th of October, 1789, and gave proofs of his sincere attachment to the royal family. He emigrated after the 10th of August, 1792, and did not return till the appointment of the consular government. He was

then sent to Egypt, and became aid-de-camp to General Kleber. He was colonel there of the 22d regiment of mounted chasseurs, and was severely wounded at the battle of Alexandria. On his return to France he was enrolled in the legion of honour, and fought at the head of his regiment at the battle of Ansterlitz; after which, he was immediately promoted to the rank of general of brigade. He took part in the campaigns of Prussia and Poland, when he was appointed general of division, and received a desperate wound at the battle of Friedland. He served afterwards in Spain; and on his return, in 1813, distinguished himself before Dresden, and had a leg carried off by a cannon-shot at the battle of Leipsic. He was created peer of France June 4, 1814, and commander of the legion of honour in 1816.

VISCOUNT DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG

ENTERED into the military service in 1806, and was present at the battle of Jena, where he obtained the cross of the legion of honour. He then made a campaign in Poland, and passed afterwards into Spain, as aid-de-camp to General Caffarelli. He served with distinction in that country, and performed an act of signal bravery, by carrying off the body of his wounded general, in the midst of a heavy shower of balls, from a position which he had fruitlessly attempted to occupy. M. Latour-Maubourg now commands the regiment of mounted chasseurs of La Meuse.

M. LATREILLE

Is a member of the Academy of Sciences, and one of the professors of the museum of natural history. He has enriched the stock of knowledge by several works, some of which, particularly his "History of Testaceous Animals and that of Insects," have, in conjunction with the labours of Lacepede and Dandín, formed a sequel to the works of Buffon. M. Latreille has also published a "Dissertation on the Knowledge which the Ancients had of Africa," in which he displays much ingenuity and erudition. He commenced the career of entomology by a publication entitled, "A Summary of the Generic Characters of Insects," 1797, 8vo. After which he pub-

lished an "Essay on the History of the Ants of France," Paris, 1798, 8vo. He has also sent forth a Latin work, entitled "*Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum, Secundum Ordinem Naturalem, in Familias disposita*," 1809, 4 vols. 8vo. M. Latreille is one of the authors of the "New Dictionary of Natural History," and contributes to the "Annals of the Museum of Natural History."

S. LATTANZI,

A NATIVE of the Papal territory, born in 1762, is an Italian poet of considerable reputation, as may be imagined from the circumstance of his having been, in some degree, the rival of Monti. It must, however, be confessed, that he is certainly not equal in genius to his competitor. Lattanzi was patronized by Joseph II. of Germany, and his successor Leopold, in consequence of his being hostile to the ridiculous claims of the court of Rome. But, when Leopold died, Lattanzi lost a pension which had been given to him. He was friendly to the revolution brought about by the French in 1796 and 1797, and became a member of the Cisalpine Legislative Assembly. After the downfall of the Cisalpine republic, he suffered many vicissitudes of fortune; and, at length, found an asylum in France. The battle of Marengo restored him to Italy, and he was appointed a member of the Consulta at Lyon. He was next patronized by the vice-president Melzi, and he then published verses in praise of Napoleon. Unfortunately, by panegyricizing the Emperor of Austria and his government, he has since proved that his pretended love of liberty was rather a speculation than the honest dictate of his heart. Lattanzi is the author of several political pamphlets, and his poetical productions are innumerable.

COUNT DE LAUBERDIERE-PONTAUBEVOYE

Was born in 1759, entered into the military school of Paris in 1773, and quitted it in 1776, as an officer in the regiment of Saintonge. He served in North America, with Marshal Rochambeau, and was decorated with the order of Cincinnatus. He has also taken a share in all the French campaigns in Germany and Spain, from 1803 to 1815, at first as adjutant-commandant, and afterwards as

general of brigade. During the same period, he was elected to the Legislative Body, for the department of Maine et Loire. In 1814, he was nominated by the king to the Legion of Honour, and was appointed lieutenant-general.

M. LAUBERT,

MEMBER of the Military Council of Health at Paris, and apothecary-general to the Forces, was born at Naples, September 8, 1761, of French parents, and devoted himself at an early age to mathematics and medical science. He made a rapid progress in scientific knowledge, and was the first that introduced into Italy the chemistry of Lavoisier; he repeated the experiments of that great philosopher, particularly that of the decomposition of water. He removed to France in 1791, and afterwards returned to Italy with General Championnet, whom he assisted by his knowledge of the language and of the country. He was nominated, in 1799, one of the Neapolitan provisional government, in which office he acted with the utmost moderation and wisdom. In 1806, he was appointed apothecary-general to the Army of the North; and, in 1808, went to Spain in the same capacity. In 1814, he was made inspector-general of the Board of Health, in the room of Parmentier, who was his friend and colleague. In the same year, the king made him a knight of the Legion of Honour, and shortly after an officer of the same order. M. Laubert has since obtained letters of naturalization. He is now employed in a laborious investigation on the subject of the Jesuit's bark. He had already published, in 1816, an octavo volume on the History of the Cinchona, containing an account of its discovery, and a botanical description of that precious tree, as well as an analysis of its bark.

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

THIS nobleman is descended from a very ancient family in Scotland, which was honoured with the title of baron as long ago as 1590, viscount in 1616, and earl in 1644; and are hereditary great standard bearers of Scotland. He was born in 1752, and educated at the university of Glasgow. In 1782 he married Eleanor the only

daughter of Anthony Todd, esq. many years secretary to the Post-Office, by whom he gained a great addition to his fortune, and has several children. By his family interest he was (being then called lord Maitland,) brought into parliament for the Scotch boroughs of Lauder, Jedburgh, &c.; and immediately joined the opposition, with whom he acted till the death of his father in 1789. On his succeeding to the title of Lauderdale he was chosen one of the sixteen peers of Scotland. In that capacity he opposed the Russian armament, condemned the measures taken against Tippoo Saib, and, when the revolution in France broke out, hailed it as one of the most fortunate events that ever happened. Before the breaking-out of the war with France, Lord Lauderdale made a journey to Paris, to observe, more closely, what was passing, in company with the late Dr. Moore, who has given the world a narrative of their travels. He was there a witness of the dreadful massacres which took place in September 1792, and he allied himself with the Brissotines, or moderate republicans. With Brissot, their leader, he contracted a warm friendship. On his return, he vigorously opposed the war with France, and all the unconstitutional measures adopted by the Pitt administration. The influence of Mr. Pitt, however, at length became so great as to be able to defeat Lord Lauderdale in his election to the next parliament, and on this occasion his lordship published Letters to the Peers of Scotland. Having lost his seat as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, he formed a plan to get into the House of Commons by a surrender of his peerage, which he thought was allowable by the Scottish law, that by that means he might become a commoner, and he returned to the House of Commons. He actually became a citizen of London, and was made free of the needle-makers company; but standing for sheriff he did not meet with due support from the livery, and he then contented himself with writing his sentiments and publishing them. He has published several pamphlets on finance, on India affairs, and paper currency; among the principal of which is, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth," 1804, which has reached three editions. When the Whigs came into administration in 1806, Lord Lauderdale was not forgotten by them. They first procured him from the king a patent as a baron of Great Britain, and then a seat in the privy council, and the custody of the great seal of Scot-

land. He was also sent to France to negotiate a treaty of peace, but in that he acted an unconciliatory part, which has never been explained to the world. They also intended to send him out as governor-general to India, but the appointment did not take place. When his friends went out of office he retired with them. His lordship then attached himself to the interests of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and there is reason to believe that she and her husband, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, placed the most implicit confidence in him—a circumstance that renders his subsequent conduct, towards her mother, the queen, inexplicable. Lord Lauderdale is, unquestionably, a man of powerful talents, and of intrepid character, the importance of which is however neutralized by the violence and impetuosity of his temper.

COUNT LAUMOND,

A NATIVE of Lisle, born in 1753, was first employed by the intendant of Lisle, then gave several years to study and literature at Paris, and was next engaged by the Duke of Aiguillon to arrange the papers relative to his administration in Brittany, which occupation he quitted to become chief secretary to the intendant of Lorraine. After passing through several offices, he became one of the commissioners of the national revenue, which place he quitted in 1794. He was then appointed consul-general at Smyrna. After having resided some time at Smyrna, he visited Constantinople, and then returned to France. In 1801, Bonaparte nominated him prefect of Strassburgh, in which capacity M. Laumond acquired the esteem of every one by his conduct. He was admitted into the Council of State in 1802, was sent as government commissioner into Piedmont in 1803; and, in 1804 and 1806, was made prefect at Aix-la-Chapelle, and in the department of the Seine and Oise, on which latter occasion he was created a count. In 1810 he was named director-general of mines. Louis gave him the title of councillor-of-state. Napoleon, in 1815, excluded him from the council, but Louis subsequently re-instated him. Count Laumond now lives in retirement on a very small fortune, and a pension from the government.

DR. R. LAURENCE, ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

THIS eminent divine is a brother of the late learned and benevolent Dr. French Laurence, who was M.P. for Peterborough, and one of the executors of Mr. Burke. Dr. R. Laurence was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; of which college he was a member at the same time with his brother. He took his degree of M.A. there in 1785, and removed to University College. At the latter college he, in 1794, accumulated the degrees of B. and D.C.L. The first step to his promotion in the church was taken in 1804, when he was appointed to preach the Bampton Lecture. This duty he performed in so masterly a manner, that the archbishop of Canterbury gave him the rectory of Mersham, in Kent, a living of considerable value. In 1814, the chair of Regius Professor of Hebrew, in the University of Oxford, being vacant by the death of Dr. White, Dr. Laurence was chosen to fill it, and the choice gave general satisfaction. Dr. Laurence has recently been raised to the archbishopric of Cashel; an appointment, which certainly does honour to those by whom it was advised, as they could have been actuated by no political motives, but solely by a desire at once to reward distinguished merit, and to place in the see of Cashel a pastor capable of giving to his flock an example of virtue and of Christian charity. The charge which his grace has delivered to his clergy, in which he inculcates the duty of somewhat more than external piety, and of discarding an intolerant and persecuting spirit, affords a happy omen of the beneficial consequences which may be expected from his benevolent and enlightened exertions. The works of Dr. Laurence are, "An Attempt to illustrate those Articles of the Church of England, which the Calvinists improperly consider Calvinistical, in eight Sermons, preached before the University," 8vo. 1805; "On Singularity and Excess in Philological Speculation, a Sermon before the University," 8vo. 1807; "A Dissertation on the Logos of St. John," 8vo. 1808; "The Metaphorical Character of the Apostolical Style considered, in a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury," 8vo. 1810; "Critical Reflections on some Misrepresentations in the Unitarian Version of the New Testament," 8vo. 1811; "Remarks on the Systematical Classification of MSS. adopted by Griesbach, in his edition of the New Testament," 8vo.

1814; "The Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, contrasted with the Tenets of Calvin, an University Sermon," 8vo. 1815; "The Doctrine of the Church of England, upon the Efficacy of Baptism, vindicated from Misrepresentation," 2 parts, 1816, 1818; "Authentic Documents relative to the Predestinarian Controversy, &c. with an Introduction," 8vo. 1819; "An Ethiopic Version, recently discovered, of the First, usually called the Fourth, or Second Apocryphal Book of Ezra, translated into Latin and English, with Remarks," 8vo. 1819; and "The Book of Enoch the Prophet; translated from an Ethiopic MS. in the Bodleian Library," 8vo. 1821.

LIEUT.-GENERAL LAURENT

Was born at St. Amand, in 1750, and is one of those who are called Soldiers of Fortune, having risen in the army by his merit. He was a common soldier at the commencement of the Revolution, and, having performed acts of extraordinary bravery, rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1794. In this quality he served in the different armies, and was named commandant of the Legion of Honour in 1804. He was employed in the department of Gersappte till 1812. During the war with Russia, he commanded the third brigade of National Guards, and marched with his corps to Magdeburgh, the defence of which was confided to him. At the latter place, Napoleon raised him to the rank of general of division, in July, 1813. On the return of Louis, General Laurent was created a knight of St. Louis, and military commandant of Montmedi; where he was in 1815, when Napoleon re-appeared. He retired from the service in pursuance of the ordinance of the 9th of September, 1815.

COUNT DE LAURISTON

Is the son of a general officer under the *ancien regime*, and a descendant from the family of the celebrated Law of Mississippi notariety, and was born in 1768. He embraced the military profession at an early age, and served constantly in the artillery, in which he obtained a rapid promotion, owing as much to his activity as to the friendship of Napoleon, whose aid-de-camp he was,



General Lauriston.

and who employed him on several important missions. He commanded, in 1800, in quality of brigadier-general, the fourth regiment of flying artillery, at la Fère. In 1801, he was chosen to convey to England the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, and was received with enthusiasm by the people of London, who took the horses from his carriage, and conducted him in triumph to Downing-street. After the death of the Duc d'Enghein, he happened to be in the same anti-chamber, at the court of Napoleon, with M. de Caulaincourt, and the conversation having turned on the business lately performed by M. de C—, Lauriston told him, in a spirited manner, "The first consul has too much esteem for me to employ me in such a transaction." The conversation grew warm, but Napoleon interfered, and forbade them to carry the quarrel any further. Though displeased with the reply of Lauriston, Napoleon did not dismiss him from the service, but sent him on an insignificant mission into Italy. He contrived, however, that these two officers should not again meet in his presence. When Caulaincourt quitted his post of ambassador at Petersburg, to make room for Lauriston, he did not await, as usual, the arrival of his successor, but took his departure the same evening, so that their carriages crossed each other on the road. M. de Lauriston has been in every campaign of importance, in Spain, Germany, and Russia. In 1809, he penetrated into Hungary, and took the fortress of Raab, after a bombardment of eight days. On the 6th of July, he decided the victory in favour of the French at the battle of Wagram, by coming up to the charge at full trot, with one hundred pieces of artillery. In 1811, he was appointed ambassador to Petersburg. The object of his mission was to obtain the occupation of the ports of Riga and Revel, and to exclude English ships from the Baltic. This mission having failed, M. de Lauriston was employed in the Russian campaign, and, after the taking of Moscow, was sent with proposals for an armistice to the Emperor Alexander, which were rejected. After the disastrous retreat from Moscow, he commanded the army of observation on the banks of the Elbe, and during three months defended that river with a small force, preventing the enemy from penetrating into Hanover. After having fought with great valour at the battle of Leipsic, he retreated to the bridge between that town and Lin-

denau, and, finding it broken down, took to the river with his horse; but, being taken prisoner, was conducted to Berlin, where he was treated with favour and distinction. After the conclusion of the general peace, Louis XVIII. created him a knight of St. Louis, grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and captain lieutenant of the Grey Mousquetaers, vacant by the death of General Nansouty. After the 20th of March, 1815, he followed the king's household to the frontiers of France, and then retired to his estate of Richecourt, near La Fère, without mingling in any of the transactions of the hundred days. On the return of Louis, he was nominated president of the Electoral College of the department of l'Aisne, lieutenant-general of the first division of royal foot-guards, and member of the commission appointed to examine into the conduct of such officers as had served from the 20th of March to the 8th of July, 1815. He was created a commander of St. Louis in 1816; and presided, in the course of the same year, over the councils of war appointed for the trial of Admiral Linois, Count Delaborde, &c., being now an ultra-royalist.

BARON LAUSSAT

Was born in 1756, at Pau, in the province of Bearn, and, previous to the revolution, was receiver-general of the finances in his native district. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned for several months, but he was at length set at liberty, and appointed paymaster-general of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. He was elected to the Council of Elders in 1797, and, while he was one of that Assembly, he acted with a commendable spirit of moderation. Of the revolution which took place on the 18th of Brumaire he highly approved, and he was one of the persons selected to draw up the consular constitution. Under that constitution he was appointed a member of the tribunate. The first motion which he made, in his capacity of tribune, was, that all speeches should be read by the secretary, in order to render discussion more peaceable. A plan, more fatal to eloquence, it is impossible to conceive. M. Laussat was afterwards employed as prefect in Louisiana, Martinico, and several of the French departments. He now lives in retirement.

DUKE OF LAVAL-MONTMORENCY.

THIS French nobleman, who is also a grandee of Spain, was born in 1789, and till 1817, when he came to the dukedom on the death of his father, was known as Adrian de Montmorency, and the Prince de Laval. He was intended for the church, from his birth, but his decided love of a military life induced his family to allow him to enter the army. He emigrated with his father, served in Champagne in 1792, and afterwards in the Mediterranean, in British pay. Resolving to acquire a knowledge of the state of Europe, he next travelled through various countries, and examined every object of importance with the eye of an accurate observer. He returned to France in 1801, but refused to accept of any office, and he missed no opportunity of being useful to the royalists. Montmorency was one of the first to join the Count d'Artois, on his entering France in 1814, and he was soon after appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Spanish court. The Duke of Laval is a man of very considerable merit. In one of her letters, Madam de Stael speaks of him in the warmest terms, and declares him to be "the sovereign judge of every thing connected with good taste and dignity of manners."

COUNT LAVALETTE

WAS born at Paris, in 1769, of obscure parents; his father kept a retail shop, and his mother was a nurse, often employed by the famous accoucheur, Baudelocque. The latter, perceiving in him capacity and promising talents, furnished his mother with the means of giving him an education far superior to his birth. Young Lavalette seconded this benevolent design by his application and diligence; and, being destined for the clerical profession, wore the habit of an abbé for some time. But, having finished his education, he altered his former resolution, and took to the study of the law. The revolution, in the year 1789, interrupted his pursuits, and gave another direction to his ambition. He was an officer in the National Guards in August, 1792, and endeavoured to defend the palace of the Tuileries. He afterwards enrolled himself in the legion of the Alps, and served in the army of the Rhine, and that of Italy, with such distinction, that he rose rapidly in the career of promotion. Bonaparte, duly estimating his talents and discretion,

nade him his aid-de-camp, and entrusted him with his secret correspondence; and, in order to draw the ties of attachment closer between them, he gave him in marriage Mademoiselle Beauharnois, the niece of his wife, Josephine. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and after the establishment of the consular government he was appointed a commissary; and, at no distant period, postmaster-general and counsellor of state; and he was subsequently made a count and a commander of the legion of honour. In 1814 he was removed from the post-office, to make room for M. Ferrand, who afterwards frequently consulted him on the affairs of his department. When Louis quitted Paris in 1815, Count Lavalette repaired to the post-office, in company with General Sebastiani, and summoned M. Ferrand to surrender his place, only allowing him a few minutes to collect his papers, but, at the same time, treating him with great politeness. He then took measures to accelerate the progress of Napoleon, and conducted himself with extraordinary vigilance and activity. For these services he was created a peer of France on the 2d of June, and he continued in his office till the return of the king. In the month of November following he was brought to trial, and condemned to death, as an accomplice of Napoleon. His appeal, and application for pardon, having failed, preparations for his execution were making on Thursday, the 21st of December, when his wife having obtained permission to visit him on the 20th, came in a sedan chair, and dined with him, being attended by her daughter, aged twelve, and her governess, a widow, of seventy years of age. About seven in the evening, the two latter appeared at the keeper's lodge, and requested be let out. They seemed to support Madam Lavalette, who was closely muffled up, and held a handkerchief before her eyes, and exhibited every symptom of the profoundest distress. After a few minutes, the keeper of the prison repaired to Lavalette's apartment, when he immediately missed him, having found Madam Lavalette in his place. He immediately set his turnkeys and keepers in motion, but, in spite of their activity, nothing was found but the sedan chair, in which the young daughter took the place of her father, who had suddenly disappeared at the Quai des Orfèvres. The gaoler was then removed and confined, the barriers were closed, and expresses were sent in

every direction, with the description of Lavalette's person, who contrived to lie closely concealed for a fortnight, in spite of the vigilance of the police, during which time he meditated on the most effectual method of completing his escape. He had recourse, for that purpose, to three Englishmen, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, and Sir Robert Wilson, who were already known for their zeal in support of the principles of liberty, and for their hostility to the tyranny which was exercised by the Bourbons. By means of these gentlemen he procured the uniform of a general officer in the British service, and repaired, on the 7th of January, at half past nine at night, to the apartments of Captain Hutchinson; and the next morning, at seven o'clock, he got into a cabriolet with Sir Robert Wilson, passed the barriers without being recognized, and arrived the following day at Mons, where his guide took leave of him. He then took the road to Munich, where he found an asylum among powerful friends and connexions. Irritated by his escape, the government had the cruelty to retain his wife for some time in prison, because she had been accessary to the escape of her husband; a treatment which disordered her senses; and she has ever since been a confirmed lunatic.

SIR JAMES LAWRENCE,

KNIGHT of Malta, is the eldest son of Richard James Lawrence, esq. of Fairfield in Jamaica. At Eton he wrote the "Bosom Friend," a poem in the manner of the "Rape of the Lock." In the year following, at Gotttingen, having learned the usages of the Nairs, he built on them his system of the perfect equality of the two sexes, though the males be destined for public, the females for domestic life; the children to belong to the mother alone, and inherit her name and property. From Brunswick, where he finished his studies in 1793, he sent his Essay to the celebrated Wieland at Wiemar, who not only published it in his German Mercury, but wrote him a very flattering letter on the occasion. The critics of Germany declared, that they saw nothing immoral in these opinions. In 1802 he published "Love, an Allegory, with several poems and translations." He afterwards passed several years in visiting the courts and cities of Italy and Germany, and collected a fund of anecdotes which have

rendered his romance, "The Empire of the Nairs," another Anacharsis in all that relates to Love and Marriage. While residing among the bright constellation of arts at Weimar, he communicated his manuscript to Schiller, who spoke of it in such high terms to his bookseller at Berlin, that he engaged the author to translate it into German. This deferred its appearance in France. At length the author, having repaired there, was detained at Verdun, but made his escape, and published the adventures of his flight, in the "Picture of Verdun." On his arrival in England, he found that an English translation of his Romance, from the German, had been purchased by a bookseller, so that he was obliged to hasten the appearance of the original. In 1812 Colonel Burr, who was about to settle a colony in the western territories of America, invited the chevalier to be of the party; but this he declined, and he continues to reside sometimes at Weimar, and at other times at Paris, or at London.

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE.

THIS excellent rural, veterinary, and sporting writer, who is now sixty-nine years of age, was born at Colchester in Essex, and descends from a branch, long since decayed, of the old family of that name. His father having acquired property, considerable attention was paid to the education of the son, which had great influence upon a mind naturally contemplative, studious and enthusiastic, and seems to have determined his future destiny. He professed, even in childhood, a determination to devote himself to the literary life, and was a scribbler, both in verse and prose, in his tenth year. This prospect was nearly blighted for ever, by an early and severe nervous affection, attended by extreme bodily debility, and with almost entire temporary suspensions of the faculty of memory, a misfortune subsequently admitting of alleviation only; insomuch that Mr. Lawrence, in the preface to one of his publications, laments that "his mind, not the most brilliant by nature, was enfeebled and rendered confused and irritable by chronic bodily weakness; and that his memory, at intervals, was scarcely sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life." As he increased in years, his mother used all her influence with the view of changing his resolution, and she was powerfully seconded by an intimate friend, the sister of Dr. Powell, then master of St.

John's, Cambridge. They succeeded so far as to induce the young man to put himself under the care of a friend at Ipswich, in order to acquire a knowledge of the corn trade, and of the Suffolk method of farming. He remained in Suffolk some years, which were, however, chiefly spent in desultory studies and youthful irregularities, but there was laid the foundation of that knowledge of agriculture, live stock, and particularly of the horse, which has been since communicated to the public. Quitting Suffolk for the metropolis, in 1773, in a very weak state of health, he spent three or four years in the neighbourhood of St. Thomas and Guy's Hospitals, for the sake of medical company and conversation; thence acquiring a taste for medical studies, by which he was induced, ever after, to adopt a regimen of strict temperance, and to pay the utmost attention to his health. About that time he renewed his attempts at literary composition, a favourite object, but unsuccessfully; every such attempt inducing an exacerbation of his disorder. He had then some concern with a farmer in Essex, and had also embarked in stock-jobbing and other speculations; and subsequently he engaged, with reluctance, in a trading concern recommended to him, of which he had not the slightest knowledge, and which proved most unfortunate. His attention, however, to agriculture, and to his favourite the horse, never subsided, and he for some time held a small experimental farm.

During the American war, Mr. Lawrence, having access to an extensive correspondence with that country, wrote occasionally in the public prints on that, and on miscellaneous subjects. He had retired to the country with his family; and, after some years, returned to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, with his original literary views. In 1794 and 5, he published various tracts and pamphlets on political subjects, the slave-trade, female prostitution, &c.; two volumes of tracts, and a work in two parts, intitled, "Rights and Remedies, or the Theory and Practice of Politics," dedicated to the late Earl Stanhope. This last was an intemperate production, occasionally coarse, desultory, and languid; but, in which, great political truths are sometimes powerfully enforced. In 1796 was published, by subscription, "A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, and the Duties of Humanity," in 2 vols. In 1799 and 1800, came

out, "The New Farmer's Calendar," and the "Modern Land Steward;" in 1802, "A General Treatise on Cattle, Management, and Medicine," inscribed to Lord Somerville; and in 1806, "A History of the Horse, and Delineation of the Race Horse, 4to." The following, from some pseudonymous whim, or other motive of the author, were written under fictitious names. In 1816, "Mowbray on Poultry." In 1818, "British Field-Sports by W. H. Scott." In 1819, "The Sportsman's Repository;" and, in 1820, "Descriptions for a similar Work." Mr. L. has corresponded somewhat extensively, during the last thirty years, with the periodical press, and written a number of biographical Memoirs. In 1799 he introduced the subject of the cow-pox in the first volume of the London Medical Journal. His chief attention has been paid to the Monthly, the Agricultural, and the Sporting Magazines. In early numbers of the Monthly Magazine, his letters on the treatment of animals are entitled to the re-consideration of the public. With respect to this author's ideas on the human duties towards beasts, he proposes the adoption of a system of ethics, tempering the rights of justice and of mercy with a rational and practical expedience; in sports, particularly, marking the line which divides the use from the abuse, and giving no quarter to senseless and heartless barbarity. He is said to be the first in this country who proposed (in his chapter on the *jus animalium*, or the rights of beasts,) to render them objects of legislative protection; and, in all probability, that proposal led to the step afterwards unsuccessfully taken in parliament. His sentiments on religion, and on the social contract, are by no means *à la mode*, either *de France ou d'Angleterre*. In the former (religion) he rejects, as mere interested sophistry, fraud, or prejudice, all the pretended necessary adscititious aids of spurious metaphysics, fanaticism, and historical imposition; in the latter, he insists that the abstract rights of man are his only security; that they necessarily and spontaneously regulate and moderate themselves; and that the pretended practical and indispensable expedience, to be superinduced by political craft, is nothing other or better than that practical and expedient awindling fraud, by the aid of which one part of mankind have, *ab initio*, been enabled to bestride the necks of the majority, their fellow men, and reduce them to an ignominious slavery.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.

THIS gentleman, who may be regarded as the English Vandyke, is a native of Bath, where his genius for painting having early developed itself, he removed to London, and soon became distinguished by his portraits of the several branches of the Kemble family; of whose popularity he, in consequence, enjoyed a share. In a few years no exhibition was considered as complete or interesting without some of his pictures, and he began to obtain the highest patronage and the most liberal prices. At length he was countenanced by the royal family, was appointed painter to his present majesty, and on the death of Mr. West, the taste of the Academy coincided with that of the public, and Mr. Lawrence was elected its president, and received the honour of knighthood.

After the visit of the foreign sovereigns to England, he received a commission to paint their portraits, and those of the other monarchs engaged in the confederacy against France; and he has since visited several European capitals, for the purpose of painting the sovereigns, to the obvious increase of his fame and fortune. The personal character of Sir Thomas Lawrence accords in estimation with his professional talents, no man possessing more native modesty and suavity of manners. He is about fifty-five years of age.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, whose writings have created much attention among physiologists and theologists, is the son of a surgeon of eminence at Cirencester, who has retired upon an ample fortune. From him the subject of this article acquired the first rudiments of his professional knowledge, but at an early age was placed as a pupil under Mr. Abernethy, always esteemed one of the first surgeons in the metropolis. With this gentleman, Mr. Lawrence continued as pupil and assistant during thirteen or fourteen years; but about nine or ten years since, on being appointed surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the death of Mr. Ramsden, he took that gentleman's house in the Physician's College, and has since practised for himself with a degree of success, such as might have been anticipated from his previous education and connexions. He was subsequently appointed surgeon to Bethlem Hospital. The circumstance, however, which

has particularly drawn the attention of the public to Mr. Lawrence, was the publication of his able lectures delivered at Surgeon's Hall, in his quality of professor of anatomy to that distinguished establishment. These lectures received the unanimous vote of thanks of the president and council of the College; yet they had no sooner appeared, than they were assailed in pulpit discourses, and pamphlets, as containing doctrines of materialism incompatible with certain other doctrines, considered as orthodox, relative to the immateriality and immortality of the soul. It was obvious that the miracle of the immortality had no connexion either with materiality or immateriality, and that Mr. Lawrence, as a surgeon and anatomist, merely treated of man as an animal, and took cognizance only of his material parts or organs. The clamour, however, on the part of certain bigots and intolerants became loud and incessant, and for a time divided the inquisitive part of the public. His old master, Abernethy, enlisted himself among his opponents, and the spirit at length descended to the governors of Bethlem Hospital, by whom, at the annual election for 1819, Mr. Lawrence, to the great astonishment of the public at large, was ejected from his office as surgeon. The liberal part of this corporation, however, rallied, and Mr. Lawrence was re-elected by a large majority, with an understanding that this publication should be suppressed. In 1822, on the occasion of another opposition, Mr. Lawrence was induced to address to the president of the corporation a qualified retraction of his opinions, which, like that of Galileo, will for ever remain a proof of the subserviency of truth and science to vulgar popular prejudices. Besides these lectures, Mr. Lawrence is the author of the very able articles which appeared in Rees's Cyclopædia on Surgery and Physiology; and he had previously printed another volume of Lectures, and a Treatise upon Hernia, all distinguished for the elegance of their language and the depth of their research.

WILLIAM LAX, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1785 obtained the prize as the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy. He has sent many valuable papers to the Royal Society, which are published in their Transactions. In 1795 Dr. Smith,

Lowndes' professor of astronomy, died, and Mr. Lax was chosen in his room. Mr. Le Sage, of Geneva, conceived he had discovered an error in the 21st proposition of Euclid's 11th book, and communicated it to the French academy, upon which Mr. Lax came forward and published "Remarks on a supposed Error in the Elements of Euclid," 1808; in which he triumphantly defended the mathematician, and demonstrated the truth of the proposition in the clearest manner.

M. LAYA,

BORN at Paris about 1764, is a descendant from a Spanish family, and devoted himself, at an early age, to literary pursuits. He published a drama, in 1789, called "The Dangers of Opinion," founded on the story of Jean Calas, which experienced some success. He then dramatized the story of Calas, as a regular tragedy in five acts. He afterwards wrote a play, entitled, "The Friend of the Laws," in which he boldly attacked the revolutionary principles of those times, and the excesses of the jacobins. It was first represented on the 2nd of Jan. 1793, when the Gironde Party and the Mountain were contending for superiority. This piece was performed in all the large towns in France; Larive went expressly to Lyons to play the principal part in it; and such was the enthusiasm excited by it at Marseilles that it was performed twice on the same day, and at the same theatre. At Paris, during the performance, the audience exclaimed, "Let us go and bury the jacobins in their own den." Santerre, who ventured on the stage to harangue the house, was hissed off and compelled to retire," and nothing but a leader seemed to be wanting to crush and annihilate the jacobin faction. But, on the triumph of the Mountain, M. Laya was thrown into prison, in which he languished for a year. After the fall of Robespierre he was released; and, it is supposed, that he drew up the report on the papers found in that tyrant's possession, which appeared under the name of Courtois. M. Laya afterwards succeeded the Abbe Delille in the chair of poetry and history, and was elected a member of the academy.

M. LAYS,

ONE of the most celebrated of French singers, was born in 1758, and received an excellent education, he being designed for the church. His love of music, however, was predominant, and he entered into the Opera company at Paris, in 1779, and soon acquired the highest degree of reputation. He has ever since continued to be a favourite; but, in the course of the revolution, he was sometimes exposed to insult, in consequence of his sentiments being violently democratical. After the fall of Robespierre and his associates, Lays was frequently compelled by the audience to sing the famous song of "The Awakening of the People," which was directed against his supposed party.

SIR JOHN LEACH,

A BARRISTER-at-law of Lincoln's-Inn, was educated under the late Sir Arthur Pigot, and has made a very distinguished figure at the Chancery bar. He procured himself to be elected M.P. for Seaford, and had the address at one time to bring in a friend as the other member. He acted for many years in opposition; and, in 1811, published his "Speech in a Committee of the House of Commons on the State of the Nation." However, he a few years ago came into favour with the Prince Regent, and was appointed his chancellor and keeper of the great seal for the duchy of Cornwall, and he then turned his back on his old friends. How this happened has been the subject of many conjectures, but the general opinion is, that he undertook to procure a divorce for a certain great personage; and that, by his advice, the system of espionage was set on foot, the Milan commission issued, and some other measures taken. Lord Eldon, finding the business of chancellor and chairman of the House of Lords too much for one person, it was proposed to appoint a vice-chancellor, which was done by act of parliament; and, on the removal to the Rolls of Sir Thomas Plumer, the first vice-chancellor, Mr., now Sir John Leach, succeeded. Sir John certainly expected to be made lord chancellor, but the opinion of the gentlemen of the bar is, that, in case of a vacancy, he will remain in his present station.

DR. WILLIAM ELFORD LEACH.

THIS gentleman, a fellow of the Royal Scotch College of Physicians, is an active member of the Linnæan Society, and a physician and naturalist of eminence. He is also Assistant-keeper of Natural History at the British Museum. Dr. Leach is the author of "Orcadenses, &c.; or, the Natural History of the Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, of Orkney and Shetland," 4to. 1812; "Systematic Catalogue of the Specimens of the Indigenous Mammalia and Birds in the British Museum," &c. &c. 4to. 1816; and of papers, in the Linnæan Transactions, on the genus *Meloe*, the arrangement of the crustacea, the cerebellum, and the genus *Ocythoe* of Rafinesque. After the death of Dr. Shaw, that extensive work, the General Zoology, was committed to the superintendence of Dr. Leach.

LE BRUN, DUKE OF PLACENTIA,

AN eminent statesman, is descended from an humble family in the vicinity of Coutances, and came, at an early age, to Paris, where he obtained the protection of M. de Maupeou, whose secretary he became, after having been tutor to his children. He passes for having composed, in 1770, the speech which that gentleman delivered during his dispute with the Parliaments. Being afterwards nominated deputy from Dourdan to the states-general, he occupied himself, during the session, with affairs of police, finance, and domestic administration, and caused several decrees to be passed on those matters. When the grand question of the church property was discussed, M. Le Brun maintained that the ecclesiastical bodies were the real proprietors, and that it would be an act of injustice to divest them of their possessions; admitting, however, at the same time, that some reform was necessary and expedient. In August, 1790, he voted for the preservation of the French Academy; and in September, in the same year, he appeared at the Tribune, to deliver an opinion against the emission of assignats, but he could not procure a hearing, and was repulsed by Mirabeau, who condemned his proceeding as an attack upon the principles of representative government. Having fortunately escaped from the reign of terror, he was elected to the Council of Elders, and became secretary to that

body in January, 1796, and president in the February following. In November, 1799, he approved of the new system of government, and was appointed third consul in December. In 1803, the third class of the Institute, of which he had continued to be a member from its first formation, chose him their president. He was nominated arch-treasurer of the empire in 1804, and in 1805 governor-general of Liguria. On the retreat of Louis Bonaparte from the throne of Holland, Napoleon confided to M. Le Brun, under the title of governor-general, the administration of that country, from which the events of 1813 obliged him to retire. On his return to France, he signed the Constitution that recalled the house of Bourbon to the throne, and was sent to Caen in the quality of commissioner extraordinary. On the 4th of June following, he was created a peer of France; and, in the beginning of July, was appointed president of the first bureau of the Chamber of Peers. On the return of Napoleon, he accepted the peerage from him, and likewise the place of grand-master of the University, which had been refused by M. Lacépède. By this proceeding M. Le Brun rendered himself ineligible to the new Chamber of Peers, formed in August, 1815. He has since continued to reside in the capital. In the early part of his life he published, anonymously, in prose, Tasso's Jerusalem, more remarkable for its elegance than its fidelity. It was then attributed to Jean-Jacques Rousseau. A new edition of this work appeared in 1805, with an account of the "Life of Tasso," by Suard, 2 vols. 8vo. The Duke of Placentia has also made a prose translation of "Homer's Iliad," 3 vols. 8vo. which has frequently been reprinted.

MADAM LEBRUN

Is the daughter of a portrait-painter, who, having lost her father at an early age, took some lessons in painting, from M. Vernet. At the age of fifteen she distinguished herself in the arts. Her celebrity began to increase, when having presented the French academy with portraits of La Bruyere and the Abbé Henry, she was invited, by a formal letter, from the perpetual secretary, M. d'Alembert, to be present at all the sittings of that learned body. Her maiden name was Vigée, and she is sister to M. Vigée, reader to the king. She afterwards

married M. Lebrun, a connoisseur of the first eminence, and who was, besides, an extensive collector and dealer in pictures; and by this means she had every opportunity of viewing and studying the finest productions of the arts. At his house the most distinguished men in arts and letters used to assemble, and once a week there was a meeting of the first poets, painters, architects, and musicians.

In 1789 Madam Lebrun visited Italy, and, in that land of the fine arts, received striking marks of respect and attention. While she remained at Naples, the most flattering compliments were paid to her by the royal family, and there she painted her fine portrait of Lady Hamilton, whom she also painted for the exhibition at Paris, under the character of a Bacchante. After her return to France, Madam Lebrun became a widow, and confined herself to the production of a few portraits, among which those of Madam de Stael and Madam Catalani are most distinguished. She resided at London some years, and painted several portraits, which were highly admired. The Abbé Delille has frequently celebrated her in many fine passages of his poems.

M. PETER LEBRUN

Was born in 1792, became a pupil at the Prytaneum in 1805, and when in his thirteenth year, after the battle of Austerlitz, composed an Ode to the grand army, the first stanza of which breathed a spirit so truly Pindaric, that, from the resemblance of the name, many critics assigned it to Ecouchard Le Brun, the famous lyric poet. This first Essay procured the young poet a pension, which he has the good fortune still to retain. He afterwards attempted dramatic composition, and composed a tragedy on the subject of Germanicus, the performance of which was stopped by the police, on account of some political allusions which it contained, and some disturbance which it occasioned at the Theatre Français. In 1817 he shared with M. Saintine the prize decreed by the French academy, for the best poetical composition on the "Happiness resulting from Study." He has likewise published an "Ode on the Campaign of 1807," 8vo. 1808.

GENERAL LECCHI

Is a descendant of an ancient and powerful Brescian family. He took a share in the revolutions of Italy, at

their commencement, and was promoted under the Cisalpine republic. In the year 1799 he organized the Cisalpine legion at Dijon, and was present at the battle of Marengo. He was then appointed general of division in the Italian army, and a commander of the order of the iron crown. In 1806 he commanded the left wing of the French army, that penetrated into Naples, under the orders of Joseph Bonaparte. Having conducted some Italian troops into Spain, he made a bad use of his power at Barcelona, for which Napoleon recalled him to Paris, and imprisoned him in the fortress of Vincennes; but, at the request of Murat, he afterwards released him. He then passed into the service of the ex-king of Naples, whose misfortunes and perils he shared; and, since the death of Murat, the name of Lecchi has no longer appeared in any public transactions.

M. LECHEVALIER

WAS born at Trely, near Contances, in 1752, and is one of the literati who attended M. de Choiseul-Gouffier, to Constantinople, and by his laborious researches contributed to collect materials for his magnificent work on the "Antiquities of Greece." It is to M. Lechevalier that we owe the discovery of the tombs of Ajax, Achilles, and Patroclus. He returned to France at an early period of the revolution, when his patron was kept away from it by the laws of those times; and he published the result of his inquiries, under the title of "Travels to Troas, or a Picture of the Plains of Troy in their present State;" second edition, 1799, 8vo. with maps and plans. (The first edition appeared in England, and in the English language.) The French traveller visited the plains of Troy with his Homer in his hand, and, comparing the text of the poet with the actual appearance of the surrounding scenery, communicates his enthusiastic admiration of the exactness of the original to the reader, and refutes the modern criticisms levelled against the authenticity of the Iliad. The third edition, which appeared in 1802, in 3 vols. with an atlas, is far superior to the preceding ones, as it contains not only an analysis of the theatre of the Trojan war, but also that of the places described by Homer in the Odyssey. The third volume contains a dissertation by the learned Mr. Morritt, who visited the Troad, in order to verify the discoveries of M. Lechevalier.

The zeal of this accurate observer is equally conspicuous in his "*Voyage to the Propontis, and into the Euxine Sea*," 1800, 2 vols. 8vo. A great number of difficulties in the study of antiquities has been cleared up by M. Lechevalier, who, in consequence of these two learned works, holds a distinguished rank among travellers and antiquaries. M. Lechevalier is now first librarian of the library of Saint-Genevieve.

LIEUT.-GEN. LECOCQ.

THIS brave and patriotic officer commanded, under General Regnier, the Saxon contingent, during the Russian campaign, and distinguished himself on all occasions by his bravery and military skill. In 1813 he was appointed governor of the fortress of Torgau. When the fate of Saxony was deliberating upon by the Congress of Vienna, Lecocq, in conjunction with Colonel Zeschwitz, procured the signing of an address to the Congress from the Saxon army, deprecating the deposing of the sovereign and the partition of the country. This address gave so much offence to the Prussian monarch, that Lecocq and Zeschwitz were arrested and imprisoned at Torgau. General Kleist, though a Prussian, had the generosity to interest himself in favour of these noble spirited men; and, as soon as Prussia had received her share of the spoil, they were set at liberty.

There is another General Lecocq, a Prussian engineer, who is the author of the beautiful map of Westphalia, in twenty-five sheets, published at Berlin in 1805. He was governor of the fortress of Nyenbourg, in 1806; and, for having surrendered it too hastily, he was condemned to imprisonment after the peace of Tilsitt.

M. LECOINTE-PUIRAVAUX,

A LAWYER at St. Maixent, was administrator of Deux-Sevres, in 1791, and afterwards deputy from that department to the Legislative Assembly, in which he proved himself a warm advocate of the revolution. During the trial of Louis XVI. he voted for an appeal to the people, but, being terrified by the threats of the jacobins, he afterwards voted for his death. He was one of those members who proposed to collect a guard from all the

departments of France for the protection of the Convention, a measure which Robespierre and Danton had the address to defeat. However, he contrived to escape during the reign of terror, and became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in the year 1796. In July, 1798, he was elected president of that body, and celebrated the festivals of the 10th of August, and 9th of Thermidor, with great zeal and enthusiasm. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, M. Lecointe became a member of the Tribunate, and was sent on missions into several departments. On the return of Napoleon he was appointed commissary-general of the moveable police at Lyons, and in the neighbouring departments, under the direction of Fouché. This nomination caused him to be placed on the list of regicides in 1816. He then took refuge in Italy.

COUNT LECOUTEULX DE CANTELEU

WAS born in 1749, of a respectable family in Normandy, and was nominated representative to the states-general by the tiers-etat of Rouen. He embraced the new doctrines, and became a moderate friend to the revolution. Having an extensive knowledge of political œconomy, and the affairs of commerce, he engaged chiefly in details of finance and commercial regulations, and supported nearly all the plans of M. Neckar, before the retreat of that minister. After the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, he did not appear on the political theatre, and fortunately contrived to pass through the reign of terror without molestation. In September, 1795, he was elected member of the Council of Elders, and was nominated secretary to that Assembly in January, 1796. In November, 1799, he was appointed to the Conservative Senate, and made a director of the bank of France, when the first consul reorganised that establishment. The king created him, in 1814, a member of the Chamber of Peers; and, as he accepted no appointment from Napoleon during the hundred days, he still forms a part of that body.

BARON LEDRU-DESESSARTS

EMBRACED the military profession at an early age, and owes his elevation to his courage and enterprise on

the field of battle. In the year 1791 he was a lieutenant in the fifty-fifth regiment of the line, and became captain and colonel in the same corps, during the campaigns of the army of the North. He afterwards went with his regiment to Italy, and served in the division under General Bernadotte, and was wounded at the battle of the Trebbia. He was employed during five campaigns with the same regiment, and was appointed general of brigade at Austerlitz, in consequence of his bravery and good conduct during the celebrated conflict that takes its name from that place. He commanded the van-guard of the fourth division of the grand army at Jena; penetrated into Lubec, and had two horses killed under him at Hof. In 1809 he commanded the van-guard under Massena, passed the Traun over the bridge of Ebersberg, forced the gates of the castle after a sanguinary combat, and made a clear passage for the French army. On the 30th of June he crossed the Danube, with twenty chosen companies, in boats, in order to protect the erection of a bridge, and received a dangerous wound in that hazardous enterprise. He was promoted to the rank of general of division in 1811, and commanded the first division of the third corps in Russia, in the year 1812; he had a horse killed under him at the battle of Moskwa, and was incessantly engaged during the retreat from Moscow to the Vistula, on which occasion he commanded the rear-guard. In 1813 he was present at the battle of Leipsic; and, in 1814, had a command in Belgium, and in Champagne. On the restoration, he was made a knight of St. Louis, and grand officer of the legion of honour. About the same time he obtained the command of a division of infantry in the garrison of Paris. On the 19th of March, 1815, he was ordered to take up a position at Essone, and retrograde, next day, on the capital, where he arrived on the evening of the 20th, with five regiments, which he had the address to keep in order, in spite of the machinations employed to seduce them from their duty. He joined the army of the Alps in June, 1816; and is at present employed as inspector-general of infantry.

MISS SOPHIA AND MISS HARRIET LEE.

THESE two ladies are the daughters of Mr. John Lee, an actor of considerable powers, who, after having experienced many vicissitudes, was, at the time of his death,

the manager of the Bath theatre. At his death he left four daughters. As they had received an excellent education, they opened a school at Bath, and were so successful, that they were at length enabled to erect a spacious mansion, called Belvidere House, which became one of the most celebrated female academies. As soon as circumstances allowed her to indulge her taste, Miss Sophia Lee, the eldest sister, turned her attention to literary pursuits. Her first production was, "The Chapter of Accidents," a comedy, which came out in 1780, and was received with general applause. She next published "The Recess," 3 vols. (1782 and 1785,) which has long been a popular novel. Since then she has produced "The Hermit's Tale, a poem," 1787; "Almeyda, Queen of Granada," a tragedy, 1796; "The Life of a Lover, in a Series of Letters," 6 vols. 12mo.; and "Ormond, or the Debauchee," a novel, 3 vols. 1810.

Her sister, Harriet Lee, is the author of "The Errors of Innocence," a novel, 5 vols. 1786; "The New Peerage," a comedy, 1787; "Canterbury Tales," 5 vols. 8vo. 1797-1805; and "The Mysterious Marriage, or the Heirship of Rosalva," a play, 1798.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL LEE.

THIS extraordinary character, who has been compared, and not without reason, to the admirable Crichton, is a remarkable instance of what may be accomplished by the steady direction of talent to one object. From Archdeacon Corbett's parallel of Lee and Crichton, we abridge the following account of Mr. Lee. "Mr. Lee, (says the archdeacon,) is a native of the parish wherein I was born, and wherein I continue to reside. The only education he received was that of a village school, where nothing more than reading, writing, and arithmetic, was taught. He quitted this school at twelve years of age, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder; and it was not till years after this, that he conceived the idea of learning foreign languages; and then, it was with such singleness of heart that he pursued his object, that he neither sought nor accepted opportunities of communicating it; and it was not till after an interval of six years, and by chance, that I found out that he had in that space taught himself to read and to write in Latin, in Greek, and in Hebrew.

He had taught himself the Chaldee, the Syriac, and the Samaritan languages; and all this unaided by any instructor, uncheered by any literary companion, uninfluenced by the hope either of profit or of praise. Mr. Lee's earnings were at this time barely sufficient to the poorest maintenance, yet he spared from this pittance to purchase such grammars as could be met with upon the book-stalls of this town; and, when he had read through a volume procured in a similar manner, he was forced to pay it away again, as part of the price of the next book he wished to purchase. He had not to balance between reading and relaxation; he had to pass from bodily fatigue to mental exertion, for he omitted, during the six years which I have mentioned, none of the hours appropriated to manual labour; he retired regularly to rest at 10 o'clock at night; he suffered, during this time, from a complaint in his eyes; and, of the inadequate leisure thus left him, part even of that was dedicated to what may be deemed accomplishment, for he acquired, among other things, a knowledge of music. When he exchanged his trade for the superintendence of a charity school, his hours were not much more at his own disposal. It was at this time that Dr. Jonathan Scott furnished him with an Arabic grammar, and he had then, for the first time in his life, the pleasure of conversing upon the study in which he was engaged; and it is to this auspicious circumstance, improved as it was by the wonderful proficiency of Mr. Lee on the one hand, (for in a few months he was capable of reading, writing, and composing, both in Arabic and Persian,) and to the unemitting kindness of Dr. Scott on the other, that we may attribute Mr. Lee's subsequent engagement with the Church Missionary Society, his admission at Queen's College, Cambridge, and his ordination as a minister of the established church. When he entered at Cambridge, he was unacquainted with the mathematics; but, in one fortnight, he qualified himself to attend a class which had gone through several books in Euclid, and he soon after discovered an error in a Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry, usually bound up with Simpson's Euclid, the 14th proposition of which he disproved." Mr. Lee's chief attention, however, has been turned to theological pursuits, and he has made great progress in translating the Scriptures into various Oriental languages. In 1819 he was appointed Arabic professor to the University of Cambridge.

THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

THIS is, we believe, the only ducal family that has risen from trade; but the members of it have enjoyed a number of high offices, and the favour of two sovereigns, Charles II. and William III. The first of the family who obtained rank, was Sir Edward Osborne, who was made a baronet in 1620. Honours flowed in fast on his son and successor, Sir Thomas, who was created Baron Osborne and Viscount Latimer, in 1673; Earl of Danby, in 1674; Marquis of Carmarthen, in 1683; and Duke of Leeds, in 1694. The present duke is son of the late duke, (born when he was Marquis of Carmarthen,) by Lady Amelia D'Arcy, daughter of the last Earl of Holderness, on whose death she succeeded to be Baroness Conyers, in her own right. The marquis being called up to the House of Peers, during his father's life, and Lady D'Arcy dying, the present duke succeeded to her title of Baron Conyers, and thus presented the singular circumstance of a father, a son, and grandson, being all peers of England at one time. His grace was born in 1775, succeeded to his mother's title in 1784, and to the dukedom in 1799. He married Lady Charlotte, daughter of the late Marquis Townshend, by whom he has issue. His grace travelled much before he was married, and is now residing on the continent. He has not interfered much in politics, but has some parliamentary influence in Cornwall. It should be observed, that the duke also enjoys the Scotch title of Dunblane. He is governor of the Scilly islands, lord-lieutenant of the north riding of the county of York, and ranger of Richmond forest, Yorkshire.

M. ADRIAN LEGENDRE,

FORMERLY professor of mathematics at the military school of Paris, and member of the Academy of Sciences, is well known by his many fine discoveries contained in the memoirs of that Academy. When, in the year 1787, doubts arose on the respective positions of the observatories of London and Paris, M. Legendre was nominated with Messrs. Cassini and Mechain, to engage in that important inquiry, which was carried on at the same time by the commissioners of the Royal Society at London. The new apparatus employed for this object, produced

on both sides a degree of accuracy that was unknown before. The French commissioners made public, in 1792, an account of their operations. M. Legendre published, in 1796, "A Memorial on Transcendant Elliptics, and the Elements of Geometry, with Notes," the second edition of which appeared in 1799, with the addition of Trigonometry. This work has, since 1799, passed through several editions, and is now a classical and standard production. In 1795 M Legendre was nominated a member of the temporary agency of weights and measures, a place which he occupied till the re-union of that agency with the ministry of the interior in 1805. He published, in 1798, his "Essay on the Theory of Numbers," a work of high merit, both on account of its analytical science and the difficulty of the subject, as well as the depth of the observations. The author has ranked, for a number of years, as one of the first mathematicians of the eighteenth century. It will be sufficient, in order to give an idea of his attainments, to exhibit a brief detail of his scientific labours. In the first place, the learned world is indebted to him for very able investigations of the attraction of elliptical spheroids, a subject in which he began to engage in the year 1782. He is the first who has demonstrated that the elliptic figure alone is capable of maintaining the equilibrium of a homogeneous fluid mass, animated by a rotatory motion, all the molecule of which mutually attract each other in the inverse proportion of the squares of the distances. In the year 1789, by a happy use of the transformations discovered by Euler and Lagrange, to simplify the integration of partial differences taken successively with regard to divers variable quantities, he was led to a demonstration performed without the help of series; that, if two elliptical spheroids have their three principal sections described from the same focus, the attractions which they exert on the same external point will have the same direction, and will be to each other in the same proportion as their masses. M. Legendre communicated to the Academy, in the year 1790, inquiries into the nature of heterogeneous spheroids; in which he brought to his aid the partial differential equation which M. Laplace had first introduced into use. In 1794 he co-operated with M. Prony, in the construction of the new trigonometrical tables for the decimal division of the circle. All the fellow-labourers

that were associated in this vast enterprise, were distributed into three sections, relative to the three species of operations which were required for the formation of the tables. M. Legendre presided over the section that was charged with the department of Analysis; and he contrived very elegant formulæ to determine the successive differences of the Sines. He was nominated, in 1808, perpetual counsellor to the University; and in February, 1815, honorary counsellor to the Court of Public Instruction. In September following he was appointed examiner of candidates to the Polytechnic School, conjointly with M. Poisson. Independently of the works already mentioned, M. Legendre has published, "A New Theory of Parallels," 8vo. 1803; "New Method for the Determination of the Orbits of Comets," 8vo. 1803; "A Supplement to the Essay on the Theory of Numbers," quarto, 1806; "Exercises on the Integral Calculus," sixth part, quarto, 1807; "Elements of Geometry," eleventh edition, 8vo. 1817.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER,

First duke, marquis, and earl of Ireland, is the son of the late duke, by Emilia Olivia, daughter of lord St. George. He was born in 1791, had the present king as his godfather, and succeeded his father in 1804. He is said to possess an estate of 70,000 acres of land in Ireland. On his coming of age he took his seat in the British House of Peers, as Viscount Leinster, and has voted steadily as a Whig. He took part with the late queen, during her trial; and, in all questions where the liberties of the country are concerned, the Duke of Leinster appears in person or by proxy. He married Lady Charlotte Augusta Stanhope, daughter of the present Lord Harrington, by whom he has children.

REAR-ADMIRAL LEISSEIGUES

Was engaged in all the wars of the French revolution, and supported, to the best of his ability, the honour of the French flag, during a period so humiliating to the naval glory of France. The fleet of that nation had been

deprived of its best officers, and had therefore to maintain the struggle with every disadvantage on its side. Rear-Admiral Leisseigues always fought with great steadiness and resolution, but generally with more intrepidity than good fortune. He sailed from Brest in 1801, with orders to attack the British West India Islands, and falling in with Admiral Duckworth in the Bay of St. Domingo, a sharp engagement ensued, in which the forces on each side were nearly on a par. According to the French account, Admiral Leisseigues's squadron was attacked with great fury and driven ashore, after a desperate resistance. Not one of the French ships ever revisited the ports of France. This ill success was imputed by Napoleon's government to a disobedience of orders on the part of Admiral Leisseigues, as he had kept his squadron in the bay, instead of continuing his cruise, according to the tenor of his instructions. By the royal ordinance of the 9th of December, 1815, this admiral was retained in his rank, but his name does not occur in that of the 22d of August, 1817. On the 3d of May, 1816, he was appointed a commander of St. Louis.

BARON LEJEUNE.

THIS officer unites, in himself, the dissimilar characters of artist and warrior. He commenced his military career in 1792, served in the Egyptian campaign, and became the aid-de-camp of Marshal Berthier. Having risen to be an engineer marechal-de-camp, he was employed in Spain, whence he was returning to France, when he was made prisoner by Don Juan Medico's Guerilla party. He was sent to England, and allowed to remain at large on his parole; but he escaped, and got back to his own country. Since the disbanding of the French army in 1815, he has been on half-pay. Baron Lejeune has exhibited many excellent pictures, among which are one of the action in which he was captured, the battle of the Pyramids, a view of a bivouac, the eve of the battle of Austerlitz, and the battle of Somo Sierra.

M. LELIEUR.

THIS gentleman, who is a knight of St. Louis, was administrator of the parks, gardens, and nurseries, under the

imperial government, and he still holds that situation. Among French horticulturists he stands very high. He has tried many experiments on vegetation; and, among other things, has introduced into France the American potatoe. In 1817 he published "The French Pomona, or Treatise on the Cultivation and Pruning of Fruit Trees," 8vo.

COUNT LEMARROIS

Was born in 1776 in the department of La Manche, and became a pupil of the school of Mars in 1793. On the dissolution of that Academy, he entered into the army, and was aid-de-camp to Bonaparte in his first campaign in Italy. He distinguished himself at the battles of Lodi and Roveredo; and, in Dec 1797, presented at the bar of the Executive Directory four standards taken at the battle of Arcola. In 1803 he accompanied the first consul in his tour into Belgium, was charged with the superintendence of the coasts from Brest to Cancale, and set out with the emperor on the renewal of the war with Austria in September, 1805. He attended him during the whole campaign, and engaged in that against Prussia in 1806. After the peace of Tilsitt, he was appointed governor of Ancona, Urbino, and Macerata, and he celebrated at Rome the victories gained in May, 1809, over the Austrians at Ratisbon and Eckmuhl. In January, 1812, he was nominated president of the Electoral College of the department of La Manche; and was charged with the command of the two divisions formed at Wesel in April, 1813. He evacuated the fortress of Magdeburgh in May, 1814, by a convention with the Prussians, and arrived at Paris in July, after leaving at Metz the garrison of Magdeburgh, with which he had entered France. In the same month he received the cross of St. Louis from the king. On the return of Napoleon in 1815, he accepted the command of the fourteenth and fifteenth military divisions from him, as well as the peerage of France; and since that period, Count Lemarrois lives retired, and unemployed.

COUNT LEMERCIER,

A PEER of France, was, on the commencement of the revolution, lieutenant-general over the Criminal Court of

Saintes. In March, 1798, he was elected by the department of Charente-Inferieure to the Council of Elders, and became secretary to that body in the October of the same year. At the memorable 18th of Brumaire, he occupied the president's chair, when he exerted himself in favour of Bonaparte, and demanded the formation of a general committee to save the country. In December, 1799, he was nominated to the Conservative Senate, and in 1804 was created a commandant of the legion of honour. He gave in his adherence to the decrees against Napoleon in 1814, and to the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1815 he accepted no office during the hundred days, and on the return of the king, was reinstated as a peer of France.

M. LOUIS LEMERCIER,

A MEMBER of the Institute, and a French dramatist of celebrity, was born at Paris about 1770. He is the author of numerous tragedies and comedies. Of his dramas, the tragedy of Agamemnon is considered as being his masterpiece, though they all of them prove him to be a man of genius. He has also written several poems, among which are, "The Fourteen Metamorphoses;" "The Three Fanatics, in four cantos;" "The French Ages, in fifteen cantos;" and "An Epistle to Talma." As a prose writer, his principal work is, "An Analytical Course of General Literature," in 3 octavo volumes, which possesses considerable merit.

M. LEMERER

WAS a barrister at Rennes, when, in 1791, he was elected as a supplementary deputy to the Legislative Assembly, in which assembly, however, he never sat. In 1795 he was chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred. It is certain that his principles were royalist, but it does not appear that he was a friend of slavery. He opposed various acts of Directorial tyranny, and defended the liberty of the press with equal zeal and eloquence. He was at length enveloped in the proscription of the 18th of Fructidor, and sentenced to transportation; but he was fortunate enough to escape from France. He returned to his native country after the establishment of

the Consular government, and was appointed judge of the Criminal Court of his department. Happening to be at Paris when George and Moreau were plotting there, suspicion was excited against him, and he was arrested, but was soon liberated. He did not, however, resume his office. Till the restoration of the Bourbons, he lived in retirement. When that event occurred, he received letters of nobility, and the cross of the legion of honour; and, in 1816, he was made counsellor of the royal court of Reunes.

REV. T. LE MESURIER,

A NATIVE of Guernsey, was educated at Wickham school, Winchester, and then at New College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow, until he accepted the living of Newton Longueville, in Buckinghamshire. He married the daughter of Dr. Baudinet, of Jesus College. He has distinguished himself greatly as a partisan of the church of England against the claims of the Catholics, and has published, "A Serious Examination of the Catholic Claims," 8vo. 1806; "A Postscript to the same, and a Sequel," 1807; "A Reply to Dr. Milner;" "The Nature and Guilt of Schism considered, in Eight Sermons, at the Bampton Lectures," "The Doctrine of the Eucharist considered;" "On the Authority of the Church and the Holy Scriptures, addressed to the Roman Catholics." These, and various other things on the same side, induced the bishop of Durham to confer on him the very valuable rectory of Haughton, near Darlington. M. Le Mesurier has written several letters in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the *Orthodox Christian's Magazine*, on the same subject.

LIEUT.-GEN. LEMOINE,

ONE of the bravest of the French generals, is a native of Saumur, was born in 1764, entered into the army in 1783, and was a subaltern at the beginning of the revolution. He was at that period reckoned one of the best officers of his class. He afterwards was placed at the head of a battalion of national volunteers, and was at Verdun when that fortress was surrendered after the suicide of the heroic governor Beaurepaire. Lemoine insisted upon, and obtained, a distinct and honourable

capitulation for the citadel, and he carried out with him his baggage and the body of Beaumepaire. After having served in the Netherlands, he was sent against Lyon, and his conduct there gained him the rank of brigadier-general. In 1795 and 1796 he acted against the Chouans, and contributed greatly to the defeat of the emigrants at Quiberon; early in 1797, he was in the army of the Rhine, and assisted in storming the redoubts of Bendorf, and, in September of that year, he was one of the generals employed by the majority of the Directory to bring about the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor. He took an active part in the Italian campaigns of 1799 and 1800, gave new proofs of bravery, and captured Civita Ducale from the Neapolitans. He was not employed again till 1812, when he was made governor of Wesel. In the following year he had the command of a corps in the neighbourhood of Magdeburgh; and, in 1814, he was entrusted with the defence of the fortress of Mezieres. He proved that the confidence reposed in him was not misplaced, for, in spite of the continued attacks of the enemy, he held possession of Mezieres till long after the restoration of Louis; and did not surrender it at last but at the pressing request of the municipality of the city, and on the most favourable terms.

SIR WILLIAM LEMON

Is descended from an ancient Cornish family, which was enriched by a successful adventure in mining. He was educated at one of our universities, and obtained the degree of LL.D. He was born in 1748, and returned to parliament for the borough of Penryn in 1769, and, in 1774, was chosen M.P. for the county of Cornwall, which county he has represented ever since; he has therefore sat in parliament full half a century, and may be called the father of the House of Commons. He married the daughter of James Buller, esq. of Morval, and has children by her. No man ever acted a more steady and independent part in parliament than Sir William Lemon. Even when his friends were in power, he never condescended to accept any place or emolument. In short, Sir William is a staunch Whig; and, could our House of Commons find within it a sufficient number of men equally independent, we might still entertain hopes of the liberties of the country being preserved.

M. LEMONTEY

Was born at Lyons about the year 1760, of a respectable commercial family, and after the usual course of education devoted himself particularly to the study of the law. He made an offer of his pen to the protestants of France, when they attempted to recover their rights, and extend the privileges granted to them by the edict of 1787, which admitted them to the benefits of the civil state, but excluded them from all employments of a public nature. M. Lemontey acquired well-deserved celebrity by devoting his talents to the cause of liberty and justice. The protestants held a general meeting to assert their claim of eligibility to the states-general, in which they were opposed by M. Andrieux Poulet, an author of some celebrity, who published a work against their claims. M. Lemontey immediately replied to this publication, and, in a pamphlet printed at Lyons, asserted the rights of the protestants with great zeal and ability. Another young lawyer, of the name of Vernet, entered the lists, and endeavoured to overturn the arguments of the latter writer by disproving the eligibility of the French protestants. However, in the year 1789, the growth of liberality in France promoted the cause of reason and justice, and the protestants of Lyons nominated a deputy to the states-general, electing at the same time their young advocate a member of their provisional committee; and, shortly after, substitute to the procurator of their commune. He then warmly interested himself in the cause of M. Necker, and endeavoured to make the inhabitants of Lyons engage in the interests of that great financier: "We now have a Henry," said he, "and let us also have a Sully." The new Sully was granted, though for a short period, but without producing the desired effect. M. Lemontey was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and endeavoured to soften the rigour of the laws against the emigrants, by making an exception in favour of artists, travellers, and merchants. He was more severe against the priests, and attempted to deprive of their pensions those who refused the oath to the civil constitution of the clergy. During the reign of terror, he wisely devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and consigned himself to a judicious obscurity. He emerged in 1804, and was appointed member of the Council of Administration for the droits-reunis; and shortly afterwards had a situation, in what was styled in

France, la police litteraire, or general inspection of book-selling, under the orders of the minister of police. At the restoration in 1814, M. Lemontey received the decoration of the legion of honour, and was made one of the royal censors of the press. On the return of Napoleon in 1815, Fouché became minister of police, and replaced him in his former employment, from which M. Decazes afterwards dismissed him in 1816. He retained him, however, in the situation of examiner of dramatic writings, a place which he still holds. M. Lemontey, like other poets, employed his pen in effusions of panegyric on Napoleon, having composed an allegorical romance on his coronation, and another on the birth of the young king of Rome. He is also the author of an eulogium on Captain Cook, which gained the prize of eloquence, proposed by the Academy of Marseilles, in August, 1785.

M. LEMOT,

A SCULPTOR, and member of the academie of the fine arts, was born at Lyons in 1773, and became a pupil of the artist Dejoux. At the age of seventeen he gained the prize of sculpture, by a bas-relief on the Judgment of Solomon, and speedily rose to celebrity by works of extraordinary merit. He executed the sculptures on the pediment of the Louvre, also a Hebe pouring out nectar to Jupiter, transformed into an eagle; the figure of a female reclining in a state of reverie; the marble bas-relief that ornaments the Tribune of the Chamber of Deputies, a statue of Lycurgus, meditating on his laws; that of Leonidas at Thermopylas, which is placed in the hall of the Chamber of Peers; and that of Cicero, discovering the conspiracy of Catiline. The latter statue, which is seven feet in height, formerly embellished the hall of the Tribunate at the Palais-Royal. He has also executed several bas-reliefs for the Luxembourg and the Royal School of Music. The car and figures of Victory that adorn the triumphal arch of the Caroussel, are his performance, as well as the sculptures on the triumphal arch erected on the bridge of Chalons, that was destroyed during the last war. The pediment over the colonnade of the Louvre, after his design, was honoured with the decennial prize by the jury chosen for that

purpose. In 1814 the king entrusted him with the execution of the statute of Henry IV. in bronze, which was to be placed on the Pont-neuf. The proof of the cast was made in October, 1817, in the presence of the royal family and a vast number of spectators. M. Lemot is a knight of the legion of honour, and was nominated to the order of St. Michael in January, 1817.

THE LEMPRIERES.

THERE are two gentlemen of this name, both of whom are authors, and both natives of Jersey. John Lempriere was educated at Winchester-school, and next at Pembroke college, Oxford; where, in 1792, he took his master's degree, and soon after was chosen master of Abingdon-school. After residing at Abingdon with reputation some years, he became master of the free grammar-school at Exeter. He is also rector of Meeth in the county of Devon. He is the author of "*Bibliotheca Classica*," 8vo. 1789, since enlarged to a quarto; "*The History of Herodotus translated*," vol. 1.; (Mr. Beloe's translation coming out soon after, prevented him from completing the work;) and "*Universal Biography*," 4to. 1808.

His namesake, William Lempriere, was bred a surgeon, and, being appointed to the army, was sent out early to Gibraltar. While there, in 1789, he was invited to Morocco, to attend the emperor's son, who was in a declining state of health. He was tempted to go; and, although he met with a flattering reception from the son, and was well treated by the father, yet, having succeeded in his mission, he was abandoned by his royal patient, and left to get home as well as he could without reward, or the protection necessary in that country. They wished to compel him to reside at Morocco, to avail themselves of his skill; but, finding him averse, they permitted him to depart, and he reached Tangier, and sailed from thence to Gibraltar, where he safely arrived. The information which he had acquired respecting the country, he published in a volume, entitled, "*A Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, Sallee, Mogador, Santa Cruz, and Tarudaut, and thence over Mount Atlas to Morocco, including a particular Account of the Royal Harem*," 1791. He has also published, "*Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica*," 1799; and "*Report on the Medical Effects of a Spring at Sandrock in the Isle of Wight*."

M. ALEXANDER LENOIR,

KNIGHT of the legion of honour, was born at Paris the 26th of December, 1762, and commenced his studies at the College of Mazarin, which he completed at the academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture. He was a pupil of Doyen, and cultivated the art of painting till 1790, when he conceived the idea of re-uniting in one single repository all the monuments of the arts that were exposed to dispersion on the suppression of the religious houses. Messrs. de Larochevoucauld and D'Ormesson, had the principal share in the commission appointed for this purpose. This project, which was submitted to M. Bailly, the mayor of Paris, was approved of by the National Assembly; and the committee of alienation of national property nominated M. Lenoir conservator of these monuments. Since that period he has contrived to bring together tombs, statues, and other monuments of the French monarchy, to the number of five hundred, which he has restored, and classed by different epochs. This collection was placed in the convent of the Petits-Augustines, then become the museum of French monuments. In 1799 he was commissioned to collect the remains of Turenne, Moliere, and La Fontaine, and deposit them in sarcophaguses, prepared in the garden of the museum. In the following year he repaired to Nogent-sur-Seine, where were deposited the mortal remains of Eloisa and Abelard; and on his return to Paris he constructed, out of the ruins of the Paraclete, a gothic chapel, in which he placed the bones of those unhappy lovers. The publications of M. Lenoir are very numerous, the chief of which are, "A Historical Description of the Monuments of Sculpture in the Museum," 8vo. 1795; "Museum of French Monuments," 6 vols. 8vo. with 258 plates; "A Collection of Portraits of Eminent Frenchmen and Women," 8vo. 30 plates; "A new Collection of Arabesques," 4to. 1810; "A History of Freemasonry," 4to. 1814, with plates; "A Memoir on the Tombs of Eloisa and Abelard," 8vo. 1815.

M. STEPHEN LENOIR

WAS born in 1774, and devoted his ingenuity, at an early age, to the construction of mathematical instruments, and apparatus for scientific purposes. The degree of precision at which he had already arrived in

1786, and his skilful execution of the circle of reflection, invented by Borda, in 1772, for the determination of the longitude at sea, procured him, at that period, a brevet from Louis XVI. with the title of royal engineer. The repeating astronomical circle, the construction of which followed close upon the circle of reflection, having rapidly promoted the reputation of this artist, he was charged, by the government, with the fabrication of all the instruments that were provided for Messrs. De la Perouse, D'Entrecasteaux, and Baudin, at the time of their voyages round the world; and likewise those provided for the scientific and nautical men, who were employed in the expedition to Egypt. It was likewise to M. Lenoir that the government applied in 1792 for the instruments intended for Messrs. Mechain and Delambre, to measure an arch of the terrestrial meridian. This arch has served as the basis of the French metre, and it is to M. Lenoir that France is indebted, not only for the standard measure in platina, which is deposited with the archives in a chest with three keys, but also for all the standards that were ordered by the government, on the establishment of the new system of weights and measures. The various instruments of this artist have been conspicuous in the four public exhibitions of the productions of French industry. The first exhibition procured M. Lenoir a gold medal, in 1799; and the *procès verbaux* of the three subsequent exhibitions state, that distinctions of the first order have been merited by him on each of these occasions. Louis XVIII. authorized him, in 1814, to resume the title of royal engineer; and in the same year he was admitted into the board of longitude, in the capacity of first artist.

COUNT LENOIR-LAROCHE

Was born at Grenoble, and was a lawyer before the revolution. Being elected deputy to the states-general, he embraced moderate opinions, and endeavoured to steer a middle course between the opposing parties in the National Assembly. Many of his colleagues were then engaged in editing the public journals, and M. Lenoir employed himself in furnishing articles to *Perlet's Journal*. He also contributed to the *Moniteur* and the *Mercury*, but his contributions to the latter were of inferior interest. During the reign of terror he

trived to avoid suspicion, and escape persecution, and, after the appointment of the directorial government, he sided with the Directory against the majority of the two Counsels. After the 18th of Brumaire, he was nominated to the Conservative Senate, in which he continued till 1814, when, with his colleagues, he gave in his adherence to the deposition of Napoleon. The king created him a peer of France, June 4, 1814, and not having accepted any dignity during the second reign of Napoleon, he still continues a member of the Chamber of Peers.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBOURG SAALFELD

Is a younger son of the Prince of Cobourg, who commanded the combined armies against France. The small incomes possessed by the junior branches of some of the royal houses of Germany, compel them to endeavour to increase their pecuniary resources by serving in the armies of the greater powers. This Prince was born in 1790, and, like his father, entered into the Austrian army, where he served until the end of the war, distinguished himself on several occasions, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the peace of 1814, when the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia visited this country, Prince Leopold was in their suite. About this period it was in contemplation to marry the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, the only child of his Majesty, and the intended match with the hereditary Prince of Orange having been broken off, it became necessary to seek for another protestant prince to espouse her. Whether her highness had expressed herself partial to him or not is uncertain, but Prince Leopold was the fortunate man selected for her husband. He came over, the preliminaries were all settled, and they were married in May, 1817. It was arranged that he was not to have an English peerage, but an income of 60,000*l.* a year was voted to the young couple, (besides 60,000*l.* as outfit,) 50,000*l.* of which was to remain with him in case he survived her. The Prince and Princess had also the beautiful seat of Claremont settled on them, where, as it was not thought proper they should appear much in public, they passed most of their time in peace, and happy in each other's society. This happiness was not long to last, the circumstances of her accouchement, and subsequent death, are too well known to be re-

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peated here. In her death the nation lost its hope; and Prince Leopold saw himself deprived of his brilliant prospect of being husband to a Queen of England, and reduced to the rank of a commoner only in this country. His conduct as a husband, and as a sincere mourner, has been exemplary; but the disappointment seems to have cast a gloom over him, which he will not easily shake off. By an Act of Parliament, which passed previously to his marriage, he was naturalized. He was, by his father-in-law, entered in the British army, and appointed colonel of the fifth regiment of dragoon guards, and a field-marshal. He is likewise a knight of the garter, which gave him a place in the procession at the coronation. As the income of his widowed sister, the duchess of Kent, is confined, he is said to have taken on himself the expence of the education of her daughter.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS LEOPOLD

Is a native of Sweden, and was born about the year 1760. He has acquired an honourable character in his own country, as a man of letters and a poet. After having travelled in his youth, he became known to Gustavus III. who was a lover of literature, and who treated him as a friend, and admitted him to his parties. He has enjoyed the same favour at court under the sovereigns who succeeded Gustavus. His first post was that of librarian of one of the royal palaces; and he was afterwards promoted to higher offices, ennobled, and made a commander of the order of the Polar Star. He is likewise a member of several Swedish literary and scientific bodies. His tragedies of *Odm* and *Virginia* were highly applauded at the Stockholm theatre, and his translation of *Piron's Metromania* was equally successful. He has written numerous odes, epistles, and fugitive poems, and several excellent dissertations in the *Memoirs of the Swedish Academy*. His works have been collected in three volumes.

M. LEPAN

Was born at Paris in 1765, and was employed as editor of the *Courier des Spectacles*. He is the author of "*General Principles of the French language, in Verse*," 1788; "*Confidence Deceived*," a Comedy, in three Acts,

and in Verse," which was performed at the Theatre of Moliere, in 1799; "The English Method Simplified," 1816; "and the Fables of Lorenzo Pignotti," translated into French, 1817. M. Lepan published in 1816, for the benefit of Mademoiselle Corneille, a new edition of the "Chefs d'Œuvre of Peter Corneille, with the Commentary of Voltaire, and Critical Observations on the Same," 5 vols. 8vo. and 12mo. He has since published a Life of Voltaire, which contains some very curious details, and which has been highly praised by some journals, while others have attacked it with great severity.

M. LEPELLETIER DE ST. FARGEAU

DESCENDS from an ancient family. At the commencement of the revolution he was aid-de-camp to the Prince de Lambesc, and appeared with him at the Tuileries, in July, 1789, at the head of a body of cavalry, in order to disperse an assemblage of the people. At this period he was a haughty aristocrat, and shewed a decided aversion for reform and innovation; but when his brother, who was one of the richest proprietors in France, became a devoted partisan of the jacobin faction, he gave up all his old principles and became a zealous democrat, and admirer of revolutionary principles. He was always surrounded by desperate and needy characters, and associated with the lowest of the populace. On the death of his brother, he became guardian to his niece; and conducting her to the bar of the Convention, claimed the protection of that Assembly for her, as a destitute orphan, though her father had left her a considerable fortune. The Convention adopted his niece, in the name of the nation, and Barere seized that opportunity to propose that this adoption should constitute a part of the laws of the republic. The authors of the civil code retained it, as an integrant part of the French legislation. M. Lepelletier did not occupy any public post during the revolution, and when Carnot, in the year 1796, made him an offer of employment as commissioner of the Executive Directory, he refused it with disdain, and styling him a tyrant, declared that he would use every effort for his overthrow. He was afterwards implicated in the conspiracy of Babœuf, and tried at the high court of Vendome, but was acquitted. He was inscribed in

the list of deportation after the 18th of Brumaire, but his banishment was not enforced. After the explosion of the infernal machine, he was arrested, and sent to the Isle of Rhé, from which his family had him released in 1803, with the tacit consent of the government. His re-appearance at Paris having produced some complaints, he was again arrested, and confined in the Temple, and shortly after removed to Italy, to be kept there under superintendence. His revolutionary ardour having cooled in time, he returned to France in 1805, and resided on his estates in Normandy, where he became president of the canton of Bricqueville, and mayor of the commune. In 1815 he was elected by the town of Dieppe to Napoleon's Chamber of Representatives, where he declared Napoleon to be the saviour of France. After the dissolution of the Chambers, M. Lepelletier was confined in virtue of the ordinance of the 24th of July, and banished in January 1816. He quitted France in February, and retired to Brussels, where his house was the asylum of banished Frenchmen, but he afterwards removed to Liége.

LEPELLETIER-ROSAMBO,

A PEER of France, is the grandson of Malesherbes, one of the defenders of Louis XVI. During his minority, the creditors of his family had been paid by his guardian in depreciated assignats, but, on his coming of age, he generously indemnified them for their loss. M. de Rosambo is a rigid adherent to the principles of Catholicism and monarchy. When the votes were collected for the additional act proposed by Napoleon, M. Lepelletier gave in his negative in the following terms :—"It is an attempt against public liberty to prohibit Frenchmen from the free expression of their sentiments in favour of the ancient and legitimate family of the Bourbons. This opinion I advance with more than usual confidence, from my firm persuasion that France can have no peace or happiness unless from the restoration of the King: These are the sentiments of fidelity and attachment that I have inherited from my forefathers, and my signature is the test of my avowed opinions."

M. LEPREVOST D'IRAY

Was born in 1768, and descends from a noble family. He received an excellent education, but particularly attached himself to the study of history, in consequence of his profound knowledge of which, he was appointed historical professor to one of the central schools. While in the professorship he published, in two folio sheets, for the use of public schools, "A Comparative View of Ancient History." The excellence of this work contributed, in no small degree, to his being made censor of studies in the Imperial Lycæum, and soon after inspector-general of the University. In 1805 he gave to the press a "Comparative View of Modern History." M. Prevost is also the author of *Manlius Torquatus*, a tragedy, several vaudevilles and songs, and "A History of Egypt under the Roman government."

M. LEQUINIO

Was born at Sarzean, near Vannes, and was mayor of Rennes at the commencement of the revolution. He then became judge of the tribunal of Vannes, and deputy from Morbihan to the Legislative Assembly. In January, 1792, he moved for a degree of accusation against the French princes, and for the confiscation of the property of the emigrants. Being elected to the National Convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and expressed his regret, that the fallen monarch could not be safely sent for life to the galleys. Being employed on several missions into the western departments of France, he disgraced himself by sanguinary excesses, for which he was afterwards accused in the Convention. He was, however, comprised in the amnesty of August 1796, on the proposal of M. Camus, and was subsequently sent to the United States, in the capacity of consul at Newport. He is the author of several works, particularly of one under the title of *Les Préjugés détruits*, which confers on him merited celebrity.

M. LEREBOURS

Is one of the most skilful of the opticians of France, and has made several discoveries for the improvement of his art, which are highly valuable, and has thus created a lucrative branch of French commerce. The science of

optics was not, till lately, much cultivated in France, and the most perfect instruments were fabricated at London, in the manufactory of the celebrated Dollond. M. Lerebours, however, aided by Messrs. Dartigues and Canchois, has contrived to equal the English instruments. This able artist presented, in the year 1810, to the Observatory at Paris, two telescopes much superior, according to the opinion of the Institute, to the glasses of Dollond, but they were constructed with foreign flint glass. After a variety of examinations, M. Lerebours has been convinced, that flint glass, manufactured in France, may be brought to equal perfection. He is at present optician to the Observatory, and to the Board of Longitude.

BARON LERY

Is a descendant of an English family settled in France. He was born in 1754, and served the early campaigns of the revolution in the engineer corps. He obtained the rank of second captain in 1794; and, in 1796, was employed in the army of the Sambre and Meuse as sub-director of fortifications. He rose to be a brigadier-general by the year 1801, in which year he was appointed commander-in-chief of engineers of the army of reserve. In February, 1805, he was promoted to be general-of-division, and his conduct in the campaign of that year gained him the title of grand officer of the legion of honour. He had already been appointed inspector-general of fortifications. At the battle of Friedland he again distinguished himself. He was sent into Spain in 1808; and, in 1811, was entrusted with the reduction of Badajoz, in the performance of which task he displayed consummate skill. Louis made him a member of the council of war, and gave him the cross of St. Louis, and the grand cordon of the legion of honour. General Lery married the daughter of the late Duke of Valmy.

M. LESCHENAULT-DE-LA-TOUR,

A FRENCH naturalist, was born at Chalons-sur-Saone, in 1773, and was engaged with Messrs. Peron and Lesueur in the expedition sent by the French government in 1803, to visit New Holland, and the Indian

Archipelago, in order to collect, and convey to France, the most scarce and singular productions of those quarters. Among all the noble, but unfortunate attempts, made within the last thirty years, to promote discoveries of this description, (under the orders of ~~M. de~~ La Perouse, d'Entrecasteaux, Baudin, &c.) none has been more successful in its labours and researches. Numerous unknown animals and vegetables have been introduced into France from those distant regions. M. Leschenault was also engaged in missions into the departments on the subjects of rural economy, and was afterwards dispatched to India.

MADEMOISELLE LESCOT.

THIS lady, who is a native of Paris, manifested at an early period a genius for drawing. She was put under the tuition of M. Lethiers, and she accompanied him to Rome. Her first attempts, made when very young, were in portrait, but a residence in Italy inspired her with a wish to shine in a higher branch of art. Some of her compositions, which were exhibited in the Capitol, bore away the prizes from those of her competitors. On returning to France, she was equally successful, and obtained a medal at the exhibition of 1810. In 1814 she produced two large pictures, one of which now forms a part of the Luxembourg gallery. Since then her reputation has continued to increase. Mademoiselle Lescot is painter to the duchess of Berri.

PROFESSOR LESLIE,

Is a native of Scotland, and a profound mathematician and chemist. He has published, "Method of calculating Plans and Maps by proportional Scales and Squares," 1780; "An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat," 8vo. 1804; "Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry," 1811; "Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the relation of Air to Heat and Moisture;" "Philosophy of Arithmetic," 1817; and various papers in scientific journals. He has likewise invented several curious and valuable philosophical instruments. A few years ago a vacancy happened in the professorship of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Leslie

was a candidate, and succeeded, but not without a violent altercation between the members of that learned society and some of the divines of the church of Scotland, who opposed Mr. Leslie on account, as they alleged, of his being a sceptic in religious matters. Mr. Leslie is one of the contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica*. He has recently obtained damages in an action against the proprietors of a notorious northern magazine, for a brutal libel upon him.

The author of "*Peter's Letters*" thus describes Mr. Leslie. "The other great mathematician is a much younger man than Playfair, but his hair is already beginning to be grey. He is a very fat, heavy figure of a man, without much more appearance of strength than of activity; and yet, although a bad leaper, by no means a slothful-looking person neither. He has very large eyes, in shade not unlike Coleridge's, but without the least of the same mysterious depth of expression. All together, his face is one which at first sight you would pronounce to be merely a coarse one; but in which, once informed to whom it belongs, you are at no loss to discover a thousand marks of vigorous intellect, and fancy too. Of this last quality, indeed, his eyes are at times full to overflowing. In the midst of the sombre gravity of his usual look, there are always little flashes of enthusiasm breaking through the cloud; and, I think, adorning it: and in this respect he forms a striking contrast to the calm, tranquil uniformity of Mr. Playfair's physiognomy and deportment."

BARON LESSEPS

Was born at Cette, in 1765, and after being engaged in a diplomatic employment in Portugal, was, on the recommendation of the Duke de Castries, appointed interpreter to the expedition under La Perouse. He followed that unfortunate navigator as far as the southern extremity of Kamtschatka, and in September, 1787, was directed to quit the frigate *L'Astrolabe*, in order to convey to France a report of the progress of the expedition. For this purpose he was obliged to proceed through the wildest and most desert quarters of Siberia and Kamtschatka, and after incredible difficulties and dangers, he arrived at St. Petersburg in September, 1788, and delivered his dispatches to M. de Segur, the



Professor Leslie.

French ambassador. He afterwards returned to France, and was received with great cordiality by Louis XVI. and the court of Versailles, before whom he appeared in the costume of a native of Kamtschatka. Being appointed French consul at St. Petersburg, he continued in that employment till 1812, when Napoleon invited him to Moscow, to take charge of the municipal government of that city. After the disasters of the Russian campaign, he returned to Paris, and on the restoration of Louis XVIII. was appointed French chargé d'affaires at the court of Portugal.

M. LESUEUR,

A CELEBRATED French composer, and member of the Institute, is a descendant of the celebrated Lesueur, the painter, and was born at Paris, in 1763. By the age of twenty he had been music-master to two cathedrals and the Convent of the Innocents; and, when only twenty-three, he was the successful candidate for the same place in the metropolitan church of Paris. He had been fortunate enough to become acquainted with Sacchini, and he profited by the advice of that eminent composer. His first operatic production was, "Telemachus," which met with entire success.— From 1788 to 1792 he resided with M. Bochart de Champagny, during which period he almost habitually passed the nights in composing. It was at this epoch that he produced his opera of "The Cavern." This was followed by several others; among them was "The Bards," which delighted Napoleon so much, that he made M. Lesueur his chapel master, and gave him the cross of the legion of honour. Louis retained him in the royal chapel, and also appointed him superintendant. As an author; M. Lesueur has published "An Essay on Sacred Music;" "A Letter and Reply to Guillard, on the Opera of the Death of Adam, and on several useful points relative to the Arts and to Literature;" and a notice of the "Life of Paisiello;" and he contributed, with Cherubini, Mehul, Langlé, and Rigel, to the work of M. Catel, "On the Elementary Principles of Music."

M. LETRONNE,

A MEMBER of the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Paris in 1787, and has distinguished himself by his researches into classical antiquity, and his elucidations of subjects connected with the history of ancient times. In 1808, he published a Letter on a passage in Thucydides; and, in 1812, an Essay on the Topography of the ancient Syracuse. He likewise published, a Critical Examination of a Work, *de Mensura orbis terræ*, written in the ninth century, by Dicuil, in Ireland, and restored the text in several passages; printed at Paris, 8vo. 1814. The author displayed, in these works, great skill in ancient geography; and, in consequence of his merit, the French government commissioned him to complete the translation of Strabo, which was left unfinished by M. Laporte-du-Theil. In 1814, he obtained the prize from the Academy of Inscriptions, on the subject of the metrical system of Hero of Alexandria. He was afterwards engaged in the *Journal de Savants*, to which he contributed several valuable articles, particularly criticisms on the Herodotus of M. Schweighanser, the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, by Major Rennel, the Olympian Jupiter, by M. Quatremere de Quincy, on the Almagest of Ptolemy, translated by M. Halma, and on the origin of the division of the equator into 360 degrees.

JOHN LETTICE, D.D.

WAS bred at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, and was for some time fellow of that society, until he was presented to the vicarage of Peasmarsh, in Sussex, which he now has, with a prebend of Chichester. He took his first degree in 1761; and, in 1764, gained the Seatonian prize. He has written several works, besides sermons. They are, "The Conversion of St. Paul, a poem," 1765; "The Antiquities of Herculaneum," translated, in conjunction with Professor Martyn, 1773; "Letters on a Tour through various Parts of Scotland," 1794; "On the Immortality of the Soul," a poem, from the Latin of Hawkins Browne; "A Plan for the removal of Persons from the Coast in case of Invasion," 1808; "Fables for the Fire Side," 1812; and "Characters," inserted in the *European Magazine*. These consist of the lives and characters of Buchanan, Wilson, Elphinstone, Scrimzeour, Napier, and Hepburn.

M. LEVAILLANT,

ONE of the most ingenious, though not the most voracious, of French travellers, was born at Paramaribo in Guiana. He has published, "Travels into the Interior of Africa by the Cape of Good Hope," 2 vols. 8vo. 1789; another volume on the same subject, 8vo. 1796; "The Natural History of the Birds of Africa," 1799-1807, fifty numbers, folio; "Natural History of New and Rare Birds of America and the West Indies," 1800, folio; and "The Natural History of Parrots," 1801, 1805, 2 vols. folio.

COUNT LEVAL,

A LIEUT.-GENERAL, is the son of a goldsmith at Paris. He was born in 1761, and entered as a private soldier into the regiment of Poitou, in 1779. He rose rapidly in the profession during the revolutionary wars, and was appointed general-of-division in 1799. His corps was frequently engaged in the campaigns of Moreau on the Rhine, and was conspicuously distinguished by its bravery and brilliant exploits during the important military operations of that period. In the wars of 1806 and 1807, he was constantly employed, and distinguished himself at the battles of Jena and Berfield. After the peace of Tilsitt, he passed into Spain, where he served in Andalusia under the orders of Marshals Victor and Soult. After the battle of Burgos, in 1808, he was appointed grand officer of the legion of honour; and obtained, in 1809, the government of Saragossa, on the surrender of that place. He defeated the Spanish General Ballasteros at the passage of the Guadiana, and occupied the entrenched camp at Bayonne, in January 1814, where he remained only a few days. His division was then recalled into Champagne, and fought under his orders with great glory at Champ-Aubert, in the month of February, 1814. After the fall of Napoleon, he gave in his assent to the restoration of the Bourbons, and was created a knight of St. Louis in June, 1814.

M. LEVEILLÉ,

MEMBER of the Societies of Medicine and Natural History, and physician to the prisons of Paris, has published, "An Exposition of a more Simple System of Medi-

cine, or elucidations and confirmations of the new Doctrine of Brown," 8vo. 1798; "A Manual, to serve for the Natural History of Birds, Fishes, Insects, and Plants, from the Latin of J. Forster," 8vo. 1799; "Physiological Dissertation on the Nutrition of the Fœtus, in the Mammalia and the Birds," 8vo. 1799; "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye, by Scarpa, translated from the Italian MS.," 2 vol. 8vo. 1807; "Memoirs of Physiology and Practical Surgery, by Scarpa and Leveillé," 8vo. 1804; "Elementary Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology," 4 vols. 8vo. 1810; "A new Surgical Doctrine; or a complete Treatise on Pathology," 4 vols. 8vo. 1811 and 1812; and "A Memoir on the State of Medical and Surgical Instruction in France," 4to. 1814.

MADEMOISELLE LEVERD

Is a Parisian, of a good family, which was ruined by the revolution. She is now one of the most celebrated actresses on the French stage. Even in childhood she displayed a decided taste for dancing, singing, and acting. Her first introduction on the stage was as a dancer of the opera, among children of her own age. After having acted in some minor theatres, she made her appearance at the Theatre Française, in 1808, and soon became a favourite. The retirement of Madam Talma and Mademoiselle Contat, threw into her hands many eminent parts, and she remained without a rival till 1812, when she found one in Mademoiselle Mars, who deprived her of several of her characters. The dispute between them rose to such a height that, for a while, she withdrew from the stage, and Napoleon found it necessary to issue a decree from Moscow to regulate the theatres. Mademoiselle Levard is as strongly attached to the cause of the Bourbons, as Mademoiselle Mars is supposed to have been to that of Napoleon.

DUKE DE LEVIS

Is a son of the Marshal de Levis, and descends from one of the most ancient families in France. He was sent as a deputy to the states-general, by the nobility of Dijon, but neither in the states nor in the Constituent Assembly did he act a conspicuous part. To a moderate reform he was friendly, but he saw with disgust the

republican turn which was taken by the revolution. After the 10th of August he emigrated, and served in the army of the Princes, and also at Quiberon, where he was wounded. He resided in England till the establishment of the consular government, when he returned to France. During the reign of Napoleon, however, he did not accept any office, but devoted himself wholly to retirement and to literature. In 1808 he published "Maxims and Reflections on different Subjects;" in 1812, "The Travels of Kanghi, or new Chinese Letters," 2 vols., and "A Continuation of the Four Facardins, and of Zeneide;" in 1813, "Recollections and Portraits," and a "Notice on Senac de Meilhan;" and, in 1815, "England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century." He was comprised in the first promotion of peers by Louis. In 1816 he sent to the press, "Moral Considerations on the Finances;" and in the same year he was admitted a member of the French Academy."

CAPTAIN MERRYWEATHER LEWIS.

THIS gentleman, who is a captain in the American service, was employed, in conjunction with Captain Clarke, to explore the sources of the Missouri and the Mississippi, and the country between those sources and the North Pacific Ocean; and they accomplished the task with a perseverance and skill which did honour to them. The first account of their discoveries was published in 1809, with the title of "Travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1804, 1805, and 1806, by the way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, to the Pacific Ocean." This work, however, was only an abstract of the complete narrative, which was given to the public in 1814, and was intituled, "Travels to the Source of the Missouri River, and across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean."

DR. H. LEY

Is a native of Abingdon, in Berkshire, received the rudiments of education at that place, under Dr. Lempriere, and in 1806 entered on his professional studies under Mr. Carpue and Dr. G. Pearson, on quitting whom he became surgical student, at Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Mr. Cline. In 1810 he was admitted a member of

the College of Surgeons, after which he proceeded to Edinburgh, and took his degree. In the second season of his being at Edinburgh, he was elected President of the Royal Medical Society. He returned to the British metropolis in 1813; and, on the death of Dr. Thynne, was chosen physician in ordinary to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital. Dr. Ley is one of the contributors to the Medical Transactions.

BARON L'HERITIER

WAS born in 1772, and, having entered at an early age into the military service, he engaged in the different campaigns of the army of the Rhine under General Moreau. He was aid-de-camp to General Bellavenne, when he was sent to Paris to present to the Directory the colours taken by that army in the famous retreat which immortalized its general. The Directory received him in the most flattering manner, and made him a present of a case of pistols from the manufactory of Versailles. He became general of brigade in 1812, in the Russian campaign, and served in the corps under Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr. In March 1813 he was appointed general of division, and was posted on the banks of the Rhine, the passage of which he defended for a long time, and did not return to the French territory till the general invasion of it by the allied armies. He was made commandant of the legion of honour in August 1814, and had been previously decorated with the order of St. Louis. In June 1815 he commanded the fourth division of cavalry in the army of the Moselle, but in 1817 retired from the service. He had been engaged in the military career for twenty-five years.

M. LIBES,

PROFESSOR of Natural Philosophy at Paris, and one of the most distinguished scientific men of the present day, was born at Toulouse about the year 1750, and has devoted all his life to the study of that science, on which he has published the following valuable works:—"Physicæ conjecturalis elementa," 12mo. 1788; "Lectures on Chemical Philosophy," 8vo. 1796; "Theory of Elasticity," 4to. 1800; "A New Dictionary of Natural Philosophy," 4 vols. 8vo. 1806; "Elementary Treatise on Natural Phi-

osophy," 3 vols. 8vo. 1808; "Philosophical History of the Progress of Natural Philosophy," 4 vols. 8vo. 1810-13; and "the Physical World and the Moral World, or Letters to Madame de ****," 8vo. 1815. He has also added notes to Delille's poem on the Three Kingdoms of Nature, and contributed different articles to the *Encyclopedian Journal*, and the *Dictionary of Natural History*, which was published by Deterville in 1800. M. Libes has invented a new and ingenious theory to account for the phenomenon of the *Aurora Borealis*.

BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

THIS bishopric is held by the Right Rev. and Hon. John Cornwallis, who was born in 1743, and was the younger brother of the late Marquis Cornwallis. He was educated at Westminster-school, and then entered of Christ-church, Oxford; but, afterwards, obtained a fellowship at Merton College, where he took his degree of A.M. in 1766, and doctor of laws in 1770. He at first intended to pursue the study of the law, and entered himself of the Temple; but his uncle, being elevated to the see of Canterbury, opened to him more certain preferment in the church. He obtained the rich rectory of Wrotham, in Kent, and soon after a prebend of Westminster; and, in 1776, succeeded Dr. Moore as dean of Canterbury. In 1781, on the translation of Dr. Hurd, he was promoted to the see of Lichfield and Coventry; in 1791 he was made dean of Windsor, and resigned Canterbury, which deanery he resigned also on being made dean of Durham. He married a near relation of Sir Horace Mann, by whom he has several children. In a collection of poems on the death of George II., there is one of his, of great merit. His lordship has not published any work except two sermons.

PRINCE JOHN LICHTENSTEIN,

A FIELD-MARSHAL in the Austrian service, and chamberlain to the Emperor, was born in June 1760, and has rendered important services to his country, both by his military and diplomatic talents. He served in Italy in the year 1799, and was much beloved by the soldiery, whose wants he relieved from his own private purse. He

was also employed in the campaign of 1805, and, being taken prisoner at Ulm, was sent on his parole to Vienna, with Generals Mack and Klenau. After the battle of Austerlitz, and the interview between Napoleon and Francis on the 4th of December, the prince was appointed to regulate the terms of the armistice, which he signed, on the 6th, with General Berthier. He was favourably received by the French Emperor on this occasion, and had a very long conversation with him, and Napoleon, writing to the Emperor Francis, expressed his surprise "that he did not employ so able a man as Prince Lichtenstein in his cabinet, instead of the shuffling marplots who sold themselves to the British court." When the war broke out again in 1809, he had under his orders a corps of reserve, of 20,000 men, at the head of which he was engaged at Tann, and was wounded on the 19th of April. He then joined the grand army under the Archduke Charles, from whom he received the highest encomiums for his behaviour at Aspern and Essling; and, at the subsequent periods of the war, he sustained by gallantry and enterprise, his well-earned reputation.

There are two other Prince Lichtensteins, Maurice and Joseph, cousins of Prince John, both of whom greatly distinguished themselves in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814.

DR. LIDDERDALE

Is a native of Galloway, in Scotland, and was sent in 1790 to Edinburgh, where he took his degree. The subject which he chose for his thesis was the effects of study on literary characters; a subject to which his choice was directed by the circumstance of his elder brother having fallen a victim to intense application. Dr. Lidderdale next walked the London hospitals, to complete his scientific knowledge, and he ultimately settled in the metropolis. He is physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, and to other charitable institutions.

COUNT LIMBURG-STYRUM.

THIS nobleman descends from an ancient Dutch family, and was a warm partisan of the house of Orange. For many years after the expulsion of the Stadtholder, the Count took no part whatever in public affairs. In 1809,

however, he accepted the functions of a member of the French legislative body, and received the cross of the legion of honour. But, as soon as an opportunity was afforded, his affection for his former master was again manifested. When the insurrection broke out at the Hague, in November 1813, he put himself at its head, hoisted the Orange standard, took the title of governor, in the name of the prince, and compelled the French general to capitulate. The King of the Netherlands rewarded his services with the rank of lieutenant-general, and the great ribbon of the military order of William.

THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

DR. WARBURTON, who holds the see of Limerick, is unknown as an author, nor had he the good fortune to be distinguished in any particular way, except by the patronage of the Gordon family. He, like that noble house, is said to have been born of a family that had been till lately Roman Catholics. The Duke of Bedford, having by his friends been persuaded to accept the viceroyalty of Ireland, took Dr. Warburton with him, on the pressing solicitation of the Duchess of Gordon, in the capacity of his first chaplain; and, during his short administration, a bishopric became vacant, which he bestowed on Dr. Warburton.

THE EARL OF LIMERICK.

THIS noble lord is son of the first Lord Glentworth, and nephew of Edmund Pery, so long speaker of the Irish House of Commons; he was born in 1758, and in 1785 married Miss Ormsby of Cleghorn, by whom he has several children. While Lord Glentworth, he occupied two offices under the crown, those of keeper of the signet in 1795, and clerk of the Hanaper. He was created Earl of Limerick in 1802; and, on the Union, was elected one of the twenty eight representative peers of Ireland. His lordship, in general, supports the measures of administration. In 1815 he obtained a patent, creating him a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Foxford.

COUNT DE LIMONADE,

So called from a plantation in St. Domingo, erected into a lordship by Henri Christophe on his coronation in 1811, was constantly one of the companions in arms of that black chieftain, and afterwards became his minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs. Though he has received no education, he is believed to possess some skill in the art of government; and in the discharge of his duty, he manifests a great share of sagacity. His popular manner rendered him dear to the people of Hayti, and his ardent patriotism gained him the confidence of the Emperor Christophe.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

THE present possessor of the see of Lincoln is the Hon. George Pelham. This gentleman is a younger son of the late Lord Pelham, and brother to the Earl of Chichester. He was at first intended for the army, and for some time held a commission in the guards; but, afterwards, he determined for the church. He was educated at Cambridge; and, on being ordained, was successively promoted to be a prebendary of Chichester, and vicar of Hellingly, and Bexhill, Sussex. In 1803, on a vacancy of the see of Bristol, he received his degree of D.D. from the Abp. of Canterbury, and was made bishop. On the translation of Dr. Fisher to the see of Salisbury, Dr. Pelham succeeded him at Exeter, and on the removal of Dr. Tomline to the see of Winchester, Dr. Pelham was elected Bishop of Lincoln. He is clerk of the chapel to the king. He has not made himself very conspicuous in the House of Lords except on the trial of the late queen, when he spoke and acted as the king's personal favourite. His lordship has published, "A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bristol," 4to. 1804; and "A Sermon, preached at St. Paul's at the yearly Meeting of the Charity Schools," 1805.

M. ROBERT THOMAS LINDET

WAS rector of St. Croix de Bernay, when he was deputed from the clergy of Evreux to the states-general, and embraced the revolutionary party, which procured him the constitutional bishopric of the department of L'Eure. He was elected by the same department to the National Con-

vention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. In the Convention, he followed in the footsteps of his patriotic brother; but he rendered himself popular, and proved his good sense, by marrying at Paris, contrary to his absurd vows of celibacy. He was the first bishop that entered into matrimony, and had the ceremony performed by a married priest. He renounced episcopacy on the 7th of Nov. 1793, and on the 16th sent up to the Convention the letters of ordination of several ecclesiastics of Evreux, who had followed his example. He became member of the Council of Ancients, and, quitting his seat in 1798, lived afterwards in obscurity. Being compelled as a regicide to leave France, by the unjust decree of the king, he retired to Italy in 1816.

M. JOHN ROBERT LINDET,

A LAWYER, procureur-syndic of the district of Bernay, and younger brother of the preceding, was deputy from L'Eure to the Legislative Assembly. He appeared at first to be moderate in his conduct and opinions; but shortly after he became a zealous partisan of the Mountain, and was considered as the coolest and most skilful of that faction. Being elected from the same department to the National Convention, he voted for the death of the King, and arranged the organization of the well-known revolutionary tribunal of Paris. When, however, he was sent on missions into the departments, he conducted himself with a degree of humanity and moderation which were not usual on such occasions. After the overthrow of Robespierre, M. Lindet was arrested, as having been a member of the Committee of Public Safety during the reign of terror. He afterwards received the benefit of an amnesty, and, being implicated in the conspiracy of Babeuf, was acquitted in 1797. As he did not concur in the elevation of Napoleon, he was neglected by him; and, after the 18th of Brumaire, he retired to private life, and did not even follow his former profession at the bar. His absence from all public functions exempted him from the law against the surviving regicides. In a letter, in which he explained his conduct at Lyons, and adverted to the almost insurmountable difficulties which the Convention had to encounter, we discover the following observations:—"If we wish to judge of men and events, it will be necessary to recur to the year 1789, and to the labours of the Convention Assembly. It was then easy to reform

all abuses, and to promote the happiness of France. But the leading men chose rather to throw every thing into confusion, to arm and intoxicate the nation; to hurl it into tumult and outrage; and afterwards to treat it like a nation of cannibals. All factions, without exception, committed great errors, engaging in a labyrinth of intrigues, perfidies, and treasons. The result has been the ruin and sacrifice of the public welfare."

M. LING

Is a Swedish poet, whose compositions are said to be "not only stamped with originality, and pregnant with fancy, but also characterised by strong nationality and raciness." His subjects are generally borrowed from northern and Swedish history. Among his best productions are numbered "Agne," a tragedy; "Eylif the Goth;" "the Diet of 1527;" and an idyll entitled "Love." He has also written several poems in the Danish language. M. Ling has for a considerable time been occupied on an epic poem, bearing the name of "Die Asen."

REV. JOHN LINGARD

Was bred to the church of Rome, and settled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He has displayed considerable acuteness in defence of his religion, from the charges brought against it by Protestant writers. He published in 1805 "Catholic Loyalty Vindicated." The next year the Bishop of Durham, in a charge to his clergy, having attacked the Catholics, Mr. Lingard answered him, in "Remarks on a Charge," &c. 1807. This brought on a sharp controversy, in which several persons of ability took part, and Mr. Lingard published "A General Vindication of the Remarks, with replies to the Rev. T. Le-Mesurier, G. S. Faber, and others," 12mo. 1808. These two pamphlets were followed, on the same subject, by "Documents to ascertain the Sentiments of British Catholics in former Ages," 8vo. 1812; "A Review of certain Anti-Catholic Publications," 8vo. 1813; and "Strictures on Dr. Marsh's Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome," 8vo. 1815. In the last of these publications Mr. Lingard asserted that the Church of England was modern, compared with that of Rome; an assertion which so much irritated the late Dr. Kipling,

that he was absurd enough to threaten the author with a process in Westminster-Hall, if he did not prove the truth of what he had stated. In 1809 Mr. Lingard published "the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," 2 vols. 8vo. a work of considerable merit. He is now employed on a History of England, two volumes of which have, for some time, been before the public, and have received the highest praise. It is on an extended scale, and will require five or six quartos to complete it.

COUNT DE LINOIS,

A REAR-ADMIRAL, was born at Brest in 1761, and entered, as a volunteer, into the French navy, in April 1776. He continued in the service during the American war; and, after the French revolution, he was sent by Admiral Villaret to cruise in the Mediterranean, having under his orders a frigate and two corvettes. He made four prizes; but, having been separated from the corvettes, he was chased by the British ship the *Swiftsure*, of seventy-four guns, which he engaged during two hours within pistol-shot. Being taken, he remained prisoner in England for ten months; and, on his return to France, was appointed to command the *Formidable* of seventy-four guns, with which he sustained an attack from an English squadron in June 1795. He was again taken prisoner, and sent to Paris on his parole, to be exchanged for Sir Sidney Smith. The committee of Public Safety refused to ratify the exchange, and wished him to break his parole; but M. Linois immediately returned to England, and surrendered himself as a prisoner at Tavistock. He came back to France after two months, and commanded the *Nestor*, one of the fleet which anchored in Bantry Bay in 1796. He there held a council of war, and advised the officers of the land forces, that were collected in the bay, to effect a landing with four thousand men, which they had under their command; and, on their refusal, he conducted the squadron back to Brest, in spite of the numerous fleets that endeavoured to intercept him. He afterwards served under Admiral Gauthier, and took the English frigate *Success*. In the Bay of Algeiras he sustained an attack from six English ships of the line and a frigate, and made himself master of the *Annibal*, of seventy-four guns. He was afterwards appointed to a command in the Indian sea, and made

several bold, but unsuccessful, attacks on the East India Company's China fleet. On his way back to Europe, he fell in with the squadron of Admiral Sir J. B. Warren; and, after an obstinate engagement, he was compelled to strike his flag, and remained a prisoner in England during eight years. He returned to France in 1814, and was appointed governor of Guadaloupe by Louis XVIII. In 1815 he endeavoured to preserve that island for the Bourbons; but, the troops mutinying in favour of Bonaparte, he was obliged to give way, and hoist the tri-coloured flag. On his return to France in 1816, he was brought before a court-martial for his conduct, but was unanimously acquitted.

MISS LINWOOD.

THIS lady, who has acquired great distinction by her unrivalled pictures in worsted, is a native of Birmingham, but has, for fifty years, been resident at Leicester, where her much respected mother kept a lady's boarding-school. Her first essays, in her art, were made so early as the year 1780, and her success was such that, in 1785, she was invited by the Queen to exhibit them to the royal family at Windsor, and she afterwards had a select exhibition to the nobility in London. Her perseverance having, however, multiplied her works beyond the capacity of a private house, and being overwhelmed by public curiosity, she resolved, in 1798, to open a public exhibition in London; and the Hanover-square rooms, where her works were displayed, were, for several seasons, the resort of all persons of taste. At length her term in those rooms having expired, she engaged others in Leicester-square, and for nearly twenty years no foreigner visited England, or stranger the metropolis, without viewing this delightful and unparalleled assemblage, all together wonderful as the work of one master-hand, and in every respect the most pleasing public exhibition of its time.

Miss Linwood still resides at Leicester, and conducts with assiduity and success the establishment of her late mother.

MR. LISTON

Is of theatrical parentage, and first acquired celebrity at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, being the manager's chief sup-

port in comedy. He was not so successful in Dublin, for the fastidious ladies there declared he was ugly, and that they could not bear to look at him. In 1805 he was engaged at Mr. Colman's theatre, where he made his *début*, June 10, as *Sheepface* in the "Village Lawyer," and proved to be a valuable acquisition to the company. He soon afterwards appeared on Covent Garden stage with success, and married Miss Tyrer, who belonged to the same theatres. In his line of parts he is confessedly without a living rival, and the half-century critics admit, that he transcends all his predecessors within memory. He lately retired from Covent Garden, but has accepted an occasional engagement at Drury Lane.

DUKE LITTA

WAS born at Milan in 1748, and is the son of the Marquis Pompeo, and Elizabeth Visconti, both descending from the most distinguished families in that city in point of birth and opulence. Duke Litta married a daughter of Prince Alberic de Belgioso, who, under the title of duchess, was lady of honour to the Empress Josephine, and afterwards was similarly situated with the Vice-Queen of Italy. In 1805, he was appointed grand chamberlain of Italy, grand eagle of the legion of honour, and of the iron crown, and was raised to the ducal title, which was afterwards confirmed to him by the Emperor of Austria, whose chamberlain he now is. Though habitually grave and serious, the duke sometimes displays sallies of wit and pleasantry. When Napoleon proscribed his brother, Cardinal Litta, the duke immediately allowed him a pension, which displeased the French emperor, who accordingly notified his displeasure to him through the Viceroy of Italy. The duke nobly replied, "I was the brother of the cardinal before I was the chamberlain of the emperor." This nobleman enjoys all that consideration in his native country which arises from rank and fortune united with a character for honour and humanity.

CARDINAL LITTA,

BROTHER of the preceding, was born at Milan in 1754. He afterwards rose to the highest dignities in the Romish church, and was sent on a mission to the Emperor Paul, of Russia. In 1809 he came to Paris; and, having re-

used to attend the nuptials of Napoleon, and Maria-Louise, he was banished, with several other cardinals. On his return to Rome, in 1814, he was nominated prefect of the propaganda; and, accompanying the pope to Genoa, in 1815, he addressed from that city an important rescript to the Vicar Apostolic of London, respecting the dissensions of the Catholics on the subject of the Veto. This rescript bears the date of April 26, 1815, and is remarkable for its moderation.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL

Is the eldest son of the late earl, by Miss Watts daughter of Governor Watts of Bengal. He was born in 1770, and was placed at an academy at Person's-green, where he continued to the age of thirteen, and was then sent to the Charter-house, where he made good progress. His father then took him home, traced out to him the line he wished him to pursue, and sent him to Christchurch, Oxford. By following his parent's instructions, he came away with a greater knowledge of commerce, manufactures, and finance, than most of his tuteurs. He then travelled in France, and was at Paris during the first burst of the revolution. On his return to England, in 1790, he was elected M.P. for Rye, in Sussex, but, as he was not of age, did not take his seat until 1791. He made his first speech against some resolutions, moved by the late Mr. Whitbread, respecting the threatened Russian armament. His father's interest procured him to be appointed one of the commissioners for the affairs of India, in 1793, and next year to be colonel of the Cinque ports fencible cavalry; and the same year, Sir George Young being appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, he was made master of the Mint in his room. The same year he was again returned for Rye, and married Lady Theodosia Hervey, daughter of the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. Mr. Jenkinson spoke often in the house; and, in an unguarded moment, talked with confidence of a march to Paris, an expedition which was afterwards often retorted on him in debate, and severely ridiculed. This for a time checked his fondness for speulating. His father, having, in 1796, been created Earl of Liverpool, he, as a matter of course, assumed the title of Marquess. In 1801, he was made secretary of state for foreign affairs, and in that situation he continued for some time, and was then made



secretary-of-state for the colonies and war; in these situations he was much employed in negotiating the treaty of Amiens. On the death of Mr. Pitt, he was offered him the office of first lord of the Treasury, which he declined; but accepted of a patent as lord warden of the Cinque ports for life, with a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, which he now enjoys. He continued out of place during the administration of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox; but, when Mr. Perceval came into power, Lord Liverpool was again appointed one of the secretaries-of-state, in which situation he continued until the death of Mr. Percival, when, in 1812, he became first lord of the Treasury, in which station he has continued since. Lord Liverpool is an elder brother of the Trinity house, and High Steward of Hull; and, on the conclusion of the war of 1814, he was nominated by the king, as a reward for his services, an extra knight of the garter, and is now one of the knight companions. In an administration, the individuals of which are much disliked, Lord Liverpool has preserved some character, but the part which he acted in the queen's affairs much lowered it. He succeeded his father in December, 1808, and is understood to be now desirous of retiring from public life.

ROBERT LIVINGSTONE, ESQ.

Is an American, born at New York. He is descended from an English family, who settled in that province soon after it was ceded to the Dutch in the reign of James II. He was born in 1745, bred to the bar, and sent, in 1776, as one of the first Congress to Philadelphia. As soon as the Congress assumed any authority, they appointed two ministers, one of war, and the other for foreign affairs; Mr. Livingston was appointed to the latter office, and executed it during the war, at the close of which he was chosen chancellor of the State of New York. He applied himself to the improvement of his native state, particularly in agriculture, and to him they owe the establishment of an agricultural board. In 1794 he was nominated ambassador to France from the American republic; this situation, however, he ceded to Mr. Monroe. In 1801 he joined that gentleman, and they together completed the bargain for the purchase of Louisiana. He was recalled in 1804, and has since lived as a private gentleman. He has acquired

a very large estate in Louisiana, and has proposed a scheme for ships and vessels, of a certain construction, to navigate the Mississippi against the current.

DON JUAN LLORENTE.

THIS learned and liberal-minded Spaniard, who was born near Calahorra, in 1756, was brought up to the clerical profession ; and, in the early part of the reign of Charles IV. he became a canon of the cathedral of Toledo. In 1789 he was appointed secretary to the Inquisition at Madrid. While he held the secretaryship, he did all that lay in his power to soften the sanguinary code of the Holy Office, and he collected materials for the History of the crimes which that infamous tribunal had committed. His learning procured him admission into several literary and scientific academies ; and for his political services, he was made a knight of the royal order of Charles III. Convinced that the reformation, of which Spain stood so much in need, could only be brought about by a new dynasty, Llorente submitted to the authority of Joseph Bonaparte, and was by him appointed a counsellor-of-state, and minister for public instruction. Joseph also employed him on various important commissions, in all of which Llorente acted with the utmost moderation and humanity. It was his constant endeavour to prevent excesses, and to mitigate the sufferings of individuals. When Joseph was expelled from Spain, Llorente was proscribed among the rest of the monarch's followers, and was obliged to seek an asylum at Paris. By his exile he lost an extensive library, and personal property to a large amount. He still resides in the French capital, respected for his virtues, but in a state bordering on indigence, his only resource being in his literary labours, which, as his productions have been frequently pirated, are less profitable than they ought to be. Llorente is a contributor to the *Encyclopedian Review*, and other French publications. It is, however, from works of more importance, that his literary fame is derived. He is the author of a "*History of the Revolution of Spain*," 2 vols. 8vo, under the name of Nellerto (the anagram of Llorente,) "*Thoughts on the National Opinion of Spain, with respect to the War against France* ;" "*Observations on the Dynasties of Spain* ;" "*A Critical History of the Spanish Inqui-*

sition," 2 vols. 8vo. ; "A Letter to M. Clausel de Coussergues on the Inquisition ;" "Memoirs for the History of his own Life," and a "Plan of a Religious Constitution." The History of the Inquisition, which is a masterly work, has been translated into the French and English languages. His Plan of a Religious Constitution has drawn down upon him the petty vengeance of the bigotted French hierarchy, the heads of which have caused him to be excluded from performing mass in any of the Parisian churches, thus depriving him of a trifling stipend, the receipt of which was rendered desirable by the deprivation of his fortune.

CHARLES LLOYD, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is a native of Bristol, of a family which were members of the Society of Friends. In early life he was intimately acquainted with Southey, Lamb, Coleridge, and other poets of the liberal party. He now, we believe, resides in the north of England. Mr. Lloyd first appeared as a poet in 1796, in which year he published, "Poems on various Subjects," and "Poems on the Death of my Grandmother, Priscilla Farmer." In 1798 he printed, in conjunction with Charles Lamb, a small volume, called "Poems in blank verse," and also produced from his own pen the novel of "Edward Oliver," 2 vols. He has since given to the public, "Letter to the Anti-Jacobin Reviewers," 1799 ; "Lines suggested by the Fast," 1799 ; "The Tragedies of Vittoria Alfieri, translated from the Italian, with a Life of Alfieri," 4 vols. 1815 ; "Nugæ Canoræ," 1819 ; "Isabel, a tale," 1820 ; "Desultory Thoughts in London," 1820 ; and "Titus and Gisippus, with other poems," 1821. In his translation of Alfieri Mr. Lloyd has been eminently successful.

COUNT DE LOBAU,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, whose name is Monton, was born in 1770, entered into the military service during the revolution, and was rapidly promoted. Having risen to be brigadier-general, and aid-de-camp to the emperor, he was present with Napoleon in almost all the campaigns of his reign ; and he highly distinguished himself by his attachment to his sovereign, and his extreme

bravery. He was made general-of-division in 1807. During a part of the contest with Spain, he served in the Peninsula; but, in 1812 and 1813, he was engaged in the Russian and German campaigns. After the battle of Leipsic, he joined the garrison of Magdeburgh, with which he returned to France at the close of the war. When Napoleon came back from Elba, he created the general a peer, and gave him the command of the 1st military division. During the short campaign of 1815, Count de Lobau was at the head of the 6th corps, with which he defeated the Prussians. At Waterloo he commanded the division which was ordered to cover the French right wing, and stop the progress of Bulow and Blücher; but being overpowered by the overwhelming force of the Prussians, his corps gave way, and he was wounded and made prisoner.

BARON LOCRÉ

Was born at Leipsic in 1758, and filled, successively, the places of secretary-general to the Committee of Legislation in the Convention, and that of secretary and reporter to the Council of Elders, to which he was nominated in October, 1796. Under the imperial government he was made a baron, secretary-general to the Council of State, and a member of the legion of honour. He was preserved in these dignities by the king, and likewise by Napoleon on his return in 1815. He signed the Deliberation of the Council of State on the 24th of March in the same year. M. Locré was appointed, in 1816, counsellor to the Emperor Alexander, and he possesses a high reputation for legal knowledge. He has published several works on law, among which are, "The Spirit of the Napoleon Code," 5 vols. 4to.; "The Spirit of the Code of Commerce," 10 vols. 8vo.; and "The Spirit of the Code of Civil Procedures," 5 vols. 8vo.

COUNT CHARLES LOEWENHIELM

Is a native of Sweden, studied at Colmar, in Alsace, and then returned to his own country, where he speedily obtained both military and civil promotion. In the army he rose to be a lieutenant-general. It is, however, as a diplomatist that he is chiefly known. He was employed on various missions, and accompanied the Emperor Alex-

ander to Paris, as minister-plenipotentiary from the Swedish monarch. He was afterwards sent to the congress of Vienna, as the representative of his sovereign; and, when his mission at Vienna was terminated, he proceeded to St. Petersburg as envoy extraordinary. He has since been replaced, at St. Petersburg, by the Baron de Palmstierna. Count Loewenhielm is a knight of the orders of the Sword, St. Ann, St. George, and the Red Eagle, and a commander of the order of the Polar Star.

COUNT GUSTAVUS LOEWENHIELM

Is a brother of Count Charles; and, like him, was educated at Colmar, and has appeared both in a military and diplomatic capacity. In 1805 he commanded a Swedish corps in the duchy of Lauenbourg, and was also employed on missions to the court of Prussia. In 1808 he took a part in the defence of Finland against the Russians, was wounded in an action, and conveyed to Moscow, whence, after his recovery, he returned to Sweden. He is now a major-general. At one period he was dispatched, as minister-plenipotentiary, to the Austrian court, and he now resides at Paris in the same capacity. Count Gustavus is a knight of several Swedish and foreign orders.

REAR-ADMIRAL LOEWENOERN,

A DANISH naval officer, was born at Copenhagen in 1751. During the American war, he entered into the French navy, with several other Danish officers, and acquired considerable knowledge and experience under Admiral Count d'Estaing. In 1781, he was recalled by his own government to set out on an expedition to America, having for its object to make trial of some marine chronometers which had been presented to the Danish court by a Swiss clock-maker. In 1784, he was appointed director of the royal archives of maritime charts; and, under his administration, several very valuable maps were drawn up, and discoveries were made highly useful to navigation. In 1786, he was entrusted with an expedition to survey the coasts of Greenland, and particularly the eastern coast; and, though stopped by the ice, he made several important observations, which enabled him to complete a map of Iceland. In 1816 he was nominated a

correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and Louis XVIII. sent him the order of military merit, accompanied with a very flattering letter from M. Dubouchage, the minister of marine.

CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

Was born at Bury St. Edmund's in 1751, and received his Christian name from his uncle Capel, the well-known commentator on Shakespeare. He was educated first at Eton, and next at Peter-house, Cambridge; studied the law, and was called to the bar, where he practised many years; but, possessing an easy fortune, he retired some years ago to his seat at Troston, near Bury, and was an active magistrate; but, in 1816, retired to Nancy in France. His publications are numerous, the chief of which are, "The Praise of Poetry," a poem, 1775; "View of the several Schemes respecting America," 1775; "Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench 12th to 14th Geo. III." 1776; "Dialogue on the Principles of the Constitution," 1776; "Observations on Wesley's Calm Address," 1777; "Observations on Mrs. Macauley's History of England;" "Principia cum juris Universalis tum præcipue Anglicani," 1779; "An Argument on the Nature of Party and Faction," 1779; "Elements of Universal Law, being a translation of the first volume of the Principia;" "Eudasia, or a poem on the Universe," 1781; "Observations on a Dialogue on the Actual State of Parliament," 1783; "Inquiry into the Legality of Building Ships for the Navy on Subscription;" "Translation of the First and Second Georgics of Virgil," 1784; "Essay on the Law of Libels," 1785; "Three Letters on the Question of the Regency," 1789; "Observations on the first part of Dr. Knowles's Testimonies of the Divinity of Christ," 1789; "History of the Corporation and Test Acts," 1790; "Remarks on the Letter of Edmund Burke on the Revolution in France," &c. 1790; "Essay on the effects of a Dissolution of Parliament on an Impeachment," 1791; "Remarks on a Letter of Mr. Burke's to a Member of the National Assembly," 1791; "The Law of Evidence, by Chief Baron Gilbert, considerably enlarged," "On the Revival of the Cause of Reform," 1810; "Aphorisms from Shakespeare," 1812; "Laurana, or an Anthology of Sonnets, &c., original and translated," 5 vols. 1812. Mr. Loft has, besides, written a vast number of essays and

letters in the daily newspapers, the Monthly Magazine, the Philosophical Journal, and Young's Annals, &c. &c.

M. LOISELEUR DES LONGCHAMPS,

A PHYSICIAN, and member of several learned societies, was born at Dreux in 1774. At an early age he evinced a strong passion for botany, which he has since cultivated with such success as to secure to himself an honourable rank among the most eminent botanists of the present day. In the year 1783 he travelled into the south of France, and having afterwards traversed the Pyrénées, he brought back a numerous collection, the result of his laborious investigations. He published in 1806, "The Flora Gallica," 2 vols. 12mo. He also composed an Essay on the possibility of procuring substitutes for ipecacuanha, from indigenous plants. This memorial was printed in the forty-first volume of the Journal of Medicine. He has likewise contributed several valuable articles to the Dictionary of Medical Sciences, as well as to the Dictionary of Natural Sciences; and has since issued proposals, in conjunction with M. Marquis, professor of Botany, at Rouen, for a general history of the plants of France.

M. DE LOIZEROLLES

Was a barrister at the time of the revolution, and was arrested with his father in 1793, on suspicion, and conveyed with him to the prison of St. Lazare. On the 7th of Thermidor, two days before the fall of Robespierre, the messengers of the revolutionary tribunal arrived at the prison with a list of the prisoners who were to be tried, and called for Loizerolles, the son. The young man was asleep, but the father, with a heroic wish to make a sacrifice of his life for the preservation of his son, allowed himself to be taken to the Conciergerie, and appeared before the Judges. The clerk, perceiving the error in point of age, substituted the name of Francis for John, the word father for son, and the age of sixty-one for twenty-two, and thus the father was led to the scaffold, though no charge or crime was alleged against him! In this manner, M. Loizerolles, jun. is twice indebted to his father for his life. He has since celebrated

this act of paternal affection in a poem, in three cantos, with historical notes, 18mo. 1813.

M. LOMBARD,

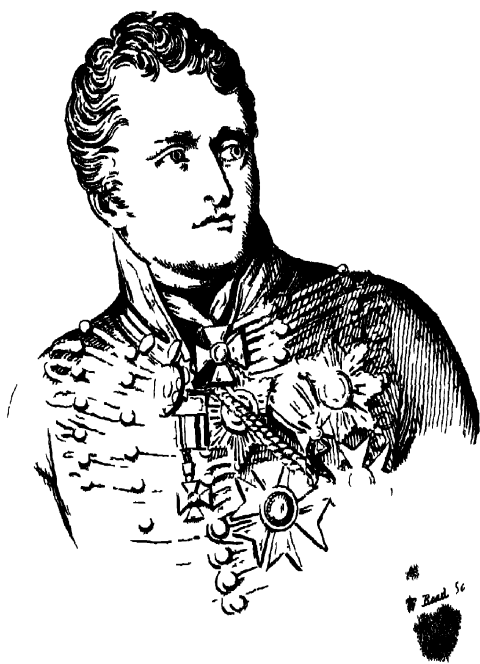
COUNSELLOR of the Prussian cabinet, is the son of a hair-dresser, who, small as his means were, gave him a liberal education. He cultivated French poetry, and in his youth made very ingenious translations from Oasian and Virgil. This talent recommended him to Frederic II. who, seeing him likewise possessed of address and activity, nominated him secretary of the cabinet. When the war against France broke out in 1806, M. Lombard, though decidedly averse to hostilities being entered into, received an order to compose the famous manifesto which was published at Erfurth, on the 9th of October, and which describes, in a short compass, the policy of Napoleon. The ill success of that war drew popular odium on M. Lombard, and he was thrown into prison by the order of the Queen; but the King of Prussia disliking such severity, shortly after restored him to liberty, and he has since lived in retirement.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

DR. WILLIAM HOWLEY, the present bishop, was educated at Winchester school, and went from thence to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and on the removal of Dr. Randolph, was made regius professor of divinity, in his room.

Dr. Howley was tutor to the Prince of Orange, while he was at Oxford, and had no other preferment in the church; when, on the death of Dr. Randolph, he was, on a sudden, elevated to the see of London. Curiosity was naturally excited to learn the cause of so extraordinary an elevation. An obscure priest, known only in his own University, to be raised on a sudden to the first bishoprick in the kingdom, was a very extraordinary phenomenon; but we are told that the great motive for elevating him was his inveterate hostility to the Roman Catholics. He is also dean of the chapel royal, visitor of Sion College, and provincial dean of Canterbury.

Dr. Howley has published, "A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Bishop of Huntingdon, in Lambeth chapel," 1802.



Ed. Stewart.

MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY,

FORMERLY known as Lord Charles Stewart, is the half brother of the late marquis. He was bred in the army, and is now a lieutenant-general and colonel of the 10th regiment of light dragoons. During the late war he was in many actions, and highly distinguished himself. He acted as military commissioner to the armies of the allied sovereigns during the campaign of 1814; and, for his conduct there, was spoken of in the dispatches in high terms. He was also, for some time, envoy extraordinary to the King of Prussia, and recently had the same high station at the court of Vienna. On the peace he had a British peerage bestowed on him, by the title of Lord Stewart, and he is also a grand cross of the order of the Bath. His lordship is the author of a pamphlet, entitled, "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Force of the British Empire." His lordship has been twice married; by his first wife he has children, and he lately espoused Lady Elizabeth Vane Tempest, the sole heiress of the late Sir Henry Vane Tempest, and of the Irish Countess of Antrim. His lordship is a lord of the bedchamber to the king.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES LONG.

This gentleman was first returned to Parliament in 1790, for Rye, in Sussex; in 1796 and 1802, for Midhurst; in 1816, for Wendover; and in 1818, for Haslemere. As Mr. Long has sat for a variety of places, so has he filled a variety of offices; the ministry having found him a good speaker and a useful man. Under Mr. Pitt's administration he was one of the secretaries of the treasury, in which place he continued until that gentleman retired. He returned to office with him in 1804, as one of the lords of the treasury, but in this he did not continue long. In 1806 he went to Ireland, and was made a privy counsellor of that kingdom. In 1810 he was made joint paymaster-general of the forces, and was then introduced into the privy council of Great Britain. By a late arrangement, he is now sole paymaster-general. He is also an official lord of trade and plantations, a trustee of the British and Hunterian museums, a commissioner for the erection of national monuments, and a director of Greenwich Hospital. His majesty has lately conferred

on him the ribbon of a civil grand cross of the order of the Bath. Sir Charles Long is said to possess a very correct taste in the arts.

SIGNOR LONGHI,

A CELEBRATED Italian engraver, born about 1768, is a native of the Papal territory, and was originally designed for the clerical profession. He, however, studied the art of engraving with so much assiduity as to become one of the first artists of his time. In drawing, also, he attained equal excellence. As an engraver he unites, in an extraordinary degree, the nicest delicacy with precision and firmness; and there is no one who can equal him in giving the natural appearance of flesh. This latter merit is strikingly displayed in his prints from the recumbent Magdalen, by Corregio; and the naked Galatea, floating in a shell on the waves, by Albano. In 1814 he drew and engraved Syrinx, pursued by Pan, from the Metamorphoses of Ovid. He is now engaged on Raphael's Espousal of the Holy Virgin. Longhi is also a man of literary talent, and has for some years been preparing a history of his art. The viceroy of Italy, Prince Eugene Beauharnois, made him professor of the royal school of engraving at Milan, and gave him the order of the Iron Crown.

EARL OF LONSDALE.

THE Lowthers are an ancient family of Westmoreland, and have large estates in Cumberland. The present peer was born in 1757, and bred in the army, but continued therein only till he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The late earl procured a patent of viscount, with remainder to his cousin, the present earl, who, being then Colonel Lowther, in 1781, married Lady Augusta Fane, sister of the present Earl of Westmoreland, and by her has many children. He sat in several parliaments for the county of Cumberland, till the year 1808, when he succeeded to the title of Viscount Lowther. When in the House of Commons, he attached himself to Mr. Pitt, and continues still closely connected with his party. The late Lord Lonsdale for many years was able to bring in his friends for the counties of Cumberland and West-



The Rt Hon Charles Town

moreland, the city of Carlisle, and the towns of Cocker-mouth and Appleby ; but the haughty conduct of the late earl disgusted the popular party, and, by that, he lost one seat for Cumberland ; the Duke of Norfolk's interest deprived him of one seat for Carlisle ; and Earl Thanet carries one of the seats for Appleby. However, possessing an immense income, Earl Lonsdale has still great parliamentary interest. In return, the ministry have rewarded him with the ribbon of the order of the garter, an earldom, and the lord-lieutenancy of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and have made his son a lord of the Treasury. To shake his interest in Westmoreland, the independent party lately brought forward the celebrated Mr. Brougham ; and they have great hopes that they shall, in time, defeat the earl, and recover the freedom of the county. In the inquiry into the free schools, Lord Lonsdale's name has been much implicated in some transactions respecting the school of St. Bees, from which school he holds, at a very small annual rent, a piece of land, with coal mines, which afford him a very large income.

SIR MANASSEH LOPEZ, BART.

WAS originally of the Jewish persuasion ; but, fired with the emulation of being a baronet, and perhaps a peer, he took the present usual course, by creating a certain influence in the House of Commons, an attempt which his great wealth encouraged him to make. He first stood for New Romney ; and, to attach him to their interest, the ministry gave him a patent of baronetcy. He afterwards assailed several other places, as Barnstaple, Grampound, &c. ; and, not being so cautious in making his bargain as he should have been, he was detected in bribery, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l.*, and to six months' imprisonment ; a part of the latter was remitted by a pardon from the king. It also, we believe, cost the baronet many thousands to pay the penalties sued for. An Act was passed, last session, to disfranchise the borough of Grampound, for having been guilty of bribery and corruption, but Sir Manasseh's members not being implicated in the bribery, they continue to sit.

DR. LORDAT.

THIS gentleman, a native of the south of France, where he was born in 1773, and who is now one of the most celebrated professors in the school of Montpellier, may be said to have been made a medical man by chance. He was first intended for the church, but the revolution having prevented him from entering into the clerical profession, he studied the elements of several sciences, among which was medicine. He had not yet decided what mode of life he should adopt, when the requisition law was passed in 1793. To avoid the effect of that law, he applied to the army council of health, to be employed as a surgical pupil in the military hospitals. His physical knowledge was then merely superficial, but Parmentier, who was one of the council, perceived that he had talent, and he therefore gave him a certificate, which secured him from being enrolled for the army, and allowed him to study medicine for twelve months. From that moment Lordat pursued his course with unremitting zeal. He was first sent as surgeon to the military hospital of Perpignan, and then to that of Montpellier. In the latter city he was an assiduous attendant on the lectures, and in 1798 he took his doctor's degree there. He soon acquired an extensive reputation, and at length, in 1815, after having filled various secondary offices of the same kind, he was chosen professor of anatomy and physiology. He has published remarks on hemorrhage; nervous fever, and elephantiasis; on the study of physiology, and on some anatomical points; and an exposition of the medical doctrines of his friend Barthez.

BARON LORGE,

A NATIVE of Caen, was born in 1768, and entered, at the age of seventeen, into a regiment of dragoons, which he quitted in 1790, to enrol himself as a volunteer in one of the national battalions. He became a captain of that battalion in 1792. His subsequent promotion was rapid, and in September, 1793, he was made a brigadier-general; but his rapid promotion was justified by his activity and success. In the year 1794 he was one of the officers who contributed the most to the victories obtained by the French in the Netherlands, and on the Rhine. In the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, the banks of the Rhine were

the theatre of his services, and on which he continued to display both zeal and talents. He was sent into the Valais, in 1798, and succeeded in putting down the insurrection, which had broken out in that country. In the following year he obtained several advantages over the Russians, and made himself master of Zurich. In 1800 he served in Germany, under Moreau, with high reputation, and was next sent into Italy, where he was present at the battle of Marengo. After the peace was signed with Austria, he was appointed to the command of the twenty-sixth division, and this command he held till 1806, when he rejoined the grand army, and was employed in Hanover. In 1808 he was dispatched into Spain, in which country he sustained his military character. He was one of the generals engaged in the Russian invasion, and in 1813 he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Dennewitz. Louis XVIII. appointed him one of the commissioners for regulating the mutual restoration of prisoners with Spain and Portugal, and also made him a knight of St. Louis, and grand officer of the legion of honour.

JOHN LOUDON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is a native of Scotland, was at one period a farmer in the county of Middlesex, but has for some years followed, with much success, the profession of a landscape gardener. He is a fellow of the Linnæan Society. His works consist of "Observations on the Formation and Management of Useful and Ornamental Plantations, &c." 1804; "Treatise on Improvements in Hot-houses, &c." 1805; "A Treatise on Managing, Forming, and Improving Country Residences, &c." 2 vols. 4to. 1806; "Designs for laying out Farms and Farm Buildings in the Scotch Style, &c." 4to. 1811; "Account of the Mode of Roofing with Paper," 1811; "An immediate and effectual mode of raising the Rental of the Landed Property of England, &c. &c." 1811; "Remarks on the Construction of Hot-houses," 1817; "Sketches of Curvilinear Hot-houses," 1818; and a very extensive and valuable "Encyclopedia of Gardening," 1822.

LOUIS XVIII. KING OF FRANCE.

THIS sovereign, a brother of Louis XVI. was born at Versailles, on the 17th of November, 1755. He was first known by the title of Count de Provence, but he assumed that of Monsieur, after the accession of his brother to the throne. In public affairs he took little or no share, but employed his time in the study of literature and philosophy. He has, indeed, always been fond of letters, and even now prides himself on his talents for composition, and his promptness and happiness in classical allusion and quotation. At the beginning of the revolution he seemed friendly to liberal principles, and was, in consequence, a favourite with the people. An attempt was, nevertheless, made to implicate him in the affair of the Marquis de Favras, and he was said to be the chief of a conspiracy against the National Assembly, but he immediately went to the town-hall and gave in a memorial, justifying himself from the charge. A report having been spread, in February, 1792, that he designed to leave Paris, he declared that he would never quit the King. When, however, Louis took flight, in June, with the intention, as pretended, of fixing his residence at Montmedy, Monsieur also departed secretly from Paris, under the name of the Count de Lisle. Louis was stopped at Varennes, but Monsieur reached Brussels, whence he removed to Coblenz. From that period he took a part in all the counter-revolutionary proceedings of the emigrants. In September, 1791, he and his brother, the Count d'Artois, urged Louis XVI. to refuse his sanction to the Constitutional Act, protested against all that their brother might do, and assured him that the Emperor, and the King of Prussia would restore him to power. In consequence of this the legislative assembly, on the 1st of January, 1792, passed a decree of accusation against Monsieur; and, shortly after, declared him to have forfeited his right to the regency. On the entrance of the Prussians into Champagne, he issued a proclamation to the French, and then joined the Prussian army, but was soon compelled, with his friends, to quit France, by the successful movements of Dumourier. In January, 1793, he proclaimed the dauphin King of France; and, on the death of that unfortunate Prince, he assumed the title of Louis XVIII. He had settled at Verona, in the Venetian territory, but that asylum he was compelled to quit, in 1796, in consequence of the



Louis XVIII.

victorious march of Bonaparte. He then joined the Coudean army, on the Rhine, with the professed intention of serving as a volunteer, but the court of Vienna compelled him to quit it; and while, at this epoch, he was residing at Dettingen, on the Danube, an attempt was made to assassinate him. He then settled at Blaukenburg, and during the time that he remained there, he was actively employed in carrying on a correspondence with the discontented in the interior of France. Though several of his agents were arrested, he, nevertheless, indulged sanguine hopes of being recalled to the throne; but all his prospects were blighted by the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor, 1797. In 1798 he removed from Blankenburg to Mittau, at which latter place the Princess Royal was married to the Duke of Angoulême. At Mittau he was visited by Suwarrow, who declared his resolution to strain every nerve for the purpose of re-establishing him on the throne of his ancestors; and Louis, in consequence, once more inundated France with proclamations. The 18th of Brumaire put an end to his dream of monarchy, and he was, soon after, even ordered to quit Mittau, Paul I. having formed an alliance with France. After wandering for a while through the north of Europe, he was allowed to settle at Warsaw, and, while there, he received a proposal from Napoleon, to relinquish the throne of France, on certain conditions, to which, however, he refused to accede. In 1805, Russia and France being at war, he was permitted to reside again at Mittau, but the return of peace compelled him once more to quit the Russian dominions. At length he found an asylum in England, in which country he remained till 1814; when the successes of the allies, and still more the treason of some of Napoleon's commanders and statesmen, replaced him on the throne of France. He had, however, not reigned more than ten months, when the folly and tyranny of his advisers brought about another revolution. Napoleon landed at Cannes, with less than a thousand men, and triumphantly took possession of his abdicated throne. Louis retired to Ghent, and, like the English Stuarts, he and his family might have continued to be fugitives in a foreign country, had he not been replaced on the throne by the policy of the allies, and the treachery of some of those who enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor. It has been said of him, that he returned to Paris with the baggage of the

allies, and the sarcasm, though bitter, is not untrue ; as it is certain that, had his reigning depended only on the voice of the people, he would never have returned. Still, he is the least disliked of all the Bourbons, it being imagined that he possesses a more enlarged mind, and, consequently, less disposition to encroach on the liberties of the people, than is attributed to the other branches of his family. In his personal character he possesses an inordinate degree of pride, high notions of royal prerogative and divine right, and a wily degree of patience in pursuing and attaining his object.

BARON LOUIS.

THIS gentleman was born at Toul, in Lorraine, about 1755, and previously to the revolution was what is called a clerical counsellor in the Parliament of Paris. He warmly espoused the cause of liberty, and was employed, in various missions, by Louis XVI. After the 10th of August, he retired into England, where he resided for several years, during which he attentively studied its system of finance. On the establishment of the consular government, he returned to his native country, and very soon obtained a place in one of the offices of the war department. He was successively promoted to several high financial situations, and obtained the rank of baron. In 1814, Prince Talleyrand, who was at the head of the provisional government, made him, *pro tempore*, minister of finance ; and when the monarch ascended the throne, he retained him in that office. Baron Louis followed the King to Ghent, and after the second restoration was reinstated in the ministry, but he did not long retain his place, from which he was removed in consequence of his refusing to sign the disastrous treaty of Paris. In 1818, however, he again became minister of finance ; but, the next year, he was once more displaced, along with Dessolles and St. Cyr, because he refused to lend his assistance to the violation of the charter, by the law for altering the mode of electing representatives. Baron Louis is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and has voted against all the laws which have been brought forward to infringe on the rights of his countrymen.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUDSON LOWE.

THIS officer, who, from the zeal with which he has filled delicate employments, has acquired as much notoriety as

any person living, was originally an ensign in the East Devon militia, which corps he quitted to serve as a volunteer in the 50th regiment. He afterwards obtained an ensigncy in that regiment, and subsequently a lieutenancy. During the revolutionary war, he served in Corsica, Portugal, Minorca, and Egypt; was present in several engagements, and rose to be major of the Corsican rangers. On the renewal of the war with France, in 1803, he was made a major in the 7th foot, and one of the assistant quarter-masters general. He was next employed by Lord Hobart on secret missions to Portugal and Sardinia, after the completion of which he raised the corps of Royal Corsican Rangers, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of it. With the Rangers he served in Naples and Sicily, and was subsequently stationed, for two years and a-half, in the isle of Capri, which he was, at length, obliged to surrender to the French, after a vigorous resistance of ten days. He was engaged in the expedition to the bay of Naples, under Sir John Stuart; after which he accompanied him to the Greek islands, and acted as second in command to Major-general Oswald. Upon the capitulation of Cephalonia, he was appointed commandant, and chief of the provisional government of the island. In 1812 he was made colonel, and in 1814 a major-general, and received the honour of knighthood. After the Emperor Napoleon had been sent to St. Helena, Sir Hudson Lowe was selected to have the custody of him; or, in other words, to act as a more dignified kind of gaoler. In what manner he acquitted himself of his duty; what humanity, what generosity, what delicacy, he displayed in his mode of acting towards fallen greatness; is so well known to all Europe, that it is perfectly unnecessary to say a single word upon the subject; and, in truth, we live too near to the events, and to the conflicting passions which they have created, to express ourselves with the freedom which belongs to history.

JOSEPH LOWE, ESQ.

Is the son of a medical man who resided at Brecin, in Scotland, at which town Mr. Lowe was born. He was educated at the Universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and in 1792 went over to Holland, where, for several years, he remained in a commercial house. On

his return to this country, he fixed his residence in London, where he divided his time between commerce and literature. He occasionally wrote in Lloyd's Evening Post, a part of the property of which he had purchased. Being a warm partisan of Mr. Pitt's system, he undertook, in 1806, to answer Mr. Brougham's famous pamphlet on the state of the nation, and he accomplished his task in a manner which gained the plaudits of the ministerial party. This induced him to devote himself to literary pursuits. In 1807 he published an "Enquiry into the State of the British West Indies," and about the same period he produced a defence of the naval administration, with the title of "Naval Anecdotes." He also at one period furnished the Monthly Commercial Reports to Dr. Aikin's Athenæum. In 1808 he settled with his family at Ludlow, in Shropshire, where he resided till 1814. During this time he is said to have been engaged on a continuation of M'Diarmid's "Lives of British Statesmen." In June, 1814, he went over to France, and took up his abode at Caen, where he still continues to reside. Mr. Lowe is the author of many articles, with the signature X, printed in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia and the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica; has been a contributor to the Edinburgh Review and Monthly Review. The Life of Luther, which has appeared in French, under the name of M. Bonet, is believed to have been partly written by Mr. Lowe. He has recently published an octavo volume, "On the State of England, with a Comparison of the Prospects of England and France;" subjects, on which he is qualified to write, by his opportunities of information.

THE DUCHESS OF LUCCA.

MARIA-LOUISA, of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, who is now the sovereign of the little state of Lucca, was born at Madrid on the 6th of July, 1782. She was daughter of Charles IV. King of Spain, and of Maria-Louisa, Infanta of Parma. At an early age, she married Don Louis de Bourbon, eldest son of the Duke of Parma. In 1801, Maria-Louisa and her husband were called by political events to reign over the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, which had been converted into the kingdom of Etruria. In 1803 her husband died, and left her guardian of his children, and regent of the kingdom of Etruria. The court

of the young dowager-queen became, by degrees, one of the most brilliant in Europe. The revenue of her little kingdom could not suffice for her expenditure; but the Queen of Spain, her mother, supplied the deficiency, and she passed her time happily enough, between the chase, in which she greatly delighted, and various other pleasures. She had soon to awaken from this idle dream. When Napoleon was about to repair to Milan, to be crowned King of Italy, Maria-Louisa thought to recommend herself to him by a personal visit, for which she made the most splendid preparations. On the very evening of her departure, the French ambassador requested her, in the name of his master, to postpone her visit. This rudeness of Napoleon, towards the daughter of his ally, Charles IV., excited fears which were not slow in being realized. On the 23d of November, 1807, the French minister announced to the queen, that the King of Spain had ceded the kingdom of Etruria to Napoleon, that the troops which were ordered to occupy it were already arrived, and she could no longer remain there. The unfortunate princess complained, but in vain. She retired to the court of her father. No sooner had she arrived in Spain, than she witnessed the distracted state of the kingdom. In 1808, Murat used his utmost eloquence to convince her of the good effects which might ensue from an interview of her father with Napoleon at Bayonne, and the princess implored Charles IV. to consent to it. While Maria-Louisa was herself soliciting at Bayonne the restoration of the states which appertained to her, the misfortune which had befallen the royal family of Spain became public. Maria-Louisa had no consolation but that of sharing it. In March, 1809, Marshal Duroc announced to her, at Compiegne, that Napoleon wished her to repair to Parma, where the palace was in readiness for her reception. It was in vain that she proved that her son was dangerously ill. She was compelled to leave him behind, and begin her journey on the 5th of April. At Lyon, she learned that it was to Nice, and not to Parma, that she was travelling. At Nice, the princess was subjected to the most rigorous superintendence, and conceived the idea of escaping and taking refuge in England. She dispatched two of her gentlemen to Holland to negotiate this affair. The project was discovered, and one of the gentlemen was shot on the plain of Grenelle, and the other obtained his pardon just as he was about to undergo the

same punishment. He survived this escape only a few days, when he died in consequence of the fright he had sustained. The princess was informed, that she must submit to a secret trial by a military commission. In effect, a commissary of the police shortly afterwards announced to her a sentence, by which she was condemned to be shut up in a convent at Rome. The princess was confined, according to the letter of her sentence, and treated with great rigour, until she was relieved from her persecutors on the 17th of January, 1814, by the arrival of the Neapolitan troops at Rome. She afterwards, in vain, set forth, to the Congress at Vienna, her rights to the estates of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla; all she could obtain for herself and her children was the principality of Lucca. Of this, she took possession in 1817, with the title of Duchess of Lucca; and, it is understood, that she has endeared herself to the people by the wisdom and benevolence of her disposition.

COUNT LUCOTTE,

A **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL** in the French service, is a native of Burgundy, and was born in 1770. He received an excellent education at the college of Dijon. When the first war of the revolution broke out, he joined the army with one of the battalions of the department of the Côte d'Or. In 1795 he rose to be a colonel, and in 1797 he served with Bonaparte, in Italy. While he was on his way to Egypt, in 1798, the ship in which he sailed was separated from the fleet, and forced to put into an Italian port, and, in consequence of this, he bore a part in the defence of Ancona, by which he acquired great reputation, and the rank of brigadier-general. In 1804 he was made a commander of the legion of honour. When Joseph Bonaparte was placed on the throne of Naples, the general entered into his service, and he afterwards accompanied him to Spain. He held in Spain various important places, among which was that of governor of Seville; and he was one of the few Frenchmen who gained the esteem of the Spaniards, his conduct having always been distinguished by a spirit of humanity and justice. So little was he swayed by a love of money, that he quitted Spain without any increase of fortune, though he had possessed many opportunities of amassing wealth. In the campaign of 1814 he displayed much

talent and courage. He assented to the deposition of Napoleon, and after the return of the Emperor from Elba, it was some time before Lucotte could be prevailed on to accept a command. After the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was put upon half pay, and he now lives in the bosom of his family, and devotes his leisure, not unsuccessfully, to the fine arts and to poetry.

DR. LUKE

Is a native of Cornwall; and, after having received a good classical education, he entered on the study of medicine, first in Cornwall, and afterwards at London, Paris, and Edinburgh. At Paris he was for some time a pupil of the celebrated Dessault. On his return to London, he became a member of the College of Surgeons, and he afterwards took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. His health compelled him to retire to the west of England, where he established the first dispensary known in that quarter. He was appointed physician to it, and discharged his professional duties in the most exemplary manner. He settled at Falmouth about 1792, where he acquired great reputation; and, while there, was nominated one of the physicians of the county hospital. After having practised in the country during twenty-five years, he removed into Devonshire, where he continued three years, and thence he proceeded to London, where he is now a respected practitioner.

LIEUT.-GEN. HON. SIR W. LUMLEY

Is a son of a former Earl of Scarborough, was born in 1769, and entered into the army in 1787, as a cornet of light dragoons. In December, 1794, he was made aid-de-camp to Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He rose to be a lieutenant-colonel in 1795, served in Ireland during the rebellion, and was wounded in the affair at Antrim, in consequence of which he was obliged to return to England. In June, 1801, he proceeded to Egypt, and was present at the siege of Alexandria. He was employed on home-service till 1806, when he was sent to the Cape, and from that colony he proceeded to the Rio de la Plata. He was actively engaged at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. On his return to England he was dispatched to Sicily, and was at the attack of the island of Istria in June 1809. In the October of that

Year he received the rank of major-general, and was appointed to the staff of the army in the Peninsula. At the battle of Albuera he commanded a brigade of cavalry. He was raised to be a lieutenant-general in 1814, and became a knight commander of the order of the Bath. He has, for some years, been governor of the Bermudas, but he has been accused, by some, of acting with harshness, and his government appears to be unpopular.

COUNT LUOSI.

THIS learned Italian lawyer was born about 1758, at Mirandola, was educated at the University of Modena, was called to the bar, and became advocate-general of Mirandola. When the French spread the principles of liberty in Italy, they were espoused by M. Luosi, and such was his reputation for legal knowledge, eloquence, and honourable sentiments, that Bonaparte caused him to be appointed minister of justice to, and afterwards one of the three directors of, the Cisalpine republic. Fouché, who was sent into Italy by the French Directory, displaced M. Luosi and his two colleagues, but they were subsequently reinstated in the directorship, in which they continued till the country was overrun by the Austro-Russians, in 1799. Luosi retired to France, but revisited Italy after the battle of Marengo. He was one of the consulta of Lyons, and was successively raised by Napoleon to the offices of president to one of the sections of the council of state, grand judge, and minister of justice; and was decorated with several orders, and created a count and a senator. He held the office of minister of justice till the downfall of Napoleon, and his conduct was uniformly worthy of the highest praise. He now lives in retirement, and devotes his time to literary pursuits. As a writer he possesses great merit, his style being remarkable for purity and eloquence.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, ESQ. D.C.L.

THIS gentleman is the son of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, a wealthy director of the East India Company. He was born about the year 1780, and having adopted the profession of civil law, has practised for ten



D. Lushington

or twelve years with great success in the Courts of Doctors Commons. He was one of the advocates of the late Queen, and distinguished himself by his zeal for her interest, and by the unwearied industry with which he arranged the evidence in her behalf. He sits in Parliament for Ilchester, and has much distinguished himself by the energy and eloquence of his speeches against the system adopted by ministers. He is also a zealous friend of radical reform in Parliament, and in the administration of the government.

COUNT DE LYNCH

Is a descendant of an Irish family, which was obliged to seek an asylum in France, in consequence of its having espoused the cause of the infatuated tyrant, James the Second. He was born at Bordeaux in 1749, entered into the magistracy and became a member of the Parliament of that city in 1771, and was exiled with it towards the close of the same year. When the Parliament was re-established, in 1773, he resumed his functions, which he continued to exercise till the states general were convoked. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned at Paris, and his property was sequestered; but his liberty and property were restored to him after the fall of Robespierre. On his return to his own department, he was made a member of the general council. In 1808, Napoleon, without having been solicited, gave him the cross of the legion of honour, and the title of count, and appointed him mayor of Bordeaux. As soon as the affairs of the emperor began to decline, Count de Lynch began to display his gratitude. In November, 1813, he went to Paris, for the express purpose of intriguing in favour of the Bourbons, or, in plain words, of committing treason, Napoleon being then the undoubted sovereign of France, to whom Count de Lynch had sworn allegiance. Having made his arrangements at Paris, he returned to Bordeaux, where he exerted himself with equal activity. As soon as a detachment of the English army advanced towards Bordeaux, Count de Lynch threw off the mask, hoisted the white cockade, and invited the British general to enter as an ally of Louis XVIII. That, on this occasion, he acted with a courage bordering upon rashness cannot be denied, as the allies were still negotiating at Chatillon, with the Em-

peror, and had the treaty been concluded, the consequences of his revolt must have been dreadful to the city of Bordeaux. From the Bourbons he, of course, received the most flattering testimonies of their gratitude, and the King gave him the grand cross of the legion of honour. When Napoleon returned from Elba, M. de Lynch was at Bordeaux, whence he embarked for England. On the second restoration of Louis, he created M. de Lynch a peer, and ordered that he should retain the honorary title of mayor, to perpetuate the remembrance of his services to the Bourbons.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD LYNEDOCH.

THIS distinguished officer was not originally designed for the profession of arms. He is a native of Scotland, of the name of Graham, and possessed a considerable estate in the county of Perth, on which he resided. The death of his wife, however, to whom he was tenderly attached, which took place in 1792, so severely affected him, that, at the commencement of the contest between England and France, he resolved to endeavour to find some alleviation to his sorrows amidst the bustle and din of a military life. He first served as a volunteer, and extra aid-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave, at Tonlon, and received the particular thanks of the general for his conduct. On his return to England he raised the first battalion of the 90th regiment, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of it. With this corps he served at L'Isle Dieu and Gibraltar, and in 1795 he obtained the rank of colonel. In 1796 he procured permission to join the Austrian army, and, while acting with it, he was shut up in Mantua, along with General Wunser, by the army of Bonaparte. From Mantua, however, he contrived to escape, but not without infinite difficulty and danger. In 1797 he returned to his regiment at Gibraltar. He formed a part of the expedition against Minorca, contributed greatly to the reduction of the island, and afterwards repaired to Sicily, where he rendered considerable assistance to the sovereign. He was next entrusted with the blockade of Malta, in which service he was for nearly two years occupied. From 1803 to 1805 he served in Ireland; but from the latter year, in consequence of some misunderstanding respect-

ing his rank, he remained unemployed till the spring of 1808. Sir John Moore being then on the point of sailing to the Baltic, Colonel Graham obtained permission to accompany him as his aid-de-camp. He also proceeded with Sir John to Spain, and took part in that unfortunate campaign, which was terminated in the battle of Corunna. In 1809 he was promoted to be a major-general, and had the command of a division at the siege of Flushing, but was obliged, by ill health, to return to England. In 1810 he was sent, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-general, to take the command of the British troops at Cadiz, and in the following year he fought the battle of Barrosa, where, though he obtained a victory, he is said to have disarranged the general plan of operations, by a premature attack. He was appointed second in command, under Lord Wellington, in the summer of 1811, and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, but his sight failing him, he was under the necessity of returning to England. In 1813 he again assumed his command in Spain, and led the left wing of the British army at the battle of Vittoria. He also reduced the town and citadel of St. Sebastian, passed the Bidassoa, and, after an obstinate contest, succeeded in establishing the British army on the French territory. Ill health then compelled him once more to return to England, but, in 1814, he was appointed commander of the forces in Holland, with the temporary rank of general, and in the same year he was raised to the peerage.

DANIEL LYSONS, ESQ.

Is the son of an eminent physician, who died at Bath in 1800. He was educated at Gloucester, and afterwards at St. Mary's-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree, A.M. 1785, and entered into holy orders. He served some time as curate of Putney, and then commenced his topographical survey of England, by a survey of Middlesex. He acted much in conjunction with his brother, the late Samuel Lysons. In the year 1792 he published his first volume of the "Environs of London," being an historical view of the towns, villages, &c. within twelve miles of London. The first volume contained Surrey. His plan has peculiar merit, and was well executed; and the encouragement which he met with was so great, that he completed his design in 1796, in four volumes; and in

1800, he published an "Historical Account of the Parishes in Middlesex," not included in the above. He has also published, "History of the Origin and Progress of the Meeting of the three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford," 1812; and the same year, "A Sketch of the Life and Character of C. B. Trye, esq." Mr. Lysons was collated to the rectory of Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, and resides at Hempstead-court, in that county. He married the daughter of John Gilbert Cooper, esq. of Thurgarton Priory, Nottinghamshire. It remains to speak of Mr. Lysons's great work, his "Magna Britannia, a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain." The first volume, containing the counties of Bedford, Berks, and Buckingham, came out in 1806; and vol. 2, for Cambridgeshire in 1808. The work has now reached the sixth volume. The counties will all be published in alphabetical order, and the whole will form a great national work. It differs materially both from the former "Magna Britannia," in six volumes, 4to.; and from the justly celebrated "Magna Britannia," of Camden. Two things Mr. Lysons has particularly attended to; to give an account of the families connected with, and settled in each county, and a very extensive account of the descent and transfer of each of the manors.

DON PEDRO MACANAZ.

THIS personage, who stands branded to posterity as a speculating minister, and as one of the remorseless instruments of the late Spanish despotism, descends from an ancient Irish family, which has, for five generations, been naturalized in Spain. His demerit is rendered still more striking, by the conduct of his grandfather, who was also a minister, but who was remarkable for his virtues, and died in exile for having written against the Inquisition. Don Pedro was born about the year 1760, obtained a place in the office for foreign affairs, was afterwards employed as secretary of embassy to St. Petersburg, and on his return was made intendant of the province of Jaen. He soon after was appointed counsellor of finance, a situation usually conferred as the reward only of long service in an intendantship. He attended Ferdinand to Bayonne, and to Valençay, as secretary, and for some unknown cause, was for awhile

imprisoned at Vincennes, by the imperial government. He at length obtained permission to reside at Paris, under the inspection of the police. There he continued employed in educating his children, till Napoleon thought it necessary to treat with Ferdinand, on which occasion Don Pedro was employed, and made several journeys to Valençay. A worthy servant of such a master, he returned to Madrid with Ferdinand, and, as if in mockery, was appointed minister of grace and justice! To him is, indeed, attributed, we know not how correctly, the crime of having been the principal prompter of the monarch to destroy the liberty of Spain. One of his first acts was, to issue the edict which prohibited from entering into the Peninsula all those exiles which had espoused the cause of Joseph, and in this sentence of banishment even their wives were comprehended. He next commenced the persecution of the patriots, which he carried on with the most rancorous spirit, and with the most shameless disregard of every principle of equity. It was, however, not long before his victims had the satisfaction of witnessing his downfall. He was soon discovered to have been guilty of the grossest bribery and corruption, of having made a traffic of ecclesiastical and other situations, and of having sold or withheld justice, in proportion as the claimants came provided with the means of purchase. In these acts of baseness he had a number of accomplices. But bad as this was, it is probable that, in causing his disgrace, it had less influence than the fact which was discovered, of his having repeatedly solicited employment from Joseph Bonaparte. Ferdinand went to his house in person, ordered seals to be put on his papers, and sent him to prison. In a few days afterwards he published a decree, depriving him of all his honours, and sentencing him to be confined during the royal pleasure, in the castle of St. Anton, in Galicia, the prison in which his virtuous grandfather had been immured. Macanaz continued in durance for two years, at the expiration of which period he was allowed to reside on an estate which he possesses in Castile, and he has since continued to live there, despised by all parties.

JOHN MAC ARTHUR, ESQ.

A NATIVE of Scotland, had the good fortune to be secretary to Admiral Lord Hood, where he made an easy competency. In that capacity he was called on to act as judge advocate to the fleet, by which he made himself master of the law respecting naval courts-martial, and in 1792 he published "The Principles and Practice of Naval Courts Martial;" and, in 1813, an enlarged edition, in 2 vols. He has also published "Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century," 1801; "The Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with literal translations into Latin, by the late Robert Macfarlane, A.M." together with an Essay on the authenticity of these poems, by Sir John Sinclair: and a translation from the Italian, of the Abbé Cesarotti's "Critical Dissertation on their Authenticity, with Notes," 3 vols. 8vo. 1807. He has been honored with the degree of doctor of civil law.

ZACHARY MACAULAY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is a native of Scotland, and an eminent merchant in the city, is one of the most active members of the African Institution, and has taken a prominent part in behalf of the settlement of Sierra Leone, and in bringing to punishment the violators of the act for the abolition of the slave-trade. In his efforts to procure justice against the slave-dealers, he has proved himself to be actuated by a disinterested, as well as by a humane spirit; he having relinquished the large pecuniary advantage which he might by law have obtained on some occasions. The literary talents of Mr. Macauley are not inconsiderable. He was for a long while the editor, and extensively a writer in, the Christian Observer; and he has published, "A Letter to the Duke of Gloucester, as president of the African Institution," 8vo. 1815.

EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

THIS family owes its honours to the law, the first earl having been lord chancellor to George I. but was fined 30,000*l.* for bad conduct in office; his son, the second earl, was many years president of the Royal Society; and his grand-son, the present earl, was born in 1755,

and educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1780, when Viscount Parker, he married Miss Drake, of Amersham, and has children. In 1787 he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, but joining the court in the question of the regency, he was made, in 1791, comptroller of the king's household. While Lord Parker he sat in Parliament, first for Woodstock and then for Minehead. He succeeded his father in 1795, and has steadily adhered to the ministry ever since. In 1797 he was made a lord of the king's bed-chamber, and in 1800, captain of the yeoman of the guards; a place he has held ever since, except while his friends were out of power, for a short time. His lordship is lord-lieutenant of the county of Oxford, and a privy counsellor.

DR. MACCULLOCH,

This able and learned physician is a native of Scotland, a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, professor of chemistry at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and a member of various scientific bodies. He is a man of extensive information, and in chemistry and geology his name may rank with the most eminent of this country. He is the author of "Remarks on the Art of making Wine, with Suggestions for the Application of its Principles to the improvement of Domestic Wines," 1816; the first scientific work on the subject which had appeared in this country; "A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, including the Isle of Man," 3 vols. 8vo. 1819, which leaves little for future geological inquirers; and "A Geological Classification of Rocks, &c." 8vo. 1821. Dr. Macculloch has also contributed papers to various scientific publications.

SIR GREGOR MACGREGOR

Was born in the south of Scotland, and, we believe, claims to be the head of the clan of which he bears the name. During the war in Spain, he served for some time with reputation, and obtained one of the Spanish orders of knighthood. In consequence, it is said, of a disagreement with his superiors, he quitted the army in the Peninsula, and offered his services to the Venezuelan republic. They were accepted, and he took an active

part on several occasions, particularly at the capture of Barcelona, in the Caraccas. Having received from Bolivar a sort of roving commission to annoy the enemy, he collected about five hundred adventurers of all nations, with whom, in the summer of 1817, he took possession of Amelia island, on the coast of Florida, and issued a proclamation, calling upon the inhabitants to embrace the cause of independence. This island, however, was subsequently abandoned. Having raised a much larger force, and prevailed on some merchants to furnish him with supplies, he proceeded in April, 1819, to the Darien coast, and attacked Porto Bello. The fortress was garrisoned by about five hundred men, who abandoned it after a short struggle, leaving behind them above a hundred pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. His easy success seemed to have the effect of inducing him to neglect taking the most obvious precautions for the safety of his conquest, and, accordingly, while he was looking forward to the reduction of Panama, the Spanish general opposed to him was preparing to make him repent his carelessness. As soon as the Spanish leader had collected a sufficient force, he attacked the fortress in the night, and surprised Macgregor in his bed, who would have been captured or slain, had he not been enabled to escape out of a window by the gallant conduct of his aid-de-camp, Captain Coakley. He took refuge on-board a vessel in the harbour, and, it is said, instantly set sail, leaving to the vengeance of the ferocious victors the whole of his brave companions, who were all put to death in cold blood. After this disaster, he seems to have wandered for a while in the West Indies, and nothing was heard of him in this country till recently, when he came forward in a new character. By means with which we are unacquainted, he appears to have become possessed of a tract of territory on the Mosquito shore, to which he invites settlers, and he now assumes the American title of Cazique of Poyais.

SIR JAMES MACGREGOR, M.D.

Is the son of a merchant at Aberdeen, and received his classical education under Beattie, Campbell, and other celebrated men, at Marischall College, where he took his bachelor's degree. His professional studies he

commenced at Edinburgh, and completed in London. When he had acquired the necessary medical knowledge, he began his career by entering into the army, as surgeon to the 88th regiment of foot, on the breaking out of the revolutionary war with France. Since that period he has had more extensive opportunities of observation than have fallen to the lot of most men, having been employed in various parts of the globe. In 1800, while in India, he was appointed chief of the medical staff of the King's and Company's forces, and in this capacity he accompanied the expedition to Egypt. The result of his remarks on the diseases of the country, he subsequently published in "Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India," 1804. In 1803 he returned to England, and was made inspector of hospitals. At the solicitation of Lord Beresford he was preparing, in 1809, to proceed to Portugal, to arrange the medical establishment of the Portuguese army, when he was stopped, by being sent out to Walcheren, as chief physician to the forces, who were then suffering under the fever of that island. The representations which he made on this occasion, induced the government to withdraw the troops from that den of pestilence. In 1811, on the retirement of Dr. Frank, Dr. Macgregor succeeded him as chief of the medical department of the Duke of Wellington's army, and to his great merit, in this situation, praise was often given in the duke's dispatches. On his return to England, at the close of the war, he was knighted by the Prince Regent, and received a suitable pension. He was soon after raised to be president of the Medical Board. Besides his Treatise on the Diseases of Egypt, he is the author of "A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, in Answer to Dr. Bancroft," 1808; and two papers in the third and sixth volumes of Duncan's Annals of Medicine.

COLONEL F. MACIRONE

Is a descendant of a very ancient Roman family. He was born in England, in which country his father settled as a merchant, and he is married to an English woman. Having been sent to Naples, upon commercial business, he was arrested there as an Englishman, and detained as a prisoner of war. He then entered into the service of the brave and unfortunate Murat, became his aid-de-

camp, and in that capacity made the campaigns of 1814 and 1815. On Joachim being precipitated from his throne, he dispatched Colonel Macirone to England, as a negotiator, but his mission was unsuccessful. Colonel Macirone was at Paris at the time when the news arrived of the battle of Waterloo, and he was employed by Fouché to negotiate with the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of obtaining favourable conditions. Murat was at this moment concealed in the environs of Toulon, and Colonel Macirone was desired, by Prince Metternich, to offer him an asylum in Austria. Murat had sailed for Corsica before his envoy reached Toulon, and thither Colonel Macirone followed him. The deposed sovereign was, however, on the point of proceeding on his fatal expedition to Calabria, consequently refused to accept the Austrian offer, and the colonel was sent back with his refusal. At Marseilles, Macirone was arrested by the French government, and sent to Paris, under an escort; nor was he liberated till after the interference in his behalf of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Stewart. He returned to England, and, in 1816, gave to the press a volume, intituled "Interesting Facts relative to the Fall and Death of Joachim Murat, King of Naples." This work was attacked by the Quarterly Review, in its usual manner; and, in vindication of his character, Colonel Macirone commenced an action against the publisher, but he failed in obtaining a verdict; a circumstance which no one who knows what law proceedings are will consider as dishonourable to him. The adverse counsel, Sir John Copley, acted on this occasion in a way so offensive to the colonel, that the latter has been provoked to publish a severe pamphlet, with the title of "A few Specimens of the *Ars Logica Copleiana*, or Solicitor General's Logic."

GENERAL MACK.

THIS officer affords a perfect illustration of the celebrated King of Prussia's maxim, that many a man who shines in the second rank becomes eclipsed in the first. He at one time possessed an unrivalled reputation as a tactician, which is now utterly demolished. Mack is a native of Franconia, born in 1752, and is of a poor family, but he received an excellent education. He entered into the army as a soldier, and, during the war

with the Turks, he was placed upon the staff, and Marshal Lascy gave him a captain's commission. When Laudohn succeeded to Lascy, he manifested a dislike to Mack, to whom he, one day, offered a gross insult, by treating him as a creature of the late general. "Sir," replied Mack, boldly, "I have the honour to tell you, that here I neither serve M. de Lascy nor you, but the emperor, to whom my life is devoted." Two days after this, Laudohn having hesitated to attack Lissa, under the idea that it was defended by thirty thousand Turks, Mack swam over the Danube in the night, accompanied by a single Eulan, penetrated into the suburb of Lissa, eight leagues from his own camp, seized on a Turkish officer, and early on the next morning returned with his prisoner, and informed the general that the town was garrisoned by only six thousand men. This bold action won the esteem of Laudohn, who made him his aid-de-camp, and, on his death-bed, recommended him to the emperor. In 1793 he acted as quarter-master general in the army of the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and directed all the operations of that campaign. He was dispatched to London in February, 1794, to consult with the British cabinet, and on his return to the Netherlands he drew up a plan for a general attack on the republicans, which, however, they rendered abortive. As he was not on good terms with the Prince of Saxe Coburg, he requested to be recalled, and his request was granted. In 1797 he was employed in the army of the Rhine. The war having been renewed in 1798, between Naples and France, he was appointed to the command of the Neapolitan army, and much was expected from his exertions. At first he obtained some slight successes, but he seems to have soon lost all his presence of mind, and was at length entirely defeated by the French generals. So strongly was he suspected of treachery, that he was compelled to put himself into the hands of the French, to avoid the fury of the Neapolitans. He was considered as a prisoner of war, and remained in captivity till 1800, when he contrived to escape. In 1804 he was appointed to the command of the Austrian forces in the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Italy, and drew up a new scheme for organizing the troops, which scheme was executed by the Archduke Charles. In the following year, 1805, he was placed at the head of the Austrian army in Bavaria, and his conduct on that important occasion brought to

an abrupt close his military career. He was out-mœuvred by Napoleon, and shut up in Ulm, where, though forty thousand men were under his orders, he surrendered his troops as prisoners of war, without making a single effort to extricate them. On his return to Austria, he was arrested, and sent under an escort to the citadel of Brunn, in Moravia, whence he was transferred to the fortress of Josephstadt, in Bohemia. He was tried by a military commission and condemned to death, but in the place of that penalty, the emperor substituted two year's imprisonment, and the loss of rank. He has since lived retired, on a small estate in Bohemia. In 1806 he published a memoir in justification of his conduct.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

THIS gentleman was originally a Canadian merchant, engaged in the North West fur trade. In 1789 he determined to undertake a journey, with the view of penetrating to the coast of the Northern Polar Ocean. He set out from Fort Chepewyan, on the 3d of June, crossed the Slave Lake, and descended the river which now bears his name. On the 12th of July they reached a spot where the river expanded into a lake, on which they pursued their course till, by the rising of the tide, and the presence of whales, it was obvious that they were near the sea. They were now nearly in the latitude at which Hearne found the copper-mine river to fall into the sea, but about thirty degrees more in longitude to the west. By this journey, Mr. Mackenzie added one more link to the chain of discoveries in the North. He reached Fort Chepewyan on his return, on the 4th of September, having been absent a hundred and two days. In October, 1792, he undertook a still more arduous journey across the Continent, to the shore of the North Pacific. He encountered innumerable difficulties, and suffered greatly, before he could accomplish his purpose; but at length, on the 20th of July, 1793, he arrived on the coast of the Pacific, near Cape Menzies, in latitude 52°. It is a curious fact, which Mr. Mackenzie verified in various ways, that the climate of that part of America is in a state of progressive improvement. The moss and the rein deer on the hills and plains have vanished, and been succeeded by elks and groves of pop-

lars; and the change has taken place even within the memory of man. In 1801 having returned to England, Mr. Mackenzie published his travels, under the title of "A Voyage from Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the years 1789 and 1793," 4to.; and, in the following year he received, as a reward for his enterprising exertions, the honour of knighthood.

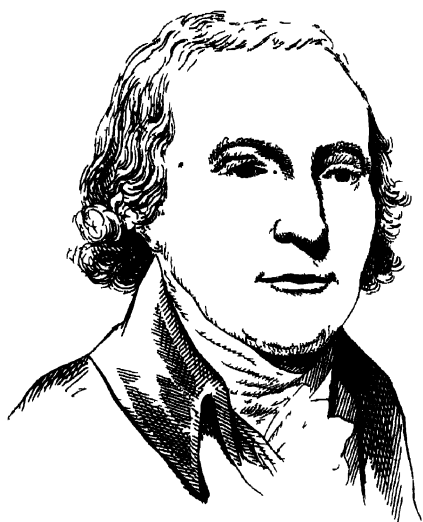
HENRY MACKENZIE, ESQ.

Is a son of Dr. Joshua Mackenzie, and descends from an ancient Scotch family. Henry was born about the year 1746, received a liberal education, and towards the year 1766 settled as an attorney in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. He soon imbibed a passion for polite literature, and when very young, wrote several small pieces in verse. His genius, however, lay towards the sentimental and pathetic; and in his leisure hours he produced that beautiful little piece called "The Man of Feeling," which was published without the author's name. The youthful, and the fair sex, were highly delighted with the hero of the piece, and whether in Scotland, England, or France, into the language of which latter country it was translated, were all enamoured of his character. The success of his "Man of Feeling," induced him to publish a poem, called the "Pursuits of Happiness," which has been much commended. His "Man of the World," is a kind of second part to the "Man of Feeling," but had not so much success. "Julia de Roubigne" is another of Mr. Mackenzie's productions; and its only fault, perhaps, is, that it too much harrows up the feelings. He wrote a tragedy, called "The Prince of Tunis," which ran for six nights, but was never acted in London. In the year 1776 he married Miss Penuel Grant, sister of Sir James Grant. Mr. Mackenzie belonged to a club in Edinburgh, called the *Tabernacle*, and to this society he proposed to publish weekly essays on morals, taste, and literature, in the manner of the *Spectator*. The plan was adopted, and it was determined to call these papers the *Mirror*. It was carried on for two years, and sold at three-pence a number. The sale never exceeded four hundred in number, but its success, when printed in three volumes, is well known. The club sold their copy-right, and gave one

hundred pounds of the purchase money to the Orphan Hospital. The *Lounger*, so well known, had the same origin. Of the authors, Mr. Craig, Mr. B. M'Leod, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Blair, were all afterwards judges in Scotland; the late Lord Woodhouslee, Dr. Henry, and Dr. Currie, were occasional contributors. On the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Mr. Mackenzie became one of their members, and has contributed several papers. About the year 1788 or 1789, Mr. Mackenzie adventured a comedy at Covent Garden Theatre, called "*The White Hypocrite*," but it was unsuccessful; as was also a tragedy of his, founded on the *Fatal Curiosity of Lillo*. He occasionally entered on politics, and he published a "*Review of the Proceedings of the Parliament which met in 1784*," and a series of letters, under the name of Brutus. He now resides at Edinburgh.

MAJOR-GEN. KENNETH MACKENZIE

ENTERED into the army, as an ensign, in 1767, at the age of thirteen, and served in the island of Guernsey till 1783, in which year he went to the West Indies, where he remained for a considerable period. It was not till 1793 that he was actively engaged in war. In that year he was at the storming of the outworks at Valenciennes, and the outposts at Dunkirk, in which latter business one-third of his company was killed or wounded. Shortly after this, he was severely wounded in a sally made by the enemy. He obtained a majority in 1794. He was next employed at *isle Dieu* and at Gibraltar. From the latter place he proceeded, in 1796, to Portugal, where he was appointed to command a flank battalion, which he disciplined on such an excellent plan, that Sir Charles Stuart made it the school of instruction for the whole of his army. He subsequently accompanied Sir Charles, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the expedition to Minorca. He was employed in Egypt, in 1801, was present in the action of the 13th of March, the battles of Alexandria and Rhamanie, and at the siege of Alexandria, and distinguished himself greatly. On the conclusion of the war he was removed from the forty-fourth to the fifty-second regiment, for the purpose of introducing a much improved system of marching, platoon exercise, and drills.



Henry Mackenzie (Esq.)

While on this duty he suffered a concussion of the brain, by a fall from his horse, and, in consequence of repeated relapses, was obliged to retire on half pay. In 1808 he received the brevet of colonel, and joined Lord Lynedoch, at Cadiz, and was placed at the head of a brigade. The heat of the climate, however, occasioned a return of his disorder, and the necessity of revisiting England. In June, 1811, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was put on the staff in the Kent district, having under his orders all the light troops in England. He accompanied Lord Lynedoch to Holland, in 1813, had the charge of a division, and, after his lordship quitted the country, the major general was made commander at Antwerp, by the Prince of Orange. In the government of that fortress he continued till the British troops were recalled home.

DR. MACKINNON

Is a native of the Isle of Sky, and was educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of A.M. after which he proceeded to Edinburgh, and pursued his medical studies under his near relation, Dr. Monro, the celebrated professor of anatomy. With Dr. Monro he lived, as assistant, for some years. In 1807 he took his degree at Edinburgh, on which occasion he chose the disease of epilepsy as the subject of his inaugural thesis. He then came to the metropolis, where he was introduced into practice by his uncle, Dr. Macqueen. He is now physician to the Royal Caledonian Asylum, and to the Western Dispensary, and has attained considerable reputation for his skill and constant attention to his professional duties.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

THIS eminent lawyer, able writer, and enlightened legislator, was born in 1765 in the parish of Dorish, in the county of Inverness. He was educated, first at the school of Fortrose, and then at King's College, Aberdeen, where he directed his studies to physic; and, in 1787, took his degree; but, on the death of his father he came to London, connected himself with the newspapers, and entered himself of Lincoln's inn, as a student at law. He there became intimate with persons who distinguished

themselves as parliamentary reformers. In 1789 he published a pamphlet on the regency question; and, the revolution in France having met with the approbation of him and his friends, he published, "*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*," or a defence of the French revolution, and its English admirers, against the accusations of Edmund Burke, including some strictures on the late productions of Calonne;" 1791. This was an ably-written work, which laid the foundation of his fame and fortune. In the famous *Burkean* controversy it was considered as the best illustration of the principles of the French revolution and liberty, that appeared. Mr. Mackintosh had married a sister of the late Mr. Stewart, editor of the *Morning Post*, then a decided opposition paper; and in support of this family connexion, Mr. Mackintosh contributed a variety of able essays. While Mr. M. was studying the law, he compiled a course of lectures, on the Laws of England. He was desirous of a place to read them in, and he was at last permitted to use Lincoln's-inn-hall for that purpose, on obtaining which favour, by the influence of the ministry, his opposition politics were thenceforward considerably qualified. In these lectures he vehemently attacked the opinions of his old associates, who did not hesitate to charge him with political apostasy. In 1799 he published a pamphlet, called "*A Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations*;" and he also assisted in the *Monthly Review*, in which a criticism on Mr. Burke's *Regicide Peace*, and Gibbon's posthumous works, are attributed to him, and clearly shew that he had intirely altered his political opinions. Monsieur Peltier having been prosecuted for a libel on the first consul of France, Mr. M. it is said, volunteered in his defence, and was employed. He exerted himself greatly, and exhibited an uncommon display of eloquence. His *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* had proved him to be one of the first writers of the age, and this defence established his character as a first-rate speaker. He was soon after countenanced by the ministry, and appointed to the high office of recorder of Bombay, on which occasion he was knighted. In the performance of his functions at Bombay, he had frequent opportunities of displaying such talents for oratory, as called forth the admiration both of Europeans and natives. While sitting on an admiralty case, he declared, much to his honour, that that court was bound to decide by the law of nations, and not by



Dr. James Mackenzie

any direction from the king or his ministers: a doctrine which a certain judge in England had thought proper to controvert. He also, in the same office, exhibited his philosophical character in the amelioration of the criminal laws, and in founding the Literary Society of Bombay. Sir James was recalled before his time of service expired; not, however, from any dissatisfaction which he had caused, but, as we are informed, in consequence of Mr. Perceval's wish to avail himself of his great abilities in the House of Commons. The usual pension was, however, secured to him. Before his arrival Mr. Perceval had been assassinated, and Sir James Mackintosh, being returned to Parliament for the county of Nairn, joined his old friends in the House of Commons. In the two last parliaments he was returned for the borough of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, by the influence of Lord Fitzwilliam. On his first entering the lower house, he did not command that attention which might have been expected from his known powers of elocution, but he is now certainly one of the first speakers in it. Much has been said of his having engaged to write a History of England, from the Revolution; that is, a continuation from the period at which Hume breaks off; but we fear that the time which he can spare from his duty, as a member of parliament, will not be sufficient to complete so great a work. His exertions on the queen's affair, his speeches on the penal laws, and his report of the committee of which he was chairman, exalt him above our praise. Sir James having lost his first wife, married a Miss Allen, a lady of good family, in Wales, by whom he has a large family.

DR. CHARLES MACLEAN

EMBARKED for Bengal, when young, as surgeon's assistant to the East India Company. He had not been there long before he engaged in a Newspaper, the principles of which did not please Marquis Wellesley, the governor-general, and Dr. Maclean in consequence was compelled to return to England sooner than he could have wished. In England he has appeared much as a writer, and on various subjects. In 1800 he published "A View of the Science of Life, on the Principles Established in the Elements of John Brown;" "An Excursion to France, and other Parts of the Continent," 1800 and 1803; "The Affairs of Asia considered, in

their Effects on the Liberties of Great Britain," 1806; "An Address to the Independent Electors of Westminster," 1806; (this was in favour of his friend, the late Mr. Paul, then a candidate for that city, and whom he much assisted in his charges against the Marquis Wellesley.) "An Analytical View of the Medical Department of the British Army," 1809; "An Inquiry into the Nature, Causes, and Cure of Hydrothorax," 1810; "A Letter to the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, on the State of Vaccination," 1813; "Abstract of the East India Question," 1813; "A View of the Consequences of Laying Open the Trade to India," 1810; "Results of an Investigation respecting Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases," 1817; and "Suggestions for the Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases," 1817.

Dr. Maclean, after struggling long with the difficulties of the world, has been so fortunate as to marry a woman of considerable fortune, and has been appointed by the India Company to read lectures to the young surgeons going out in their service. He has also been lately employed in researches respecting the plague, and when that disease committed such ravages at Barcelona, he volunteered a journey to that city, and for his services has received the special thanks of the Spanish government.

COLONEL SIR JOHN MACLEAN.

THE military career of this officer was commenced as an ensign, in 1794, and between that year and 1799 he served at Gibraltar, in Corsica, and in Ireland, during the rebellion, in the course of which time he rose to a captaincy. In 1799 he was engaged in the expedition to Holland, was present in four battles, and was severely wounded. In 1801 he bore a part in every action that took place during the Egyptian campaign. He obtained a majority in 1804, and a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1808, in which latter rank he accompanied Sir John Moore to Sweden. He was next sent to the Peninsula, and he continued there till the conclusion of the war. When he took the command of his battalion there, it was chiefly composed of raw recruits, but he soon rendered his corps equal to any other in the army. He was present at several minor actions; at the sieges of Badajoz and Olivença, and the battles of Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Bayonne, Orthes, and

Toulouse; and acquired high reputation, particularly at the action of Canizal, where he attacked and put to flight a column of the enemy, which was twice as strong as his own. He was thrice severely wounded, while serving in Spain. In 1815 he commanded one of the regiments which occupied the French territory. Sir John Maclean is a knight commander of the Bath, and a knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword.

MR. MACREADY.

THE father of Mr. Macready was a native of Dublin, who was brought up as an upholsterer, but quitted his business for the stage, became a manager, and experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. He was the author of "The Irishman in London," a farce; and "The Bank Note," a comedy; while the farce of "The Village Lawyer" has also been ascribed to him. The subject of the present article, was born in England, and obtained under his father a knowledge of the scenic art. He soon acquired celebrity at various provincial theatres, and at length resolved to try his fortune on the London boards. His first appearance before a metropolitan audience was at Covent Garden, on the 16th of September, 1815, in the character of Orestes, in the *Distressed Mother*. He was favourably received. For some time, however, his characters were chiefly melo-dramatic, but at length a wider range was opened for him by the secession of Mr. Young. He has since acted Richard, Coriolanus, and many of the first parts, and has fairly established his claim to be ranked among our first tragedians. It is said that Miss H. F. Kelly, who has recently come forward as Juliet, with such complete success, received her theatrical instructions from Mr. Macready.

GENERAL MADALINSKI.

THIS patriotic Pole has the honour of having been the first to hoist the standard of liberty against the Russians, in 1794. He descends from an illustrious family, and was brought up to arms from his earliest youth. In 1794 he was a brigadier and colonel of a regiment of cavalry and had long been carrying on a secret correspondence with Kosciusko. A commission having been appointed to disband the Polish army, Madalinski felt convinced that no time ought to be lost in striking a blow, and he

accordingly collected his regiment, of seven hundred men, together with a few chasseurs, at the head of which he quitted his quarters at Pultusk, crossed the Vistula, defeated the scattered Russian detachments, seized the money at the custom-houses on the frontier, and bent his march towards Cracow, to join Kosciusko, who was appointed generalissimo, with whom, though pursued by a corps of seven thousand Russians, he succeeded in effecting a junction on the 1st of April. On the 4th of that month he contributed greatly to the victory which was obtained at Reslavicé. After the Prussians raised the first siege of Warsaw, he commanded a corps against them in Great Poland, defeated Colonel Szekuly, captured Bromberg and other cities; and distinguished himself no less by his humanity than by his intrepidity and talent. He bore an active part in the defence of Warsaw, in which he was wounded, and he retired from that city with the troops under Wawrzewski. In December he was arrested by the Prussians, who held him in captivity for six months, at the end of which time the Prussian monarch gave him his liberty. He still resides in Poland, and possesses the respect and affection of his countrymen.

DR. SPENCER MADAN

Is a son of the late venerable bishop of Peterborough, and was educated first at Westminster, from whence he was elected for Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of A.M. in 1779, and doctor of divinity in 1809. In 1788 he gained the Seatonian prize, on the subject of the Call of the Gentiles. He has published "A Translation of Grotius de Veritate," 1803; several Sermons; and "The Lessee the Curate," 1811. By his father's interest, and his respectable character, he has acquired several promotions in the church: he is chaplain to his majesty, rector of Ibstock, in Leicestershire; and of Thorpe, in Staffordshire; prebendary of Peterborough, and a canon residentiary of Lichfield.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR G. A. MADDEN.

THIS active officer entered the army as a cornet in 1789, purchased a lieutenancy in 1791, and succeeded to a troop in 1793, during which period he was quartered in Ireland. In 1793, and 1794, he served in the Mediter-

anean, and was present at the reduction of Corsica. On his passage to England, in 1795, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Spain. He was next sent to Portugal, in 1797, where he remained for three years. He succeeded to a majority in 1800; and, in the following year, had a share in most of the battles and skirmishes which took place in Egypt. His progress in the army was, however, stopped for a time, by a circumstance arising out of his own honourable frankness and love of truth. Believing his commanding officer to have perjured himself on a court martial, he frankly told him so, and for this a court martial sentenced him to be dismissed from the army, and the only mitigation which he could obtain of the sentence was, his being allowed to retire from the service, and to sell the commission which he had bought. It was not till 1805 that he was again employed, when, on the calling out of the yeomanry, he was, through the intercession of the late Margrave of Anspach, appointed inspecting field-officer of the Midland District, with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel. When the struggle took place between France and the natives of the Peninsula, he accepted the offer of the rank of brigadier-general in the Portuguese army; and, on his arrival in Portugal, he was placed at the head of a brigade of cavalry, and was selected to organise and discipline nearly the whole of the Portuguese cavalry. He was sent with his brigade, in 1810, to join the Spanish Estremaduran army, on which service he continued for several months, and greatly distinguished himself on various occasions, though his landable exertions were rendered fruitless by the want of skill in the Spanish general. He was afterwards active at the reduction of Olivença, the battle of Albuera, and the action at Usagre. In the spring of 1812 he ceased to command the Portuguese cavalry, in consequence of some new arrangements; but, in the autumn of that year, he was placed at the head of a brigade of infantry, with which he had a share in the successful operations of the campaign of 1813, till the commencement of autumn, when it was discovered that "the rank and command which he then held in the army were attended with great inconvenience to the general service," and he was therefore directed to relinquish the command of the brigade to the next senior officer, and proceed to Lisbon. He returned to England at the conclusion of the war, was made a K.C.B. in 1816; and, in 1819, obtained the rank of major-general.

HENRY MADDOCK, ESQ.

Is the son of an eminent solicitor, was brought up as a barrister, and belongs to the society of Lincoln's Inn. He is, however, more known as a writer on legal subjects than as a counsel. He is the author of, "The Power of Parliament Considered," 1799; "Thoughts on the Order to Detain the Spanish Frigates," 1805; "A Letter to the Independent Electors of Westminster," 1806; "Vindication of the Privileges of the House of Commons, in answer to the Address of Sir Francis Burdett," 1810; "Account of the Life and Writings of the Lord Chancellor Somers," &c. 1812; "A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Court of Chancery," 2 vols. 1815; and "Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Vice Chancellor's Court," part I. 1815, II. 1816, III. 1817.

JAMES MADISON, ESQ.

EX-PRESIDENT of the United States of America, is a native of Virginia, and was born about the year 1758. He was brought up to the bar, and received an excellent education, of which he availed himself to the full extent. At the age of twenty-two he held a situation under the government, and he has since been constantly employed in a variety of important offices. For many years he was a member of congress, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his enlightened views, and his ready eloquence. He was appointed secretary-of-state during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, and he filled that station in so satisfactory a manner that he was chosen president in March, 1800, on the retirement of Mr. Jefferson. He was placed at the head of the state at a period when angry discussions were carrying on between his own country and Great Britain; and, his assertion of marine rights being inflexible, it was obvious that it was scarcely possible to avoid a rupture. A feverish and mutually irritating negotiation was, however, carried on for three years. At length, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. It had not long continued before Mr. Madison proposed to treat for peace, under the mediation of Russia. England declined the suggested mediation, but consented that commissioners should be named on each side to bring the contest to a close. The war, nevertheless, was still carried on with varied success,

at a vast expence to both countries, and with no beneficial result to either. In 1813 Mr. Madison was re-elected to the presidency. Negotiators were at last appointed by the two governments. They met at Ghent, in August, 1814, and in December a treaty was concluded. Mr. Madison continued in office till 1817, when he was succeeded by Mr. Munro, retiring from public life with a high reputation for wisdom and integrity.

W. A. MADOCKS, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is a native of Wales, in which principality he possesses titles to estates. He was educated at All Souls College, Oxford, and in 1799 took the degree of A.M. In 1802 he became a candidate for Boston, in Lincolnshire, on the popular interest, and was returned at the head of the poll. In 1806 he was opposed by Major Cartwright, who gained only 59 votes, while 253 were given to his rival. Mr. Madocks continued to sit for Boston till the election in 1820, when he was chosen one of the members for Chippenham. As a senator, he has acted with the friends of liberty. He was one of the majority in 1805, on the important question relative to Lord Melville. In 1809 he, in a very spirited manner, brought forward, against Mr. Perceval and Lord Castlereagh, charges of having been guilty of corrupt and criminal practices, in order to bring members into Parliament; and he offered to call witnesses to the bar of the House to substantiate those charges. On the ground that the practice was common, the House, however, by a majority of 225 against 85, refused to enter into an enquiry; a decision which contributed not a little to deprive the House of the confidence of the country. Mr. Madocks has recently voted on the popular side, upon several questions; and, among them, upon the investigation respecting the late Queen Caroline. Mr. Madocks is a member of the Whig Club, and was at one time one of its stewards. As a landed proprietor, he may be ranked among public benefactors, for his spirited and extensive exertions in recovering land from the sea. On the verge of Carnarvonshire is a large bay, called Traeth Mawr, covering an extent of four thousand acres. After having excluded the sea from another very considerable tract, on which he built the town of Tre Madoc, he undertook the Herculean task of shutting out the waves from the Traeth Mawr, by an embankment

of nearly a mile in length, and wide enough for carriages to pass with safety. The completion of this embankment has been retarded, by difficulties arising from the times, but it is sufficiently finished to admit of its being used by persons on foot and horseback. Tre Madoc is neatly built, and contains several good houses, a flannel manufactory, a handsome market-house, and a church, with an elegant spire. On a rock, which overlooks the town, Mr. Madocks has erected a beautiful cottage villa, at which he sometimes resides.

M. MAGALLON.

THIS gentleman, who was born at Marseilles, in 1741, was for some time a merchant in that city. He then went to Egypt, where he continued for twenty years, at once engaged on commerce, and acting as French consul, in which latter capacity he displayed a laudable zeal for the interests of his country, and performed many acts of kindness to French travellers. Being ruined by the capitan pacha's invasion of Egypt, M. Magallon returned to France in 1790, and Louis XVI. presented him with a rich snuff-box, as a testimony of his services. He was again appointed consul, and resided by turns at Salonica and Cairo. It is said that the plan of the expedition to Egypt, in 1798, was borrowed from the documents which M. Magallon had supplied to the French government. He remained in Egypt till 1801, and then went back to his native country with the republican army. From that period he ceased to fill any employment, and he has since lived at Paris on the wreck of his fortune, and a pension of six thousand francs.

DR. MAGENDIE,

AN eminent Parisian physician, was born at Bourdeaux in 1783, and has for several years been a popular teacher of anatomy, physiology, and the indications of disease. He has been very successful in administering nux vomica in cases of paralysis; and has discovered a certain regimen, by following which, the stone and gravel may be cured. He is the author of "Memoirs on Vomiting, on the Epiglottis, and on the Action of the Blood in the Arterial and Venous Systems," "A Tract on the Influence of

Emetics;" "An Elementary Summary of Physiology," 2 vols. 8vo. 1817; and "Physiological and Medical Enquiries into the Causes, Systems, and Mode of Treatment of the Gravel," 1818.

S. MAGHELLA

Is a native of the Genoese territory, and was born of parents in a humble station of life. When in 1796 and 1797 the French brought about a revolution in Italy, Maghella espoused their cause, and rendered many important services to Bonaparte, who, in return, first employed him on various important occasions; and, finally raised him to be one of the three directors of the Ligurian republic. Maghella held the situation of director till 1812, when, a change having been made in the constitution, he was nominated a senator. He was the intimate friend of Salicetti, and when that gentleman was appointed minister of police to Joseph, the Neapolitan sovereign, he accompanied him to Naples, and was placed next to him in the police. They were continued in their offices by Joachim. He succeeded Salicetti, and remained minister of police during the whole reign of Murat. When, in 1815, Murat wished to rouse the Italians to assert their independence, Maghella was sent into the provinces of Macerata, Fermo, and Ancona, to procure addresses against the Papal government, and he was so successful that he returned to Naples with a great number. For this act, the Pontiff, who seems to have forgotten the Christian precept of returning good for evil, excommunicated him, and set a price upon his head. But the reward offered by him proved as impotent as his ecclesiastical thunder. After the fall of Murat, Maghella retired into privacy, and does not appear to have since taken any part in public affairs.

MAHA-RAJAH BIKHAM SHAH,

THE sovereign of Nepal, has deservedly acquired reputation, for the gallant stand which, in 1814, and 1816, he made against the forces of the East India Company. In no Indian contest did the British troops ever meet with so obstinate a resistance as from the Rajah of Nepal. Every action furnished abundant proof of the truth of the doctrine which attributes to

mountaineers a superior degree of enterprise and courage. In the campaign of 1814, the invaders sustained very considerable losses, particularly at Kalunga, in the fruitless attempt to storm which fortress General Gillespie was killed. Perseverance and skill at length prevailed; and, towards the close of the year, an armistice was concluded, which left the British in possession of the whole of the Ghoorkha territory on the west of the Kali. The year 1815 was spent in negotiating, and a treaty was agreed on by the plenipotentiaries, on the 2d of December. The spirit of the Rajah was, however, yet unbroken, and, relying upon the assurances of support which he had received from some of the native powers of India, he refused to ratify the treaty. The war was, therefore, recommenced in February, 1816, but it recommenced under great advantage to the Ghoorkha sovereign. His natural barriers were already broken through, his resources were diminished by one-half, his enemies had obtained an accurate knowledge of his country, and their force was greatly increased; while, on the other hand, the native powers were too much overawed to venture on realizing their promises of support. His troops, nevertheless, risked several actions, and behaved with their accustomed bravery; but the three invading divisions, under Sir David Ochterlony, bore down all opposition, and penetrated to Muckwanpore, the Ghoorkha capital, which they prepared to besiege. The Rajah was now convinced that further resistance would be hopeless; and, accordingly, on the 4th of March, he ratified a treaty which deprived him of one-half of his dominions. The conquerors, however, acted with considerable generosity towards their high-spirited, though fallen adversary; as, notwithstanding the additional expence and loss of lives which his protracting the struggle had occasioned, and his being now wholly at their mercy, they made no alteration in the terms which they had originally granted. Had he persisted in carrying on hostilities, his ruin must have been inevitable, as his states were completely overrun, his military strength was beaten down, his capital could not long hold out, and to "make assurance doubly sure," another formidable British army was advancing against him on the side of the province of Oude. It ought to be mentioned, in vindication of the governor-general, the Marquis of Hastings, that he did not engage in this war



W. Read Sc.

Sultan Mahmud III

till it was impossible to avoid it; and that the Ghoorkha government was notoriously ambitious and encroaching, and had for many years been occupied in enlarging its territory at the expence of its weak and unoffending neighbours.

MAHMOUD II.

SULTAN, or Emperor of the Turks, was born in 1784. He succeeded his brother, Mustapha IV. on the 11th of August, 1808. Mustapha, after putting his predecessor, Selim II. to death, had also given orders for the death of the young Mahmoud, just at the moment in which the celebrated Vizier Bayractor forced the gates of the palace to slay Mustapha. Before this, however, Ramir Effendi, treasurer of the army, had carried off Mahmoud, at the head of 2000 Albanians, and proclaimed him emperor. The new sovereign gave the seals to Bayractor, who, desirous of restoring the system of reform so fatal to Selim, raised the most violent discontents against himself and his sovereign, of which Bayractor alone was the victim. When the Janissaries, who sought the life of Bayractor, saw that that minister had voluntarily put an end to his existence, their rage suddenly subsided, and, recollecting that Mahmoud was the only prince left to them of the blood of Othman, they prostrated themselves before the new sultan, whom a minute before they had destined to perish. Mahmoud mounted the throne amidst circumstances the most appalling. Troubles without number spread through the interior of his dominions; while a war with Russia, and the Servians, seemed to threaten a speedy dissolution of the empire. The sultan, by his prudence and his energy, repelled the storm. Constrained to submit to a burthensome peace with Russia, Mahmoud knew how to draw from it the occasion of subduing the revolts which had been proclaimed against him. He successively reduced to obedience the Pachas of Romelia, Widdin, Bagdad, Damascus, and the Beys of Egypt; and the suppression of the sect of the Wahabees, the conquest of Servia, and the releasing the city of Mecca from the Wahabees, and, lastly, the overthrow and death of Ali Pacha, have sufficiently developed the wisdom of his policy. Since the commencement of the contest with the Greeks, his character has, however, received a deep stain

from the barbarous massacres which he has ordered, or permitted, his troops to commit in Greece, and the Grecian islands. On the other hand, the firmness with which he has braved the formidable enmity of Russia, affords a striking proof of his undaunted spirit. Had, however, the Christian powers not been withheld by the most unworthy motives from succouring their Greek brethren, it is probable that by this time, in spite of all the courage of Mahmoud, and the fanaticism of the Turks, the Mahometan empire in Europe would have ceased to exist. Even now, such is the disturbed state of that empire, that it appears doubtful whether Mahmoud will long be permitted to reign.

Mahmoud exercises his internal administration with excessive rigour. The depredators of the finances have been terrified with the examples of justice administered with equal severity and expedition. A tendency of but rare occurrence amongst sultans, to amelioration and reform, so unhappily attempted by Selim III., is remarked in this prince, whose character, in some respects, resembles that of Soliman II. During some recent discontents, he is reported to have perambulated Constantinople in disguise, and having ascertained the true character of some of his chief ministers, he caused them to be instantly banished. His government, however, is a system of bloody and barbarous tyranny, which, for the honour of human nature, it is to be hoped will soon be overthrown.

ABBÉ MAI,

THE keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan, is one of the most celebrated Greek scholars of Italy, and has rendered his name famous by his discovery of several works of antiquity, which were supposed to be irrecoverably lost. After having lived for several years in literary obscurity, he was appointed keeper of the library in 1812, and he immediately began an examination of its contents. The result of his well-directed labours has been the finding of various works of Cicero, Plautus, Terence, Fronto, Philo, Dionysius Halicarnassus, and other ancient writers, which he has published with notes, dissertations, and appendixes. Among the manuscripts recovered by the Abbé Mai, is that part of

the Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassus which comprehends the period between the years A. U. C. 313, and 485 of Rome. The vellum, on which these works were written, had been taken by the monks of the barbarous ages to write their theological nonsense upon, after they had imperfectly erased, or, in some instances, only interlined, the original compositions. The dearness of parchment in those times gave rise to this practice, which has, perhaps, caused the destruction of some of the master-pieces of the Greeks and Romans.

M. MAIGNET

Was born in Anvergne, in 1770; and, at the period when the revolution took place, was a barrister. After having been a member of the Legislative Assembly, he was elected to the Convention, in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI. without appeal or respite. He was sent as a commissioner into the departments, first to Lyons, and afterwards to Orange, in both of which places, particularly at Orange, he acted in the most sanguinary manner: One of his atrocities was his massacring numbers of the inhabitants of Bedouin, and burning the town, because some unknown person had cut down a tree of liberty in the neighbourhood. While the reign of terror lasted, his conduct was twice approved of by the Convention, but subsequently he was put under arrest. The amnesty of 1796, however, restored him to liberty, and for eighteen years he practised as a barrister at Ambert, where he conducted himself with so much propriety as to regain the esteem of his fellow-citizens, which he had forfeited by the crimes of his youth. Unfortunately for him, he was elected to the Chamber of Representatives during the hundred days, and he took his seat, a circumstance which enabled the Bourbons, on their second return, to include him among those who were banished as regicides.

M. MAILHE.

THIS gentleman, like numbers of those who sat in the various legislative bodies of France, was a barrister previously to the revolution. After having had a seat in the

Legislative Assembly, and taken an active part in its deliberations, he was elected to the Convention. Though he had interfered to put a stop to the massacre of the Swiss, at the Tuilleries, on the 10th of August, he supported the motion for raising a regiment of tyrannicides, which was made by Debry. It was he who presented to the Convention the report of the Committee of Legislation, on the question of bringing Louis XVI. to trial. On the trial he voted for death, but with restrictions which, if adopted, would have saved the king. During the reign of terror he remained silent; but, after the fall of Robespierre, he became a strenuous enemy of the Jacobins. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred; and, in that capacity, displayed, on several occasions, a sincere love of liberty. Being concerned in a journal which was hostile to the Directory, he was involved in the proscription of the 18th of Fructidor; but he contrived to escape from being transported, and his sentence was at length commuted for the slighter penalty of confining himself within the limits of the Isle of Oleron. He was recalled by the first consul, and filled various legal offices under the consular and imperial governments. In 1816 he was banished as a regicide, and he retired to Liege, where he now follows the profession of a chamber counsel.

M. MAIMIEUX,

FORMERLY a major in the service of one of the German princes, was born about the year 1753, and is a member of the Haerlem Academy of Sciences, and of other learned bodies. He is a fertile writer in various literary departments. Among his works are, "A Philosophical Eulogium on Impertinence," 1788; "Fragments of Original Letters of Charlotte Elizabeth, of Bavaria," 2 vols. 1788; "The Count de St. Meran," a novel, 8 vols. 1789; "Charles de Rosenfield, or the Blind Man made Inconsolable by recovering his Sight;" 3 vols.; "Alexander Severus, compared as a Statesman with the most Virtuous of the Roman Emperors," 1801; "Sylvester, or Memoirs of a Centenarian," 4 vols. 1802; and "Celestus Paleologus," an historical romance, 4 vols. 1811. He has also been connected with several journals. But the circumstance from which he derives most of his celebrity, is his

having attempted to tread in the steps of Bishop Wilkins, by the invention of an universal character. On this subject he has published, "Pasigraphy, or the first Elements of a new Scientific Art of Writing and Printing in one Language, so as to be Understood, without being Translated, in any other Language," 1797 ; "Pasilaly," 1801 ; "A familiar Epistle to Common Sense, on Pasigraphy and Pasilaly," 1802 ; and "A general Pasigraphical Chart," in three sheets, which contains between seven and eight thousand words, with an abridgment of the rules for writing pasigraphically. In this new scientific art, as he calls it, M. Maimieux employs twelve characters of rather a complex nature.

M. MAINE DE BIRAN

Is the son of a respectable physician, in the department of the Dordogne ; and, before the revolution, was one of the king's body guards. Under the republican government he filled various offices in his department, and was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, but did not sit, his election having been annulled. At this period he applied closely to the study of metaphysics, upon which subject he delivered lectures at Perigueux. In 1803 he gained the prize of the Institute, and the title of a correspondent, for his "Dissertation on the Influence of Habit upon the Thinking faculty," a work, the principles of which he has since abjured. Having become known by means of this work, he was appointed counsellor to the prefecture of the Dordogne, and afterwards deputy-prefect ; and, in 1809, he obtained a seat in the Legislature. He was one of the most fulsome flatterers of Napoleon, while that sovereign was in the height of his power. On one occasion, having to address him, "Live, sire," exclaimed he, "may nature, which sparingly forms great geniuses, long continue an existence so glorious, so precious for the happiness of France, and the peace of the world, which is the sole purpose of your immortal labours." When the power of Napoleon began to be shaken, it was quite natural that Maine de Biran should change his tone ; and accordingly, in 1813, he was one of the members who commenced an opposition to the emperor. Since the restoration of the Bourbons, rewards and employments have been showered upon him and his friends ; and, he has manifested his gratitude, by steadily

voting for all the laws which have been proposed to increase the influence of the monarch, at the expense of the liberties of the people.

MARQUIS MAISON,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, was born in 1770, commenced his military career at the beginning of the revolution; and, after having served during several campaigns, as an infantry officer, he became aid-de-camp to Marshal Bernadotte. In the campaign of 1807, he acquired great praise for his conduct in an attack on the Prussians. He was sent into Spain in the following year, drove the enemy, at Pinosa, from a post which was believed to be inaccessible; and, subsequently, made himself master of one of the suburbs of Madrid. He served in Russia and Germany in 1812 and 1813, took such a conspicuous part in the actions of Polotsk and Tolstowa, that he was made general-of-division on the field of battle, routed the Persians at the bridge of Willig, was wounded at the battle of Wachan, and received from Napoleon the cross of the order of Union, and the title of count. In 1814 he was entrusted with the defence of the Netherlands, and the French frontier on that side; and, though his force was far inferior to that of the invaders, he prevented them from penetrating into France. He gave his assent to the return of the Bourbons, and went to meet the king at Calais. Louis rewarded him with the peerage, the order of St. Louis, and the grand cross of the legion of honour. In March, 1815, he appointed him governor of Paris, and Maison continued faithful to his cause, when Napoleon returned from Elba; as, instead of joining the emperor, he retired to an estate of his wife's in the Hunsrück. He went back to Paris, with Louis, and resumed his functions there, which, however, he resigned on being appointed to the 8th division at Marseilles; and, in 1817, he was gratified with the title of marquis. He was again entrusted with the government of Paris, but was subsequently replaced by the Duke of Ragusa. His removal is supposed to have been intended as a punishment for his honourable conduct as a peer, on the trials which took place in August, 1821. He was convinced that many of the pretended conspirators had been made, in fact, the tools of the Ultras, and he acted accordingly. "Do you mean always to be the advocate of those

scoundrels?" said the Duke of Fitzjames to him one day. "Yes, sir," replied Maison, "I will be their defender, as long as I see you, their judge, become an informer and calumniator against them."

MARQUIS DE LA MAISONFORT

HAD a commission in a cavalry regiment previously to the revolution. He was one of the self-expatriated French, and fought in the army of the princes; after which he engaged in a printing speculation at Brunswick, in conjunction with M. Fauche Borel, with whom he subsequently quarrelled. He was next employed as an agent of the Bourbons; and, having gone to Paris, in that capacity, in 1800, he was arrested and confined in the Temple; and, finally, he was transported to Elba. From Elba, however, he contrived to escape, and he travelled to St. Petersburg, where he became intimate with M. de Blacas, the envoy of Louis. He returned to France with Louis, and followed him to Ghent. Since his second return to his country he has filled important situations, and he is now one of the counsellors-of-state. M. de Maisonfort is the acknowledged author of several poetical romances, of some letters on mythology, in the work of Dnmontier, and of "A Political Picture of Europe, from the Battle of Leipsic to the 31st of March, 1814." To his pen are also attributed, "The real State of France at the end of 1795," 2 vols. and the well-known work, published at Hamburgh, in 1810, with the title of "Biographical and Historical Dictionary of the most celebrated Men of the close of the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols. 8vo.

M. MAISSIAT

WAS born at Nantua, in 1770, and was one of the volunteers of the department of the Ain, in 1792. He served in the armies of the Alps and the Rhine, and in several instances displayed great courage and presence of mind. Though an infantry officer, he was often employed to reconnoitre the enemy's batteries; and, his reports having frequently contributed to the success of the projected attacks, he was placed on the army staff in 1795, and made assistant to the adjutants-general. Being now charged with reconnoitering the ground on which future

movements were to be made, he occupied himself almost wholly in the study of topography, and he was soon appointed one of the geographical engineers of General Moreau's army. It was in this capacity that he took a part in the formation of the excellent map of the newly united departments on the left bank of the Rhine. He has for many years been one of the members of the topographical department of the war-office; has published, "A Memoir on the Improvement of some Instruments of Practical Geometry;" and has invented an instrument, called the grammometer, which is highly useful in plan-drawing.

COUNT JOSEPH DE MAISTRE

Is a descendant from a Languedocian family, established in Piedmont, and was born at Chamberi, in 1753. In 1789, he became a senator at Chamberi; and in 1793, on the invasion of the French, he emigrated from Savoy. In 1799 he was appointed regent of the high chancery of Sardinia; and, when the king was compelled to resign his dominions, and retire to Sardinia, he accompanied him. He was sent to the court of Russia, as minister plenipotentiary, in 1803, and he held this situation till 1817, when he was succeeded by the Count de Brusasco. He is one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin. Count Joseph is a staunch royalist, and has written various political pamphlets, which have been highly applauded by his party. That he is a man of considerable talents and sagacity, his works certainly prove.

COUNT XAVIER DE MAISTRE

Is a brother of Count Joseph, and, like him, is a man of literary talent. Of the two, he is, perhaps, the superior. He was born at Chamberi, in 1764. At the age of twenty he attracted public attention, by making, in conjunction with M. Brun, the first aërostatic voyage which had been witnessed in Savoy. In 1794 he established a better title to celebrity, by the publication of his "Journey round my Room," a pleasing little work, which has been well received in various countries, and gained for the author the character of being a decorous Sterne. Though he is said to have written many pieces in prose

and verse, he has given nothing more to the world, except some chemical essays in the Turin Transactions, and the tale of "The Leper of the City of Aoste," to which an English dress has been given by Miss Helen Maria Williams. Count Xavier served in the Piedmontese regiment of marine infantry; bore a part in the battles which took place during the revolutionary wars; and, when all was lost in Italy, he accompanied Suwarow to Russia, and was one of the few officers who were with that general in his dying moments. He then entered into the Russian service, became a major-general, and knight of the order of St. Wladimir, and was engaged in all the Russian campaigns. At length he retired from the army, and married one of the maids of honour to the empress. He returned to his native country towards the latter end of the year 1817. He is one of the members of the Academy of Sciences at Turin. Among his talents, which are multifarious, is included the talent of being an excellent landscape-painter. His light poems, which circulate in manuscript, are numerous. One of them is a characteristic epitaph, of which the following is a close translation:

"Beneath this marble Xavier lies,
 Who all things view'd with vast surprise;
 Inquired why keen north-east winds howled?
 And why Jove's thunder fiercely growled?
 He many a crabbed volume o'er,
 From dawn till night, was wont to pore;
 And bade, at last, the world adieu,
 Wondering that yet he nothing knew!" * * D.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR T. MAITLAND

Is the third son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Lauderdale. He was appointed a captain in the 78th foot in January 1778, and obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in 1794. He has served on the coast of France, and in the East and West Indies. In 1805, he was appointed governor of Ceylon, a place which he is said to have filled in a satisfactory manner. In June, 1811, he was promoted to be a lieutenant-general, and in July was made colonel of the 10th regiment of foot. In July, 1813, he was made governor of Malta; and, subsequently, lord commissioner of the Ionian islands. These high

offices he still retains. Though addresses have been presented, and statues voted to him, by the senate and some of the inhabitants of the Ionian islands, yet his government has been severely arraigned by many of the Greeks, and great disturbances have taken place in the islands. To make room for the statue of the lord commissioner, that of Count Schulembourg, which the senate of Venice erected to commemorate his brave defence of Corfu against the Turks, was removed from the citadel of Corfu! It might have been, not unnaturally, supposed that the trophies of one brave man would be respected by another! History has also to record Sir Thomas Maitland as the manager of the negotiations and proceedings which surrendered into the hands of the Turks the Christian town of Parga, and thus rendered its inhabitants exiles from their native land. This gentleman is a member of the privy council, and a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath, and the Ionian order. As it may be supposed that he respects a policy dictated by the British ministers, it is unfortunate for his governments that Malta is in a state of deplorable misery, and the Ionian islands are filled with discontent.

COUNT MALCHUS.

THIS nobleman was originally syndic of the chapter of Hildesheim, and he subsequently held considerable situations under the Prussian government. On the establishment of the kingdom of Westphalia, however, he chose to pass into the service of king Jerome, who made him his finance-minister. After the subversion of the Westphalian government, in 1813, he was desirous of retiring into the Austrian territory; but he was not permitted. He then took up his residence at Heidelberg, in the state of Baden, where, upon some calumnious accusation, he was arrested, in 1815. His innocence being proved by his papers, he was set at liberty. The king of Wurtemberg then appointed him his minister of finance, which office he continues to fill with great applause.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

THE military service of the East-India Company is remarkable for producing officers of literary talent, and,

among these gentlemen, Sir John Malcolm is certainly entitled to an eminent place. He is a lieutenant-colonel in the Madras army, and was chosen to fill, in the first instance, the post of resident in the Mysore, and afterwards the still more important station of minister plenipotentiary from the supreme government of India to the court of Persia. During his mission in Persia, he not only performed his diplomatic duties in a satisfactory manner, but also collected an immense body of information respecting the past and present state of the Persian empire. He received the order of the Bath in 1812; and he is also a knight of the Persian order of the Lion and the Sun, which is worn, it is said, by only three other British subjects. He is the author of "A Sketch of the Political History of India, since the introduction of Mr. Pitt's Bill to the present time," 1811; "Sketch of the Sikhs, a singular nation in the province of the Panjaub, in India," 1812; "Persia, a poem," published anonymously, 1814; and "The History of Persia, from the most early period to the present time, containing an account of the history, government, usages, and character of the inhabitants of the kingdom," 2 vols. 4to. 1816. On the death of his intimate friend, the late Dr. Leyden, Sir John Malcolm wrote some elegiac stanzas, which were printed in various periodical works.

MARQUIS MALEVILLE,

A PEER of France, was born in 1741, in the province of Périgord, of a highly respectable family. When the revolution took place, he became one of the party of constitutional royalists. After having filled a legal situation in his department, he was elected a member of the council of elders, in which he voted for moderate measures. In 1800, the senate nominated him counsellor of the court of cassation; and soon after this he was raised to the presidency of the civil section of that court, in the room of the celebrated Tronchet. He was one of the eminent lawyers whom Napoleon selected to draw up the civil code; and, in 1804 and 1805, he published, in four volumes, an analysis of the discussions which took place in the council of state, on the various articles of the code. In 1806 he was appointed a senator, and as such he voted for the deposition of Napoleon. Louis raised him to the chamber of peers, and he has been a frequent speaker in

that assembly. In 1816 he gave to the press "An Examination into Divorce."

BARON MALEVILLE

Is the eldest son of the Marquis, and began his literary career in a manner which gives but an unfavourable idea of the liberality of his principles. In 1804 he was a competitor for the prize of the Institute, on the question respecting the influence of the reformation brought about by Luther; and, contrary to Villiers, who gained the prize, he contended that the reform had neither been beneficial to the political situation of states, nor to the progress of knowledge. He was in office under the imperial government, as deputy prefect and counsellor of the court of appeals; but he was one of the first to display his zeal in the cause of the Bourbons. He was elected to the chamber of deputies convoked by Napoleon in 1815, and was hostile to the emperor. After the battle of Waterloo, he opposed the recognizing of Napoleon II. as sovereign, and moved that the provisional government should instantly pay its homage to Louis. In 1816 he published "The Benjamites re-established in Israel," a poem, which pretended to be a translation from the Hebrew. He is now a counsellor in the royal court of Paris.

DR. MALKIN

Was educated at Harrow school, of which he was considered as one of the most promising scholars. He was next sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, and took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. He afterwards obtained the degree of doctor of law, and became head master of the free grammar-school at Bury St. Edmund's. His first work was "Essays on Subjects connected with Civilization," 8vo. 1795. He did not again come before the public till 1804, when he published in 4to. an excellent volume on "the Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography, of South Wales," from materials collected during two excursions in the year 1803. In the next year he gave to the press the tragedy of "Almahide and Hamet," in praise of which little can be said. He has since produced a new translation of *Gil Blas*; and "A

Father's Memoirs of his Child." The memoirs relate to his own child, who was an instance of astonishingly early talent, but who died at the age of only six years and nine months.

M. MALLARMÉ

WAS in a legal situation in the department of the Meurthe, in 1790, and was subsequently elected by that department to the legislative assembly and the convention. He voted for the death of the king, and was an active enemy of the Brissotine party. Having been sent on a mission into Lorraine, he acted with great rigour, and in the convention spoke in favour of several strong revolutionary measures: he, nevertheless, took part against Robespierre, on the ninth of Thermidor. He was arrested in 1795, for his conduct during his mission; but he was liberated in pursuance of the amnesty passed by the legislature. He was employed by the directory, and also by Napoleon, who made him receiver-general of taxes at Nanci. Mallarmé was not ungrateful to the emperor, as he spent almost the whole of his property, in 1814, in raising partisan corps to oppose the allies. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he made him sub-prefect at Avesnes. When that city was taken by the Prussians, they imprisoned M. Mallarmé in the citadel of Wesel, and threatened to try him by a council of war, under pretence of his having appropriated to his own use a sum of the public money. It is difficult to conceive, even on the supposition of his guilt, by what right, except that of the strongest, they thus constituted themselves his judges. He was one of those who were banished, as regicides, by the law of 1816.

EARL OF MALMESBURY

Is the grandson of James Harris, the author of *Hermes, Philosophical Inquiries, &c.* and son of James Harris, who for so many years was employed by the court of St. James's in diplomatic missions, and was successively rewarded by the order of the bath, a barony, and an earldom. The present peer's eldest son, by Miss Amyand, was born in 1778, when his

father was on a mission to Petersburg; was educated at Eton and Oxford, and when Lord Fitzharris was brought into Parliament for Horsham, and in 1807 for Heytesbury, and was also made captain of Carisbrook castle. He was for some time lord of the treasury, and lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of Wiltshire militia. His father, some years before he died, procured from the crown the grant of the government of the Isle of Wight, which the son now enjoys. In both houses he has almost invariably voted with administration, at least with the Pitt party.

M. MALORTI DE MARTEMONT.

This gentleman, who is, we understand, a French emigrant, and a knight of St. Louis, has for many years been professor of fortification, at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. He has published "Instructions for Officers on Military Plan-drawing," folio, 1805; "A Commentary on the Spirit of the System of Modern War;" "Theory of the Fortification of Camps;" "The Practice of Fortification;" and "Treatise on Civil and Military Topography," 1816. The basis of the last of these works is "The Topographical and Military Memorial," which was published by the French government.

DR. MALTBY

Was the favourite pupil of that illustrious scholar, Dr. Parr, from whose tuition he was removed to Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. While at the university, he gained the prize-medals for Greek odes, in 1790 and 1791; and, in 1792, the chancellor's medal, as the best proficient in classical learning. His talents and erudition gained him the patronage of the then bishop of Lincoln, who made him his domestic chaplain, and gave him one of the forty-six prebends in his cathedral, and the valuable living of Buckden. A dispute, arising out of an election at Huntingdon, is said to have diminished the friendship which had existed between the prelate and him. Besides two or three single sermons, Dr. Maltby has published "Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion," 1802; "A Letter to the Freeholders of the

County of Huntingdon," 1807; "Thoughts on the Expediency and Utility of the Plans proposed by the British and Foreign Bible Society," 1812; a new and greatly improved edition of Morell's "Lexicon Græco Prosodiacum," 2 vols. 4to. 1815; and "Sermons," 2 vols. 8vo. 1822.

M. MALTE BRUN,

ONE of the most industrious of modern geographers, and who has also been an active political character, was born in 1775, in the Danish province of Jutland. His family is of considerable consequence in Denmark. His father possessed the right of nominating to several benefices, and therefore destined him to the church; but the son had no taste for theology, and while at the university of Copenhagen he gave himself up to literary pursuits, published a volume of poems, and edited a theatrical journal. Nor was this the only instance in which he ran counter to the wishes of his father. The elder Malte Brun was of the aristocratic party, which called for a war with France; the younger was a partizan of freedom, and wrote in favour of the emancipation of the peasants and the liberty of the press. A party having arisen which demanded the establishment of a free constitution, Malte Brun became one of the most active members of it. In 1796 he published, against feudality and the coalition of sovereigns, a bitter satire, called "The Catechism of the Aristocrats." This drew upon him a prosecution, which compelled him to take refuge in Sweden, and while there he put to press some poems, which had been read to the Academy of Stockholm. When Count Bernstorff was on his death-bed, he recommended to the prince royal to recall Malte Brun, and employ him in a diplomatic capacity. In consequence of this, the exile returned to Denmark in 1797, and was favourably received by the ministers; but, having publicly attacked some of their arbitrary measures, he was again under the necessity of taking flight to Sweden, whence he soon after removed to Hamburgh. It is said to have been about this period that he became either the founder, or one of the most active members of, a secret society, called the United Scandinavians, the object of which was to unite the three kingdoms of the north into one federative republic. At a

somewhat later period he was also concerned with another association of the same kind, and this object he seems to have zealously pursued for many years : he did not, indeed, desist from it till after the downfall of Napoleon. His scheme excited so much alarm at the outset, that Paul of Russia and Gustavus of Sweden demanded, from the Danish government, the punishment of those who were engaged in it. A prosecution was accordingly commenced against Malte Brun, who was then at Paris, and he was sentenced to banishment. He settled at Paris in 1799, and has since continued to reside there, devoting himself to the labours of literature, particularly to geographical subjects. Between 1804 and 1807 he published, "in conjunction with Mentelle, " Political, Physical, and Mathematical Geography," in sixteen vols. 8vo. In 1807 appeared his "Picture of ancient and modern Poland ;" and in 1808 he began a periodical work with the title of "Annals of Voyages, Geography, and History," which has extended to nearly thirty volumes. In 1814 and 1815 he produced another periodical, called "The Spectator," which was completed in three volumes. His last work is entitled "A System of Modern Geography," to be comprised in seven volumes, of which five are already before the public. Of this, which is the most complete of all the geographical systems, an English translation has been undertaken. M. Malte Brun has been connected with the Journal of Debates, the Quotidian, and other daily papers. He writes the French language with a facility and propriety which are unusual in a foreigner, and is much respected by the literati throughout Europe.

REV. T. R. MALTHUS

Is the son of Daniel Malthus, Esq. of Albury, near Guildford, a gentleman of considerable erudition, and the suggester, if not the actual writer, of the work on population, generally ascribed to his son. This work appeared anonymously in 1798, and had its foundation in Wallace on the Numbers of Mankind, and Lucas on Happiness. He received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which college he was subsequently a fellow. The work which obtained for him the public notice was that alluded to above ; which, though believed to be the

production of his father, was printed in quarto with the name of the son in 1803. It obtained a rapid circulation, especially among certain classes. It became, indeed, as has been bitterly, but justly, observed, "the Bible of the rich, the selfish, and the sensual." There were however, some who disliked the principles of Mr. Malthus, and even denied his originality,—his system being evidently derived from Wallace. It was said that the author, whether father or son, had, without intending it, furnished the best apology for prostitution that had ever been written; that, if his doctrines were true, miserable man had only to choose between infanticide and prostitution; and that the philosophy of Hobbes, which made a state of warfare the natural state of man, was firmly established. The quarto edition contained several passages, the cold-blooded cruelty of which excited no less wonder than indignation, as coming from the pen of a man who is said to be mild in manner, kind of heart, and virtuous in conduct, but they were omitted in the following editions. Mr. Malthus continued for several years to be considered as an oracle on the subject of population; but the fabric which he raised has sustained so many rude assaults from the hands of Godwin, Jarrold, and many others, that it is now rendered almost untenable. His next work was "A Letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. on his proposed Bill for the Amendment of the Poor-laws," 8vo 1807. On the science of political economy, he has since published "Observations on the Effect of the Corn-laws, and of a Rise or Fall on the Price of Corn on the Agriculture and general Wealth of the Country," 1814; "An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent, and the principles by which it is regulated," 1815; "The Grounds of an Opinion on the Policy of Restricting the Importation of Foreign Corn," 1815; and "Additions to the Essay on the Principles of Population." When the East-India Company established the college at Hertford, Mr. Malthus was appointed professor of history and political economy; and, on the subject of this institution, he has given to the world "A Letter to Lord Grenville, occasioned by some Observations of his Lordship on the East-India Company's Establishment for the Education of their Civil Servants," 1813; and "Statements respecting the East-India College, with an Appeal to Facts, in Refutation of the Charges lately brought against it in the Court

of Proprietors," 1817. Mr. Malthus's literary reputation chiefly arises from his treating on the vague and unsettled science of political economy, the principles of which being undetermined, the promulgator of riddles and conundrums easily excites the astonishment of the world.

CAPTAIN MANBY

Was born near Downham-Market, in Norfolk, in 1765, and educated at the grammar-school of Lynn; afterwards at Bromley, in Middlesex; and then at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Not being able to procure a commission in the army, he accepted one in the militia, and served therein seven years; when, by the interest of Mr. Charles Yorke, he was appointed barrack-master at Yarmouth. Here he saw the wreck of several vessels, which induced him to improve an apparatus for saving the lives of shipwrecked persons. A hint had been given twenty years before by serjeant Bell, who never received any remuneration. Captain Manby was more fortunate. By close application he carried Bell's ideas into practice, and gave it all the excellency of an original discovery; and he was rewarded by Parliament with votes to the amount of 6000*l*. Captain Manby has written, "The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. David's, South Wales," 1801; "Fugitive Sketches of the History and Natural Beauties of Clifton;" "An Historical and Picturesque Guide from Clifton, through the Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock," 1803; "Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Persons," 1802; and "Lecture on the Preservation of Persons in the Hour of Shipwreck."

Captain Manby, who now holds an office in the ordnance, has a brother, a captain in the navy, whose name some time ago was associated with an inquiry into the conduct of the late Queen.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER,

ELDEST son of the late duke, was born in 1768, and succeeded his father in 1788. In 1792 he married Lady Susan Gordon, third daughter of the present Duke of Gordon, by whom he has issue, several children: his mar-

rlage has been unhappy, and they have parted. When young, this nobleman was of a very active disposition, and took great delight in rowing on the river. It is asserted, that few regular bred watermen could row with him, and that he has rowed a wherry from London to Gravesend without rising. His father was a staunch Whig, and acted steadily with the opposition, but the son has joined the ministry; and in 1808 he accepted the post of lieutenant-governor of Jamaica. He embarked and resided there some years, and on his return he was appointed full governor, upon which he went back to that island, and there he continues. The profit of the government is not less than 10,000*l.* per annum. His grace is likewise lord-lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon.

M. MANDAR

WAS born in 1759; and, when the revolution took place, he espoused the cause of liberty. At the time of the massacres at Paris, in September, he was vice-president of the section of the Temple, and he strenuously, but ineffectually, exerted himself to prevail on the leaders of the Jacobin and Girondist parties to unite to put an end to the spilling of blood. Since that time he has taken no part in public affairs, the whole of his time having been devoted to literary pursuits. He has translated, from the English, Coxe's Travels in Switzerland, Pater-son's in Caffaria, Capper's Overland Journey from India, and Marchmont Needham on the Sovereignty of the People. His original productions are "On Insurrections," 1793; "The Genius of Ages," 1794; "Journey to Sophopolis;" and some pamphlets. He has in manuscript two works, of which the one is entitled "Glory and his Brother;" the other, "The Pharos of Kings," a poem, in sixteen books. M. Mandar, who is an eloquent speaker and a spirited writer, is remarkable for his diminutive size. Napoleon, who had read a part of his Pharos, desired to see him, and, when Mandar was introduced, he pleasantly told him that he could not recognize in him "the man of the manuscript." To the Emperor of Russia, who expressed his surprise at his smallness, Mandar wittily replied, "Sire, a spark is the smallest of all things."

M. MANGOURIT.

PREVIOUSLY to the French revolution, this gentleman held the office of judge in the criminal court of the bailiwick of Rennes ; and his enemies accuse him of having been deprived of it, tried, and condemned, in 1782, for an attempt to violate a young female prisoner, who was brought for examination before him. He, however, saved himself by flight. He returned to Rennes at the breaking out of the revolution, and became one of the warmest partizans of the new order of things. In 1798, the Directory appointed him resident in the Valais, in which country he obtained the overthrow of all the feudal signs and monuments. He was next sent to Naples, but the monarch refused to receive him. The Directory then gave him the place of commissioner of foreign affairs, and dispatched him to Ancona, for the purpose of stirring up an insurrection in Greece and Albania, and thus effecting a diversion in favour of the army of Egypt. This plan he was prevented from executing by the allies commencing the siege of Ancona. He, therefore, continued in the fortress, and was entrusted, by the governor, with the civil concerns of it, and was afterwards selected as one of the negotiators for its surrender to the enemy. In 1802 he published, on this subject, an interesting work in two volumes, with the title of "The Defence of Ancona and the neighbouring Departments." In 1803 he undertook a journey to Hamburgh and the north of Germany, of which he printed an account. His subsequent works are "Mont Joux, or Mont Bernard;" "Evening Family Readings;" and "New Dramatic and Musical Evening Readings."

COUNT MANHÈS

WAS born in 1777, at Aurillac, in Anvergne, and received his education at the college of that place. At the age of fifteen he was sent as a pupil to the School of Mars, where he was brought up to the artillery service, and made a rapid progress in his military studies. In 1791, with the rank of lieutenant, he joined the army of the Rhine and Moselle. He was afterwards removed to that of Italy, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Novi. After the battle of Austerlitz, he was promoted to a captaincy, and it was not long before he rose to be a colonel. In 1809 he accompanied Joachim to the king-

dom of Naples, and was much in his confidence. Joachim first employed him in reducing to obedience the revolvers of the Abruzzi; and, in 1812, gave him the command of three divisions, which command he subsequently enlarged. In 1814, Manhès was again sent to put down an insurrection in the Abruzzi, and he was again successful. In 1815, he was left governor of Naples, by Joachim; and, on hearing of the disasters which the king had sustained, he advanced into the papal territory to cover the Neapolitan frontier, but he was obliged to retreat. When all was lost, he quitted Naples, joined his unfortunate master and attended him to France. After the second return of Louis to his kingdom, Count Manhès offered his services to him, which were accepted, and the Count received the rank of lieutenant-general.

M. DE MANNE,

A PARISIAN, born in 1773, is one of the honorary royal censors, and also holds a considerable situation in the royal library. Having become the sole proprietor of all the plates, designs, and copies of D'Anville's works, he has been long engaged in inquiries respecting the labours of that celebrated geographer. He has published an "Analytical Notice of D'Anville's Works," and is preparing a complete edition of those works in six quarto volumes, with a folio Atlas of sixty-two maps.

Madame de Manne has obtained great celebrity as a painter of the interior of buildings, and of subjects connected with chivalry. She has received from the king of Prussia a gold medal; a favour which is conferred only on eminent artists.

LORD MANNERS

Is a younger son of Lord George Manners, who took the name of Sutton, by Miss Chaplain. He was educated first at Eton, and then at Merton College, where he was wrangler in 1777. His brother Charles devoted himself to the church, Thomas to the law; for which he afterwards qualified himself at Lincoln's Inn. His family interest would do much for him in his profession, and they also brought him into Parliament for Newark, in

Nottinghamshire, which he represented during the greater part of five parliaments. He first obtained a silk gown, was made chief justice of Anglesea, &c. and then solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales. In 1805 he succeeded baron Hotham, as one of the barons of the Exchequer, and was knighted; and in 1807, on the removal of Lord Grenville's administration, he was made lord high chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Ponsonby; a place which he now enjoys, and in which he has given universal satisfaction. On his accepting the seals of chancellor, he was (April 14,) created a British peer, by the title of Baron Manners, of Poston, in Lincolnshire. He is a privy counsellor in both kingdoms.

WILLIAM MANNING, ESQ.

Is an eminent West India merchant, and agent for the island of St. Vincent's. He first came into Parliament for the borough of Lymington, in 1796, and was returned for that borough till 1806, when he was chosen for Evesham, and continued till 1816; after which he again sat for Lymington, till the dissolution in 1819, when he was again elected. He is a bank director, has been governor, and commanded the volunteers of that establishment. He married a Miss Hunter, daughter of a barrister of that name, by whom he has several children. Mr. Manning often speaks in the House of Commons, on commercial affairs, especially those of the Bank of England.

EARL OF MANSFIELD.

THIS nobleman, who was born in 1777, was, like his father and great uncle, educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He obtained the degree of doctor of civil law, at the university, in 1798; succeeded his father in 1796; and, in 1797, married Miss Frederica Markham, the daughter of the Archbishop of York. His lordship has not taken a prominent part in politics. On two great occasions he has been on the popular side. He voted Lord Melville guilty of a part of the charges; and he gave his vote against the third reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, which was intended to degrade the late Queen, and

to deprive her of her rights. Lord Mansfield pays great attention to agriculture, and he is said to accumulate a large sum yearly for the purpose of enlarging his landed property.

M. MANUEL,

ONE of the most eloquent and intrepid of the defenders of French liberty, was born in 1775, at Barcelonnette, in the department of the Lower Alps, and was educated at the college of Nîmes. He entered as a volunteer in one of the battalions of the requisition in 1793, and rose to the rank of captain. After the peace of Campo Formio, he quitted the army, studied the law, and was admitted a barrister at Aix, in which capacity he soon acquired a high reputation for talent. In 1815 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies which was convoked by Napoleon, and, after the abdication of that monarch, M. Manuel strenuously contended for the rights of the young Napoleon. He also moved a spirited protest against the force which was used by the allies to bring about the restoration of the Bourbons. This was, of course, an irremissible crime, and an opportunity was found to display at least the disposition for punishing him. In 1815 he settled at Paris, and in the following year he applied to be inscribed upon the list of Parisian barristers, that he might be entitled to plead in the courts. The Council of Discipline, as it is called, consulted the members of the bar at Aix as to their opinion of his character, in the hope of finding something against him; but, though their answer was favourable, the council refused to comply with his request. This refusal was repeated in 1816, and M. Manuel, therefore, practises only as a chamber counsel. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies by three departments, and he has held a seat since that period. In point of argument and elocution, he is one of the most formidable opponents of the ministers. He speaks extemporaneously with great facility, a talent possessed by few of the deputies; and for this reason he is always put forward in debate by his party, when any thing occurs which requires immediate notice or answer. It is almost unnecessary to say that he has steadily voted against all the court projects for curtailing the liberties of the people.

EARL MANVERS

Is the son of Charles Meadows, who was much distinguished as a naval officer, and who, succeeding as heir-at-law to the estate of the late Duke of Kingston, assumed the name of Pierrepont, was created Viscount Newark in 1796, and Earl Manvers in 1806. The present peer being a second son, was sent to sea, and was promoted to be a post-captain. On the death of his elder brother he became Viscount Newark. Before this he had sat in one parliament for the county of Nottingham, which county he represented until he succeeded to the peerage by the death of his father. They have both voted almost invariably with Mr. Pitt and his friends. His lordship is much attached to agriculture, was one of the vice-presidents of the Board of Agriculture, and is a great breeder of Merinosheep. He has made many plantations, and other improvements, on his estates in the county of Nottingham.

BARON MARANSIN,

A FRENCH lieutenant-general, was born at Lourde, in 1790; entered into the army at the age of twenty-two, and obtained rapid promotion. It is, however, to his conduct in the Spanish war that he chiefly owes his reputation. He was employed in Spain as a brigadier-general; and, in 1811, he distinguished himself at the siege of Badajoz, and the combats of Santa Maria and Villalba, in which he was wounded. In 1812 he relieved fort Marques, and defeated the enemy; and, in 1813, he was equally conspicuous in an affair which took place at Bayonne. Early in 1814 he was appointed, by Soult, to organize and command the *levée en masse* of the Upper Pyrenees, and he was present at the battle of Toulouse. The king gave him the command of a division at Tarbes, the cross of St. Louis, and the rank of commander of the legion of honour. Marausin, however, joined the standard of Napoleon; was placed at the head of the seventh division of the national guards, forming a part of the army of the Alps; and was ordered to co-operate with Marshal Suchet. He was put upon half-pay after the second return of Louis, and was even kept for three months in confinement, by order of the government.

M. MARCEL

WAS born in 1777, and is one of the learned men who accompanied Bonaparte in the expedition to Egypt. He was appointed director of printing, and member of the Institute, at Cairo. Under the government of Napoleon, he was made director of the printing-office; and he held this place till 1814, when he was replaced by M. Anisson. He was restored to it during the hundred days, but, of course, again lost it on the second return of the Bourbons. While at Cairo, he published four works to facilitate the study of Arabic, and was one of the editors of the *Egyptian Decad*. He is one of the commissioners employed by the government to prepare the splendid work descriptive of the present state of Egypt.

COUNT DE MARCELLUS.

THIS nobleman is one of the ultra-royalist party; but even his political adversaries, while they paint in the strongest colours his bigotry and attachment to despotism, allow to him the merit of being a thoroughly kind-hearted and honest man. He was born in Guienne, in 1776, lost his mother on the scaffold, and was himself first imprisoned, and then banished; circumstances, which go far to account for his hatred of every thing connected with the revolution. Till the return of the Bourbons, in 1814, he lived in retirement; but, in that year, he was nominated a member of the Duke of Angoulême's privy counsel. He has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies, at each election since the second restoration of Louis, and it is unnecessary to mention in what manner he has voted. "Marcellus," says one of his biographers, "is the most ultra papist individual in France: he would have passed for such even in the reign of Louis XIV. What would then have been thought of a magistrate, who, before he gave his opinion as to the registering of the Bull *Unigenitus*, should have consulted the pope? In every point of view Marcellus is an extraordinary character, even among the ultra-royalists, who are not all ultramontane. He is not a royalist of 1789, like those of his party; he seems to belong to another age, and not even to have seen the revolution, though, like others, he was persecuted, like others, was despoiled of his property, and escaped from

death only by a miracle. Of all that he has suffered, and all that he has seen, he retains only a more ardent love of the pope, and of the race of St. Louis. A devotee without gall, an ultra without the desire of vengeance, his heart is a stranger to hatred, and his lips have never uttered a malediction. He never misses a mass, or a sermon; he goes frequently to confession, and almost as frequently receives the sacrament, but he bestows alms in abundance." Such is the picture which is drawn of him by his opponents; and it is calculated to make us regret, that so good a man has not more liberal ideas.

COUNT MARCHAND

Was born in 1765, and entered into the army at the age of twenty-two. By the year 1800 he had risen to the rank of major-general, and in that capacity he served during the campaign of 1805. After the battle of Austerlitz he was promoted to be lieutenant-general. He was employed against the Russians and Prussians, in the two succeeding years, and gained great applause, particularly for his conduct at the combat of Deppers, and the battle of Friedland, for which he was rewarded with the Wurtemberg order of military merit, and the grand cordon of the legion of honour. From 1808 till the spring of 1812, he acted in Spain, and signalized himself at the passage of the Tagus, the combat of Torres, and the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. He was recalled to take the command of a division in the Russian expedition, and he gained the praise of Napoleon at the battles of Valentina and Borodino, and on other occasions. Just before the invasion of France by the allies, he was placed at the head of the seventh military division; and he displayed great talents in the campaign of 1814, during which he compelled the Austrians to retire from Savoy. He assented to the deposition of Napoleon, and received from the king the cross of St. Louis, and the command at Grenoble. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Count Marchand endeavoured to oppose him, but his efforts were fruitless, and he was compelled to retreat to fort Barreaux. His conduct, however, was not satisfactory to the royalists; and, after the second restoration of Louis, he was put upon his trial, but was acquitted.

MARQUIS DE MARCILLAC,

A KNIGHT of Malta, and of various other orders, was born in 1769 at Vanhan, in Burgundy, and was an officer of cavalry before the revolution. His principles being highly aristocratical, he emigrated, and was sent into Holland, by the exiled princes, to negotiate a loan of 2,000,000 of livres, to secure the repayment of which he mortgaged all his maternal property, and made other great sacrifices. He was next selected to carry into execution a plot for stealing away the dauphin from France, but the scheme was relinquished. In 1792 he served in the campaign under the orders of the princes; and, on the unfortunate conclusion of it, he went to Spain, and was employed on the staff of Don Ventura Caro. After the peace of Basle he was engaged in a political intrigue, which was set on foot by the Spanish ministry, to induce the French royalists to act under the influence of Spain, instead of being dependent upon England. He was subsequently appointed to take the command in the province of Rouergue, in the event of Suwarrow being able to penetrate into France, but the retreat of the Russian army put an end to his imaginary command. He at length returned to his country, and for some years seems to have remained quiet. In 1812 he even accepted the deputy-prefectship of Aveyron; and, in 1814, the prefectship of the Aveyron; but, in the latter instance, he is said to have taken office for the purpose of betraying the interests of the emperor. He was among the first to declare for the Bourbons; and he made strenuous, but vain efforts, to serve them on the return of Napoleon from Elba. In January, 1816, he was nominated president of the first council of war at Paris. M. de Marcillac has published, "A Journey in Spain," 1805; "A Sketch on Biscay, the Asturias, and Galicia," 1806; and "A History of the War between France and Spain, during the years 1793, 1794, and part of 1795," 1808.

M. MARDUEL

Is a French ecclesiastic, the rector of St. Roche, at Paris, and has only one claim to be numbered among public characters, that of having pushed his bigotry to such an extent as, on one occasion, to have nearly been productive of serious consequences. In 1802 he refused the rites of burial to a female performer at the opera, and a

violent tumult arose. The government of that period was not, however, disposed to overlook such conduct, and he was punished by suspension. In January, 1815, imagining the times to be more propitious to his intolérant spirit, he repeated his offence. "The remains of Mademoiselle Raucour, an actress, a woman of decent character and morals, were brought for interment to the church of St. Roche. The gates of the church were found locked, and all admittance was refused. An immense crowd began to assemble, with exclamations of fury and indignation. A deputation was sent to the king to solicit his interference, which was refused, with the excuse, "that his majesty could not interfere in matters of spiritual jurisdiction." The tumult increased, and it seemed as if it might have effects different from, and extending far beyond, the cause which had produced it. The doors of the church were forced open by the populace, and a second deputation sent to the king, and accompanied with a declaration, on the part of the theatrical performers of every class, that they were determined to become Lutherans or Calvinists, if the honours of sepulture were denied to them by the Catholic church, procured, or rather extorted, an order from the king to the priesthood, to pronounce the service over the body. Mademoiselle Raucour was accordingly interred; but, as was alleged, "with maimed rites," amid shouts of a *bas les calottes*—a *bas la cagoterie*, &c. This incident was considered as a triumph of the popular party over the clergy, and even over the king; and the feeling was far from ending with the cause by which it was excited." It does not appear that any punishment was inflicted upon this brutal priest; and no one can wonder that, even had there been no other cause of complaint, the arrival of Napoleon in Paris, two months after the scene which has just been described, was hailed by the Parisians with acclamations of delight.

COUNT MARESCOT,

A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL of engineers, and one of the most celebrated engineers in France, was born at Tours, in 1758, and after having received an excellent education at the college of La Fleche, he entered into the military school at Paris, and paid particular attention to forti-

fication and gunnery. At the commencement of the war with Austria, in 1792, he held the rank of captain, and took a share in the first unfortunate actions, subsequently to one of which he narrowly escaped being massacred with General Dillon, by the mutinous soldiers. He was next employed to put the frontier in a state of defence, and chiefly by his exertions Lisle was prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. In 1793 he was charged with the sieges of Antwerp, Toulon, and Charleroi, and bore a part in various battles. Having refused to assault Charleroi, when it was impossible to succeed, the conventional commissioner, St. Just, ordered him to be put to death; but Jourdan refused to execute that sanguinary order. Early in 1794 Marescot obtained the rank of colonel, and, after the flight of the allies, he was charged with the recovering of the fortresses of Landrecies, Quesnoi, Valenciennes, and Condé. He next commanded the engineer corps at the siege of Maestricht, and was promoted to be a brigadier-general. In 1795, with very imperfect means, he put Landau in a state of defence; in 1796 and 1797 he was employed in the armies on the German frontier; in 1798 Bonaparte chose him one of a commission to prepare for the invasion of England; and in 1799 he served on the Rhine and in Switzerland, and was sent to defend Mentz. When Bonaparte was appointed first consul, he made Marescot first inspector-general of fortresses and engineers, a place similar to that which was held by Vauban. From 1803 to 1808, Marescot continued to enjoy the favour of Napoleon, and was raised to the highest rank of the legion of honour. But, in 1808, having signed the capitulation of Baylen, he was treated with great severity by the emperor, who deprived him of his titles, imprisoned him, and then exiled him to Tours, where he remained till 1814. Louis restored to him his places and rank, and heaped fresh honours and rewards upon him. In gratitude for these marks of kindness, Marescot refused to join the army on the return of Napoleon; he was, nevertheless, put upon half-pay when the king was reenthroned. In 1819, however, he was one of those who were called up to the House of Peers. He is the author of several memoirs, most of which are still in manuscript, on various branches of fortification and engineering.

MARET, DUKE OF BASSANO,

WAS born, in 1758, at Dijon, to the academy of which city his father was physician and perpetual secretary. He was at Paris, for the purpose of purchasing the situation of one of the advocates to the council, when the breaking out of the revolution, the principles of which he adopted, put an end to his project. Being a constant auditor of the debates in the legislature, he conceived the plan of publishing them, with the title of "Bulletin of the Assembly;" and as he had an excellent memory, and wrote rapidly, he succeeded in giving nearly a literal report of the speeches. At that period Pantoncke also projected his Universal Moniteur, which afterwards became the official paper of the government, and he persuaded Maret to discontinue the "Bulletin," and become the reporter of the Moniteur. The talent which Maret displayed in the performance of this task induced all the principal members of the assembly to seek his acquaintance, and he thus acquired great influence. It was at this time that he contracted a friendship with Bonaparte. Maret was a friend to the constitutional monarchy, but, probably being aware that they would be fruitless, he made no exertions in its favour. After the 10th of August, Lebrun gave him an important place in the foreign office, and soon after dispatched him to London to endeavour to preserve peace. The envoy, however, as is too well known, failed in his mission. When he returned to France he was appointed ambassador to Naples, and he set off to Italy in company with M. Semonville, the ambassador to the Porte. While on his way, and in the neutral territory of the Grisons, he and his companion, in contempt of the law of nations, were seized by the Austrians, and sent as prisoners, first to Mantua, and next to Brunn in Moravia. They were kept in confinement till July 1795, when they were exchanged against the present Duchess of Angoulême, after having suffered an illegal captivity of thirty-three months. Maret returned to Paris in January 1796; and, as he had almost exhausted his resources while in prison, and as the government forgot to indemnify him, he was for some time much embarrassed. At length, in 1797, the Directory remembered his services, and appointed him one of the three commissioners to treat with Lord Malmesbury at Lisle. He was recalled from Lisle after

the 18th of Fructidor. In 1798 the Great Council at Milan voted him the sum of 150,000 francs, in national property, to make up for the losses which he had sustained by his unjust detention. He took a very active part in the plans which were formed for the overthrow of the directorial, and the establishment of the consular government; and he was rewarded with the place of secretary of the council of state of the consuls. From the period of Napoleon being made consul to that of his abdicating the imperial dignity, Maret continued to enjoy his confidence. He accompanied him on several journeys; received, in 1805, the grand cordon of the legion of honour; was employed in assisting to negotiate the treaty of Presburgh; succeeded M. de Champagny in 1811 as minister of foreign affairs; and, in the same year, was created Duke of Bassano, and made grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1812 he negotiated the treaties with Austria and Prussia, and in 1813 and 1814 he was entrusted with various important missions. He was not put into office by the Bourbons, and he is accused of having plotted their overthrow, but no proof is given in support of this accusation. Napoleon, in 1815, re-instated him in the ministry; and even the enemies of M. Maret admit that he displayed no insolence of triumph, and that he was sincerely attached to the emperor, but neither gave him bad advice, nor was guilty of any act of personal oppression. He accompanied the emperor to the army, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. Louis banished him, and he now resides at Gratz, in Styria, occupying the whole of his time in the education of his children. He has always been a lover and cultivator of literature, and a liberal patron of literary characters.

The Duke of Bassano has two brothers, both of whom are men of talent. John Philibert, his eldest brother, was, for six years, prefect at Orleans, during the reign of Napoleon. An ultra-royalist writer says of him, that "he was not very communicative, and that he seemed to shun society that he might devote himself to the duties of his office; and that he was, also, just and impartial in his decisions; rare qualities, which have caused him to be regretted by those over whom he presided." To which, with admirable naïveté, the writer adds, "He has not been appointed to any situation since the fall of the imperial government."

Francis, the second brother of the duke, held a high station in the tribunal of Lyons, but is now unemployed. He is the author of "A Treatise on the Legal and Conventional Right of Reversion, according to the Civil Code."

MARIA-LOUISA, PRINCESS OF PARMA,

FORMERLY Empress of France, is a daughter of the Emperor Francis of Austria, and was born at Vienna in December, 1791. In March, 1810, she was married to the late Emperor Napoleon. When, in 1809, Napoleon occupied the palace of Schoenbrunn, he beheld and took a fancy to the portrait of Maria-Louisa; and learning that she was as interesting as there represented, he adopted the idea of uniting the interests of France and Austria by an alliance. The younger branches of the imperial family had been taught to think of Napoleon with so much horror, that on the first suggestion of the design, the princess fainted away, but at length yielded to the entreaties of her father, and to state policy. Marshal Berthier became the negotiator of the marriage, which was celebrated at Vienna, by the Archduke Charles standing proxy for Napoleon. On her arrival in France, the attentions of Napoleon soon dissipated her prejudices, and reconciled her to her high destiny, as the wife of the greatest man of his age. In 1811 she was brought to bed of a son, the present Duke of Reichstadt, to whom, at his birth, the title of King of Rome was given. She accompanied her husband to Dresden, in 1812, and was placed by him at the head of the French government, as empress-regent, during his absence. In 1813, she went in state to the senate, to demand a levy of 190,000 men, on which occasion she made a speech strongly expressive of the mutual regard which subsisted between herself and her husband. On the twenty-fifth of January, 1814, that husband, on his setting out for the army, took, as it afterwards proved to be, his final farewell of her. Two days before this, he had committed her and his child to the fidelity of the Parisians and the scene which then took place is thus described even by an enemy. "The officers of the national guard of Paris, eight hundred in number, were summoned to the



Maria Luisa

great saloon of the Tuilleries, to receive the solemn deposit which Napoleon entrusted to their honour, in the persons of his wife and child. The scene was probably premeditated for the sake of effect; but, it was one of those, in which every actor feels compelled to enter into the spirit of his part. The situation of that great general, heretofore the conqueror of so many nations, now assailed by entire Europe, committing his empress and heir to the faith of the armed citizens of his capital, while he marched against the perils that environed him, had something in it affecting and sublime. The pale and downcast looks of the empress, who held her child in her arms, showed she had not forgotten that her father was among the most powerful enemies of her husband. With purer, and more natural eloquence than characterized Napoleon's ordinary orations, 'He confided,' he said, and he spoke it in a tremulous accent, 'his wife and child to his faithful citizens of Paris, thus giving them the dearest mark of his confidence which he had it in his power to bestow. He trusted their walls would not be dishonoured by the appearance of the enemy, but should, in the grand manœuvres of the campaign, some hordes of light troops force their way thither, he was sure the brave inhabitants of Paris would not forget that their sovereign had committed its defence to them.' This affecting appeal was received with every mark of respect and enthusiasm, and answered by an universal shout of, *Vive l'Empereur!*' On the twenty-ninth of March, the day before the battle of Paris, the empress, and the members of the government, fled from the capital, to take up their residence at Blois. This flight, which is attributed to Joseph Bonaparte, has been blamed, and not without reason. It is urged, that it discouraged the Parisian national guard; and that, had the empress, like her great ancestor, Maria-Theresa, appealed, with her infant in her arms, to them and to the people, they would have taken an enthusiastic part in the approaching contest; and would, at least, have sufficiently protracted their resistance to enable the emperor to arrive with his army, in which case Paris would undoubtedly have been saved. She remained at Blois till the 8th of April; and, in May, she departed with her son to Vienna, where she resided in the palace of Schoenbrunn. The principality of Parma had, in the mean time, been secured to her by treaty. She is said to

have been acquainted with the plan which was formed in March, 1815, for carrying off herself and her son from Vienna, and restoring them to Napoleon; a plan, which could scarcely have failed of success, had not some one betrayed it to her father. On the discovery of it, she was separated from her son, who was not allowed to be again under her care. In 1817 she took possession of the sovereignty of Parma, but her court is neither numerous nor splendid, and she derives most of her pleasures from music and elegant literature. At the late congress at Verona she was present, and graciously received some courtesies from the Duke of Wellington, partaking, without reserve, of the festivities of those sovereigns, whose confederacy had dethroned and destroyed her husband.

VISCOUNT MARIN

Was born at Saint Jean de Luz, in 1769, and descends from the illustrious family of Marini, some of the members of which have filled the elevated office of Doge of Genoa. He was taught music when he was only four years old; and, at the age of seven, he composed a concerto for the piano. In 1783 he was received and crowned by the Arcadian academy at Rome, before which he executed at sight some of the most difficult pieces of Bach, Jomelli, and other composers. On his return to France, being then only fifteen, he began his military education at the light horse school of the king's body guards, and he afterwards obtained a captaincy. He emigrated in 1791, and served under the princes, and in the French corps in English pay. He next resided, for some time, in England, and was in high repute for his musical talents. Delille, the poet, has celebrated him in some excellent verses. M. Marin went back to France, after the peace of Amiens, but found that all his property had been sold. In 1814 the king made him a knight of the legion of honour, and of St. Louis, a colonel of cavalry, and one of the inspectors of national guards. Marin remained faithful to him during the hundred days, and was replaced in his command after the second restoration. He has published a great number of excellent compositions for the violin and the harp, those for the latter of which instruments are particularly admired.

DON SANTIAGO MARINO

Is one of those brave men who have long fought for, and at length have accomplished, the independence of Spanish America. He is of a rich family, and was born in the province of Cumana. At an early period of the contest he espoused the cause of liberty; and, in 1813, became the leader of a small corps, with which he seized the town of Matarin. As this was an important post, which enabled Marino to procure supplies of provisions, and horses, and to keep up a correspondence with the rest of the revolted colonies; the viceroy Monteverde strained every nerve to recover it. Two divisions, which Monteverde sent to attack the place, were successively routed with immense loss. The third attack he himself made with six thousand men, but he was completely defeated. Marino soon after joined Bolivar, and he has since been one of the most active and successful generals of the independent party, and has taken a share in almost all the battles of the last eight years. Intrepid, indefatigable, and enterprizing, he has never been discouraged by his reverses, nor failed to turn his victories to the best advantage. His labours are now happily at an end, and his country enjoys that liberty which he has so often risked his life to obtain for her.

ADMIRAL MARKHAM

Is the younger son of the late venerable Archbishop of York, was bred under his father at Westminster school, and sent early to sea. He was promoted to be a post-captain in 1783, and next year commanded the *Sphinx* of 21 guns in the Mediterranean. He was in service during the French war, assisted at the capture of Minorca, and by his spirited conduct obtained the friendship of Lord St. Vincent. In 1802 he was returned M. P. for Portsmouth, and in 1804 was made rear-admiral of the blue, and is now admiral of the blue. In parliament he has been active, and a frequent speaker; steady to the side of opposition, except for the short time his friends were in place, which was from 1801 to 1804, when he sat under Lord St. Vincent at the admiralty board, and, in

1806 and 1807, when he sat under Lord Howick. He was returned at the last election on the same interest for parliament.

COUNT MARKOFF.

A RUSSIAN nobleman of high family, has been much employed in diplomatic missions by Catherine and Alexander. Catherine also frequently committed to him the drawing up of her state papers. Towards the conclusion of her reign, his talents, and his intimacy with the favourite, Plato Zubow, obtained for him the principal management of foreign affairs, and he was afterwards sent to Paris as ambassador. He was disgraced and exiled by Paul on his accession to the throne, but was recalled from exile by Alexander, and was sent to Paris to replace M. de Kalitchew as ambassador. At the beginning of April, 1802, he was presented to the First Consul, and he soon after signed the treaty of peace between France and Russia, in consequence of which he received the blue ribbon of the order of St Andrew. Being, however, suspected of favouring the cause of England, he was called home, in December 1803, by desire of the French government. Between 1803 and 1812 he was several times entrusted with important diplomatic affairs. In 1812 he commanded a division of the Russian army, at the head of which he greatly distinguished himself, particularly at the battle of Prodnubno. It was at one time believed that he would replace M. Pozzo de Borgo as Russian ambassador at Paris, but this appointment has not taken place.

MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA.

THIS officer, a marshal of France, who has immortalized his name by his bravery and military talents, and stained it by being the first to desert his benefactor, was born in 1774, at Chatillon sur Seine, is of a noble family, and was destined to the army from his childhood. After having served in the infantry, he entered into the artillery in 1792. He was present in the first campaigns of the armies of the Alps and of Italy, was employed at the blockade of Mentz in 1795, and in the following year was again sent to the army of Italy. There he became



Marshal. Marmont.

Duke of Ragusa.

aid-de-camp to Bonaparte, and displayed a high degree of courage and talent at the battles of Lodi, Castiglione, and St. George. In 1798 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, still as his aid-de-camp, and he was made a brigadier-general for his conduct at Malta. He commanded a column at the assault of Alexandria, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of the Pyramids, and on other important occasions. Marmont was one of those whom Bonaparte selected to accompany him to France, and he was active in assisting to bring about the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire. He was appointed commander of the army intended to recover Italy from the Austrians, and he exerted himself with much effect at the passage of the St. Bernard, and still more at the perilous passage under the fire of the fort of Bard. At Marengo he greatly contributed to the victory, and his services were equally useful at the passage of the Mincio and the Adige. He was made a general of division at the close of the campaign, and was employed to negotiate the armistice of Castel Franco. On his return to France, after the peace, he was placed at the head of the artillery, with the title of first inspector general, and he introduced a new system, which is still followed. After the rupture of the treaty of Amiens he was sent to command the French army in Holland, and while he continued there he occupied his troops in erecting, at Ziest, a magnificent pyramid, in honour of Napoleon. It does honour to the present Netherlands' government, that, unlike a neighbouring government, it has suffered this monument to remain uninjured. Marmont was employed in Italy in the campaign of 1805, reduced the province of Styria, and harassed the Archduke Charles. Thence he was dispatched into Dalmatia, at the epoch of the siege of Ragusa, where, with only a handful of troops, he succeeded in routing the Russians and Montenegrins, and restoring tranquility to the province. It was for this that he was rewarded with his dukedom. He remained in Dalmatia till 1809, when, on the breaking out of the war with Austria, he collected 10,000 men, defeated 17,000 Austrians in four engagements, accomplished his junction with the army of Italy, drove General Giulay's corps of 35,000 men into Hungary, shared in the battle of Wagram; and on the 10th and 11th of July successfully combated, at Znaim, against the whole of the Austrian army, into the rear of which he had penetrated.

He was made a marshal on the field of battle at Znaim, and was sent to re-assume the command of the Illyrian provinces. After having held the government of those provinces for eighteen months, he was recalled to be placed at the head of the army of Portugal. He compelled Lord Wellington to raise the siege of Badajoz, and for a long time succeeded in covering the Spanish frontier; but, in 1812, his army having been weakened by draughts to the other armies, he was defeated at Salamanca, and was severely wounded by a cannon ball. His wound was scarcely healed when, in April, 1813, he took the command of a division in Germany, and contributed to the victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, Wurtzen, Dresden, Dippoldiswald, and Zinwald. At the battle of Leipsic, with a feeble corps, he kept at bay the army of Silesia, and was wounded. In 1814, he was present at the battle of Brienne, and shared largely in the laurels gained at Champ Aubert, Vauchamp, and Montmirail. When, in the hope of cutting them off from their magazines, and even from their line of retreat, Napoleon made his flank movement against the allies, he left to Marmont and Oudinot the task of covering Paris. In the retreat on Paris, and in the battle which was fought under the walls of that city, there can be no doubt that Marmont, finding himself in a situation in which he could pursue his own views without accountability to Napoleon, determined to play the part of Monk in England. He therefore entered into a negotiation with the exhausted and fainting armies of the allies, foolishly expecting that a liberal system of government, such as he and his friends projected, would be respected by them. Therefore, before Napoleon could arrive to overwhelm the enemy, the marshal had concluded a negotiation with the provisional government; and, in order to deprive the emperor of all hope of victory, had agreed to separate his division from the rest of the imperial army. When Napoleon was informed, by General Belliard, of this base desertion, he was deeply affected. "This," to use the language of Shakespeare, "was the unkindest cut of all." "Who," exclaimed he, "would have believed such a thing of Marmont!—a man with whom I had shared my bread—whom I drew from obscurity—whom I raised to fortune and reputation! Behold what is the fate of sovereigns—to make ingrates!" The soldiers of Marmont, more faithful than their leader,

mutinied when they discovered that he had betrayed his country; but they were already divided from the rest of the army, and it was impossible for them to retrace their steps. It must be considered rather as an insult than as a kindness, that, in his treaty with those who had seized the reins of government, he stipulated for the safety of Napoleon. Louis rewarded so valuable a subject with the rank of a peer, and a captaincy in his body guards. Marmont accompanied him in his flight to Ghent, and was one of the few individuals excepted from the amnesty which was granted by Napoleon. He endeavoured to justify himself in a reply to the emperor's proclamation, but, as may be supposed, with little success. After the second return of the king to Paris, Marmont was nominated one of the four marshals of the royal guard, and was made a commander of St. Louis. In 1817, he was sent to Lyons, with extensive powers, as the king's lieutenant, and in this instance he acted in a praiseworthy manner, as he immediately put a stop to the enormities which the ultra-royalists had for some time been committing, and punished those who had been engaged in them. This circumstance, of course, drew down upon him many severe animadversions from the ultra-royalist faction. Since that period Marshal Marmont has not taken a very active part in public affairs.

M. DE MARNE,

A NATIVE of Brussels, in which city he was born in 1752, is one of the most celebrated landscape painters in France. At the age of twelve years he was offered a place in the noble guards of the king of Poland, by his sister's husband, the Count de Velowschi, but he preferred going to Paris to study the art of painting under M. Briard, one of the French academicians. He made several journeys into Switzerland to study the fine landscape scenery of that country. His pictures are in great request at Paris; and the largest and best collection of them is that of the Count de Nape.

JAMES MARRYATT, ESQ.

IN this country the merchant and trader, if possessed of talents, has a fine opportunity of displaying them and rising to eminence. Mr. Marryatt, who is a proof of

this, is the son of Dr. Marryatt, of Bristol. Being bred to mercantile pursuits, he commenced merchant, and by his commerce with the West Indies has accumulated a large fortune. He was returned member of parliament for the borough of Sandwich, both in the last and present parliaments, and has proved himself a well-informed and useful member. He often speaks on commercial topics, and always proves that he is master of his subject. He has published some tracts anonymously, and the following with his name, "A Speech in the House of Commons on Mr. Manning's Motion respecting Marine Insurances," 1810; "Observations on the Report of the Committee on Marine Insurances;" "Thoughts on the Expediency of Establishing a new Chartered Bank," 1811; and "More Thoughts still on the State of the West India Colonies."

The subject of a new bank was one which drew the attention of the late Sir William Pulteney, who laid the plan before Mr. Pitt, but that gentleman opposed the measure, although perhaps the only one which can effectually relieve this country from its embarrassments. Mr. Marryatt is provincial agent for the island of Grenada.

MADEMOISELLE MARS,

THE most eminent of the French actresses, was born in 1778, and is the daughter of Monvel, an actor of great celebrity. In giving her instructions, her father had the judgment and good taste not to make her a mere creature of art; on the contrary, he taught her that much ought to be left to the inspiration of natural feelings, and that art ought only to second, and not supersede, nature. She first came out in 1791, on the Montansier theatre, and at length was received at the Theatre François. Her original cast of parts consisted of those which the French denominate *ingénues*; parts in which youthful innocence and simplicity are represented. These she performed for many years with extraordinary applause. At length she resolved to shine in a diametrically opposite kind of acting; that of the higher class of coquettes. In accomplishing this, she had to encounter a violent opposition from Mademoiselle Leverd, who was already in possession of the department; for, in France, each actor has an exclusive right to a certain species of character. Mademoiselle Mars,

however, succeeded in breaking through this rule; and, in the coquette, she charmed fully as much as she had before done in the child of nature. This is a sufficient proof of the versatility of her talents. Of Napoleon, she was always a warm admirer, and this has induced some of the Bourbonists to attack her with potty cavils, and malignant sarcasms; but even envy and hatred themselves have not ventured to deny her pre-eminence of theatrical genius. In comedy, she is what *Mademoiselle George* is in tragedy. She charms foreigners no less than she does her own countrymen. Mr. Alison, the son of the author of the *Essay on Taste*, speaks of her as being "probably as perfect an actress in comedy as ever appeared on any stage. She has (he says) united every advantage of countenance, and voice, and figure, which it is possible to conceive; and no one can ever have witnessed her incomparable acting, without feeling that the imagination can suggest nothing more completely lovely, more graceful, or more natural and touching, than her representation of character. *Mademoiselle Mars* has been most exquisitely beautiful; and though the period is past when that beauty had all the brilliancy and freshness of youth, time appears hardly to have dared to lay his chilly hand on her lovely countenance; and she still acts characters which require all the naïveté, and gaiety, and tenderness, of youthful feeling, with every appearance of the spring of human life." At Lyons, where Mr. Alison chanced again to see her, "she was crowned publicly in the theatre with a garland of flowers, and a fête was celebrated in honour of her, by the public bodies and authorities of the town."

WILLIAM MARSDEN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman was born in 1754, at Verval, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland. He was sent out early in life as a writer to the island of Sumatra, where he rose to be chief, and from whence he brought home with him a moderate fortune; for Beucoolen, the place of residence of the factory, is a station where large fortunes are not rapidly made. He there gained much information respecting the language, manners, and antiquities of the oriental archipelago, a part of which he has communicated in articles sent by him to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The chief of these are, "On a

Phenomenon Observed in the Island of Sumatra;" "Remarks on the Sumatran Language;" "Observations on the Language of the People commonly called Gipsies;" "On the Hejira of the Mahomedans;" "On the Chronology of the Hindoos;" and, "On the Traces of the Hindoo Language and Literature, extant among the Malays."

His separate publications are, "The History of Sumatra," 1802; "A Dictionary of the Malayan Language, in two parts," 1812; and "A Grammar of the Malayan Language;" to which is prefixed an interesting Discourse on the History, Religion, and Antiquities of the Oriental Islands.

When Lord Spencer accepted the place of first lord of the admiralty, he appointed Mr. Marsden second secretary to that board, under Sir Evan Nepean, who was first secretary, in which place he continued several years; and on the resignation of Sir Evan, he succeeded him, and continued many years in that office. On his retirement he received the usual pension, and he has since very judiciously employed his leisure hours in completing a new and much improved edition of his "History of Sumatra."

CHARLES MARSH, Esq.

THIS gentleman was born at Norwich, where his father was a merchant manufacturer. He was bred to the bar, and distinguished himself in several causes on the Norfolk circuit, and by compositions in verse and prose, which raised the highest expectation. Through the unsolicited friendship of Mr. Erskine, he obtained an appointment in the supreme court at Calcutta, where he practised many years with much success, and particularly attached himself to the Marquis Wellesley. On his return, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and in that capacity exhibited splendid eloquence, and great information respecting the condition of our oriental possessions. He has avowed himself the author of the following: "An Appeal to the Public Spirit of Great Britain," 8vo. 1803; "A Review of some important Passages in the Administration of Sir G. Barlow, Bart. at Madras," 1813; and a "Speech in the House of Commons, July 1, 1815, on the Clause in the Bill respecting Persons going out to India for religious purposes," 1813. Mr. Marsh, we are informed, is now preparing Memoirs

of the late Mr. Windham, drawn up from the papers of that statesman.

DR. J. MARSHMAN

Is one of the missionaries who was dispatched to Hindostan, by the Baptists, to preach the gospel to the Hindoos. He arrived in India in 1799, and settled at Serampore with his companions. For three years he diligently studied the Bengalee and Sanskrit; after which he applied to the study of Chinese, for the purpose of translating the Scriptures into that language. By dint of incessant labour, and assisted by three natives of the country, he obtained a perfect knowledge of that difficult tongue. He has translated into it the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Corinthians, and the Book of Genesis. He is the author of "A Dissertation on the Character and Sounds of the Chinese Language," 4to. 1809; "The Works of Confucius, containing the original text, with a translation," 4to. 1811; and "Clavis Sinica; Elements of Chinese Grammar, with a preliminary dissertation on the characters and the colloquial medium of the Chinese; and an Appendix, containing the Ta-Hyok of Confucius, with a translation," 1814. These works lay European literature under everlasting obligations to the learned and laborious translator.

M. MARTAINVILLE,

A MAN of wit and courage, and literary talent, but who well deserves a place in the "Dictionary of Political Weathercocks," was born in Spain, in 1777, of French parents. He studied at the college of Louis the Great, and had just completed his education when the revolution began, to the principles of which he soon became an ardent enemy. During the reign of terror, when he was only seventeen, he was sent before the revolutionary tribunal, and owed his acquittal partly to the friendship of Antonelle, one of the jurors, and partly to his own spirit and witty presence of mind. "What is your name?" said Coffinhal, the president of the tribunal. "Alphonso Martainville."—"Oh! *de* Martainville, no doubt," rejoined the president.—"Citizen," retorted the prisoner, "your business here is to shorten me, and not to lengthen me."

To enjoy all the wit of this, the reader must bear in mind that the prefix *de* would have implied that the prisoner belonged to the obnoxious privileged orders, which would have been a sufficient reason for proscribing him; and that the jacobins facetiously gave the name of "shortening" to the operation of cutting off their enemies' heads. Martainville took an active part against the jacobins after the ninth of Thermidor, and was one of the party which was called "the gilded youth of Fréron," from the name of the deputy who influenced them. Songs and burlesque dramatic pieces were among the arms which he employed. After this he quitted France, and travelled for some years in Italy and the Levant. He at length returned to Paris. While living under the imperial government, he is said to have been the author of various pasquinades upon Napoleon, which were clandestinely circulated. He, nevertheless, celebrated the birth of the young Napoleon; and it seems also to be certain, as we shall presently see, that on at least one occasion he played the flatterer of the French monarch. Still he was in his heart devoted to the Bourbons, and he was among the first to wear the white cockade. On the 10th or 11th of March, 1815, he placarded, on the walls of Paris, a furious appeal to the French against the emperor. This was laid before the emperor, by Fouché. "Oh!" said Napoleon, after reading it, "it is merely an appeal to the French to attack me, and put me to death. But this Martainville—surely I have seen that name somewhere:—let me die, if it is not the same man who, in 1807, addressed an ode to me, such as no monarch or conqueror ever received before; and, if I recollect well, he proposed to me nothing less than to mount up to heaven, and dethrone Jupiter! He forgot, it is true, to tell me in what manner I was to set about the enterprise; but, for all that, poor Duroc and myself had a hearty laugh at it." Napoleon refused to allow the author of the appeal to be prosecuted, on the ground that the atrocity of the work rendered it harmless. "The late Father Duchêne," said he, "has composed nothing better; he is the Marat of royalism." Since the second return of the Bourbons, Martainville has been engaged in various journals, and he is now the editor of the furious ultra-royalist paper, the *Drapeau Blanc*. He is the author of "*Grivoisiana*," "*A History of the French Theatre during the Revolution*," and of several witty and excellent comic dramas.

PROFESSOR MARTENS.

THIS gentleman, a professor of the university of Gottingen, and a Hanoverian aulic counsellor, is one of the most eminent writers and lecturers on the law of nations. His earliest work, which has become a standard book on the subject, was published at Gottingen, in 1789, and has been translated by Mr. Cobbett. It bears the title of "A Compendium of the Law of Nations, founded on the Treatises and Customs of the modern Nations of Europe." He has since given to the public "A Course of Diplomacy," in three vols. 8vo. and "A Collection of the principal Treaties of Peace and Alliance since 1761," eight vols. 8vo. The merit of these works caused the services of the author to be sought for by the German sovereigns. In 1807, Jerome Bonaparte appointed him a counsellor of state, in the financial department; and he conducted himself so honourably in this office, that he was retained in it after the fall of Jerome. In 1814, he was employed at the congress of Vienna, to draw up the reports of the conferences between the ministers; and he was afterwards sent on a mission to Prince Christian, in Norway. In 1817, he was nominated minister from Hanover to the diet at Frankfort, and he has since continued in this situation.

SISTER MARTHA.

IF the destroyers of mankind are entitled to be commemorated, surely those who devote themselves to alleviating the sufferings of the human race have a far stronger claim to be enrolled in the page of biography. The humble individual who is the subject of this memoir has long been deservedly an object of admiration, for her active and impartial humanity. Anne Biget, who is known by the name of Sister Martha, was, before the French revolution, what is called a *touriere* in a convent,—that is, a nun who has the care of the turning-box, fixed on pivots in the wall, by means of which messages and articles are conveyed to and from the convent, without any of the nuns being seen. When the dissolution of the convents compelled her to return into society, she dedicated her time and her means to the consoling of the poor, and particu-

larly of prisoners. Though her pecuniary resources were small, her kindness was unbounded. In 1809, when she was between sixty and seventy years of age, six hundred Spanish prisoners arrived at Besançon, the place where she resides. She hastened to their assistance, and not only did her utmost to supply their wants, but also watched over those who were sick. She was often employed by them to solicit the governor of Besançon, when they had any thing to request; and one day, when she was visiting him on this kind of errand, he said, "Sister Martha, you will be much grieved to hear that your good friends the Spaniards are going to leave Besançon."—"Yes," replied she, "but the English are coming, and all the unfortunate are my friends." Her impartial benevolence was, indeed, extended to all; and in 1814 its utmost powers were called forth to comfort and assist the wounded French and allied soldiers. "It was on the field of battle," said the Duke of Reggio to her, "that I became acquainted with your character. Our soldiers, when they were wounded, and far from their country, used to exclaim, 'O, where is Sister Martha? If she were here, we should suffer less!'" After the confederated sovereigns obtained possession of Paris, they were desirous of seeing this admirable woman; and it is honourable for them that they did not forget to reward her virtues. The Emperor of Russia gave her the largest gold medal, and a sum of money; the Emperor of Austria, the cross of civil merit, and 2000 francs; and the King of Prussia, a gold medal. Even the Spanish monarch felt her worth, and sent her a cross. She was also presented to Louis XVIII. who received her graciously, and conferred honours upon her.

JOHN MARTIN, ESQ.

THIS artist, whose works already do honour to his country, and who bids fair to rival some of the highest names in the pictorial art, is a native of an obscure town, called Haydon-bridge, on the Tyne, about six miles from Hexham, in Northumberland. He was born in July, 1789, and was first inspired with a love of painting by seeing some drawings made by his brother, which he immediately copied and surpassed. After struggling with various juvenile difficulties, he came to London, and

there he obtained patrons; and, among those who admired his productions, were the late Earl of Warwick, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales. His first fully successful picture was *Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion*, which was purchased by W. Manning, esq. This was followed by *Adam and Eve in Paradise*, *Joshua*, the *Destruction of Babylon*, *Belshazzar's Feast*, and the *Destruction of Herculaneum*. The two last of these pictures were exhibited at Bullock's Museum, and excited the admiration of more than fifty thousand spectators, who paid to see them, though one of them had before been open to public view at the British Gallery. Mr. Martin is now engaged on a magnificent picture, the subject of which is, *Sardanapalus, or the Fall of Nineveh*. He is also engraving his *Joshua*, and *Belshazzar's Feast*. Every lover of art must indulge a hope, that no circumstances will arise to stop or impede the progress of a man who has already achieved so much, and who is so well calculated to become still more an ornament of the British school of painting, of which he is the Milton.

MATTHEW MARTIN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who has acquired deserved celebrity for the plans which he has developed to illustrate the system of mendicity, is a native of Somersetshire, and born in 1755. At his outset in life he was engaged in trade at Exeter; but his active mind led him to the pursuit of natural history, and he published two very curious works,—one on the *Marine Vermes*, in 1786; and another under the title of "*The Aurelian's Vade Mecum*," in 1802. The ingenuity and public spirit of Mr. Martin qualifying him to move in the metropolitan sphere, he came to London, and availed himself of some local parliamentary interest to obtain the appointment of secretary to a commission for adjusting St. Domingo claims; which, like many other commissions, prolonged its existence for several years. At its close, Mr. Martin was induced, by his observations on the subject, to submit a plan to government for ascertaining the pretensions and character of the mendicants who fill the streets of the metropolis; and, the design being approved, he was appointed to conduct the investigation. No public money could be more worthily expended; for Mr. Martin's plan involved

no cruel or coercive practices, but enabled him to alleviate real distress, and at the same time to classify the causes. The result has been some very interesting printed reports, which do honour to the integrity and benevolence of Mr. Martin, and merit the particular attention of the public.

RICHARD MARTIN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman possesses in the county of Galway a very extensive estate, which comprises the whole of the barony of Connomara, perhaps the most uncivilized and uncultivated part of Ireland. Anacreon Moore, in one of his poems, describes the district as "the houseless wilds of Connomara." Mr. Martin was one of the warmest advocates for the Union. His residence, when in Ireland, is at Ballinahinch, and he has always been much attached to the sports of the field. He was, at one period, commander of a troop of yeoman cavalry, and of a corps of infantry. As knight of the shire for Galway, he has sat in every parliament since the Union. In 1806 he was opposed by Mr. Giles Eyre, and was not returned till after a hard struggle of twenty-four days. He concurred in the vote of censure against Lord Melville, and has always been an advocate for Catholic emancipation. In general, however, he is a supporter of the ministers. His feelings of humanity towards the brute creation cannot be too highly praised. Prompted by these feelings, he has recently carried through the House a Bill to punish cruelty to animals, and has himself taken an active part in bringing to justice some brutal offenders. He is a warm-hearted man, but eccentric in his mode of speaking, and therefore often exposes himself to sarcasm.

GENERAL MARTIN,

AN officer in the army of Bolivar, is by birth a German, and possesses the reputation of being both brave and able in the field. At the battle of Calaboza, he commanded a corps of cavalry of 900 men, and had actually accumulated money to the amount of several thousand pounds sterling, with which he had loaded six mules; but all these were taken, and he himself, with a few of

his men, escaped only by stratagem. This general possesses a farm near Angustura, which the natives cultivate for him; it yields sugar, indigo, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco. He is under the immediate protection of Bolivar, and till lately was the only foreigner who had profited by his exertions in behalf of the cause of independence.

DON JUAN MARTIN.

THIS patriotic Spaniard, who, during the war between France and Spain, was better known by the name of the Empecinado, is said to be of a humble family. By some, his appellation of the Empecinado, (the *pitched*, from *pez*, pitch) is said to have been given to him in consequence of the muddiness of his native village, and of many of its inhabitants being shoemakers. Others, with more probability, derive it from the circumstance of his having, in the first paroxysm of his grief, after the murder of his whole family by the French, smeared himself with pitch, (as the Jews used to strew ashes on their head,) and vowed never to cease from seeking vengeance while a single Frenchman remained alive in Spain. At first he was the leader of a small guerilla band, but he soon gathered round him a formidable force, with which he harassed the enemy, particularly in the neighbourhood of Madrid, and the province of Guadalaxara. He repeatedly routed the French troops, and Joseph Bonaparte himself was more than once in danger of falling into his hands. Ferdinand, on his returning, gave him the rank of major-general. But though the Empecinado had fought to deliver his country, and to restore his sovereign, he had not fought to establish despotism; and he therefore saw, with disgust, the measures which were adopted by Ferdinand. In February, 1815, he had the courage to put into the hands of the king a memorial, in which, with great talent and natural eloquence, he remonstrated against the tyranny which was at that period exercised, severely censured the fawning and sanguinary advisers of the throne, and recommended the calling of the Cortes as the only means of restoring confidence and credit. All his friends believed his arrest to be inevitable, and counselled him to leave Madrid; but he refused to quit the capital till he knew that the ministers, as well as the king, had seen the

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memorial. He then retired to Leon, his native province. No immediate punishment was inflicted on him; but, in the following year, he was abruptly torn from his home, and sent to the castle of Monzon, in Arragon, where he was confined for some time. After his release, an occurrence took place, which proves his generosity and disinterestedness. A priest of the Philippine islands, who admired his exploits and his character, sent him a present of 2500 francs, (about 105*l.*) which he immediately divided among ten of the bravest of the soldiers who had served under him. His countrymen have long honoured his courage and patriotism, and he has now the gratification, the greatest which a mind like his can receive, of seeing them firmly in possession of equal rights and equal laws. This must, doubtless, more than compensate him for the toils and dangers of six years' war, and the sorrow occasioned by six years' experience of slavery rendered more than commonly hateful by the baseness of spirit and ingratitude of the tyrannizer.

PROFESSOR MARTIN.

THIS gentleman, who deserves the respect of every friend of liberty, held a considerable place under the government of the grand Duke of Baden. In 1815, however, having signed a petition, addressed to the grand duke, the prayer of which was, that he would grant a free constitution to his subjects, the professor was dismissed. But for this intended mark of disgrace he was amply consoled by the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens of Heidelberg, who presented to him a silver vase with the following inscription—"Honour and gratitude be to all brave defenders of liberty and justice. A token of remembrance from the city of Heidelberg, to the friend of justice, Christopher Martin." The Grand Duke of Weimar immediately invited the professor into his territory, and placed him in one of his courts of law. Martin is the editor of the new Rhenish Mercury, which is printed at Offenburg. When the persecution was carrying on by the Prussian monarch against Colonel Massenbach, he volunteered to defend the colonel, but the laws of Prussia would not allow of any advocate being employed who was not a subject.

M. MARTIN,

A CELEBRATED actor of the theatre of the Comic Opera at Paris, was born in 1770, and is a near relation to the painter of the same name, whom Voltaire immortalized in his verses. When very young, he was remarkable for his fine soprano voice. After having failed to obtain an engagement at the Opera-house, either as singer or violin player, he obtained one at the theatre of Monsieur, and he soon acquired a high reputation, both as an actor and a singer, which he has ever since retained. His voice is now a powerful tenor. M. Martin is a composer as well as an actor, and has produced several ballads, and a comic opera. He is also one of the king's musicians, and professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music.

M. LOUIS MARTIN,

A PARISIAN literary character of considerable reputation, is one of the reporting secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1816 the king appointed him professor of belles lettres, history, &c. at the Polytechnic school, in the room of M. Andrieux, a man of high talents, who was removed to the professorship of French literature in the college of France. He is the author of, "Letters to Sophia, on Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History," 2 vols.; "New Year's Gift for Youth," 4 vols.; "Raymond," 1 vol.; and some other works of less importance. He is also the editor of St. Pierre's "Harmonies of Nature," to which he prefixed a life of the author.

M. MARTIN DE GRAY

WAS born at Besançon, in 1773. In 1805 he was appointed mayor of Gray, in the room of his father, and soon after this he was elected a member of the legislative body, in which he manifested a laudable independence of spirit. During the hundred days, his fellow-citizens prevailed on him to accept again the office of mayor, which afforded to him an opportunity of performing an act of courage and humanity. Driven to madness by the invasion, the people broke out into insurrection, and were on the point of putting to death the prefect, whom they unjustly sus-

pected of betraying the emperor. Martin forced his way through the armed multitude, covered the prefect with his own body, and declared that he would perish on the spot sooner than suffer him to be injured. He succeeded in saving the destined victim, and putting a stop to the insurrection, by dint of blended firmness and kindness, without a drop of blood having been shed. As a mark of respect for his character, his countrymen elected him, in 1818, to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he has ever since held a seat, and has opposed every measure tending to abridge the rights of the people.

COUNT MARTINENGO COLLEONI,

GENERAL officer of the late kingdom of Italy, was born at Brescia in 1754. He is descended from that branch of the ancient family of Martinengo, a member of which married one of the four daughters of the celebrated Captain Bartholomew Colleoni. Having pursued his studies at Bologna and Rome, the young Martinengo applied himself with such industry and talent to military architecture, that he sent, in 1782, to Frederic II. king of Prussia, a plan of new constructions for fortresses, in which he at once tripled the fire of defence, and avoided the inconvenience of covered batteries. In 1785 he entered the tenth regiment of Prussian hussars, with the rank of cornet, which he quitted four years after to return into his own country. When the Cisalpine republic was established, he was charged to organize various corps of the line, and of national guards; and also to direct the works of the fortifications of Brescia, in which he employed every citizen with so much zeal, that the work was completed in three days. In the same year he became a member of the legislative body of the Cisalpine republic, and in 1798 he was sent to the court of Naples as minister plenipotentiary, whence he passed, the following year, to Rome in the same capacity. But the minister sent to Italy by the French Directory, having endeavoured to control him, he demanded his recall, and obtained it. On the arrival of the Austrians and Russians in Italy, M. Martinengo and his two brothers were arrested, and sent to the prisons of Milan, from which they were not liberated till a short time before the battle of Marengo. M. Martinengo was

again employed in organizing the troops, and was appointed to the command in chief of the national guards of the department of La MeHa. A great umbrage having been taken at this species of force by the French government, M. Martinengo resigned this command, and entered the legislative body, over which he afterwards presided. He now, in memorials to the vice-president of the republic, (Melzi,) plainly manifested the wish to render Italy independent of foreigners, and even of Bonaparte himself. He, however, expressed great zeal for Napoleon, when he came to Milan to be crowned king of Italy. In 1805 he presented to the Emperor Napoleon a machine, of his invention, calculated to defend ports and roads, by fire. In 1806 he was commandant of all the companies of the guards of honour; in 1809 he was named senator of the kingdom of Italy; and, in 1810, chamberlain to the king. After the dissolution of the senate, by the return of the Austrians in 1814, M. Martinengo lost his rank of colonel of the royal guard, but he was appointed to the command of the infantry regiment of the grand duke of Tuscany. He declined this honour, to retire into his own country, where he resides in privacy.

THOMAS MARTYN, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is, we believe, the senior of all our English botanists, was born about the year 1735, and is the eldest son of Dr. John Martyn, physician at Chelsea, and professor of Botany at Cambridge. After having received the rudiments of learning from a clergyman at Chelsea, he was admitted a pensioner at Emmanuel College, whence, on taking his degree of B.A. in 1756, he removed to Sidney Sussex College, to which he had been invited, and of which he was elected a fellow, on the ground of his distinguished merit. He was afterwards appointed one of the tutors of his college, and on the death of his father, he succeeded to him, as botanical professor, in which latter capacity he read his lectures in English, instead of reading them in Latin. He took the degree of M.A. in 1759, held the office of proctor to the University in 1764, and in 1766 received the degree of bachelor of divinity. In 1763 he gave to the world his "*Plantæ Cantabrigienses*," which was his first produc-

... followed by "The ...
for the ... of Addenbrooke's Hospital; "The
English Connoisseur," 2 vols. 12mo. 1766; "Dissertations
and Critical Remarks on the *Æneids* of Virgil," 1770;
and "Catalogus Horti Botanici Cantabrigiæ," 1771.
About the year 1772 he was presented to the rectory of
Longesthale, in Buckinghamshire, which, together with
that of Little Marlow, in the same county, he held for
some years. It was shortly after his obtaining this pre-
ferment, that, in 1773, he published "The *Antiquities*
of *Herculanum*," translated from the Italian; in which,
assisted by Dr. Lettice, he had long been occupied. In
addition to his clerical duties, he undertook and acted as
private tutor to four or five young gentlemen, one of
whom was the late Sir John Borlase Warren. With
another, Mr. Hartopp, of Leicestershire, he made the
tour of France, Switzerland, and Italy. The result of
his remarks on those countries he gave to the world,
in three separate volumes, with the titles of "A Sketch
of a Tour through Switzerland," 8vo. 1787; "The Gen-
tleman's Guide in his Tour through France," 1789; and
"A Tour through Italy," 1791. After his return from
the continent he resided for three years at Little Marlow,
at the expiration of which time he removed to London,
on being appointed honorary secretary to the society for
the improvement of naval architecture. It was about
that period that he was prevailed upon by the book-
sellers to undertake the revising and enlarging of
Miller's *Gardeners' Dictionary*. This gigantic task,
which, in fact, was nothing less than forming a new
work, he accomplished in four large folio volumes, which
appeared between 1804 and 1808. When he began it,
he was nearly seventy years of age. As a professor, he
has gone much beyond what his duty required, he having
voluntarily added to the illustration of botany, that of
the animal and mineral kingdoms, as far as they are con-
nected with botany. For this conduct, Mr. Pitt made
him regius professor, with a liberal endowment. Age
now compels him to have recourse to assistance in the
discharge of his professional functions. Besides the
works already mentioned, Mr. Martyn has pro-
duced "Lectures on Botany," to
which ...



Lord Nelson

"*Notes of Hamant's History*," 8vo. 1785; "*The Language of Botany*," 8vo. 1793; "*Flora Rustica*," 8vo. 1794; and "*A Description of the Hamant's Hamant*."

BARON MARULAZ,

A **LIEUTENANT** general in the French service, was born at Sarrebourg, in 1769. In 1804 he was colonel of the eighth regiment of the line at the camp of Boulogne. He made the campaign of 1805 against the Austrians; and his conduct was so meritorious, that he was promoted to be a lieutenant-general after the battle of Austerlitz. In the campaign of 1806 he was equally active, particularly at the battle of Cearnwove. He was entrusted with the command of the Hesse-Darmstadt troops in 1809; and, in the same year, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and authorized to wear the decoration of a commander grand cross of the order of Hesse. Napoleon selected him, in 1814, to fill the important situation of Governor of Besançon, and Marulaz kept possession of that fortress till the accession of Louis to the throne. He is a commander of the legion of honour, and a knight of St. Louis, but has been on half-pay for the last seven years.

LORD MARYBOROUGH,

Known till recently as the Hon. W. W. Pole, is the second son of the late Earl of Mornington, and brother of the Marquis Wellesley. He was born in 1763, and educated at Eton, where he much distinguished himself by his Latin verses, and was afterwards at Oxford. Early in life he married the only daughter of the late Admiral Forbes, by whom he obtained a good fortune; and by his mother he succeeded to the Pole estates; and assumed, with his majesty's licence, her maiden name. By the interest of his wife's family, he was elected M.P. for Queen's County, in Ireland, for which he now sits for the third time. He has filled several places: first he was clerk of the Ordnance, then chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, and is now master of the Mint. He is also one of the privy council, and of the cabinet council. His son, Mr. Wellesley Pole, married in 1812, Miss Catherine Long, daughter of Sir James Long, the richest heirress ever remembered in England. But, though his wealth seemed inexhaustible, it was soon dis-

ipated; and the family mansion, with all its appurtenances, at Wanstead, together with all the other disposable property, have been sold to liquidate debts; Mr. W. L. Pole, with his lady, having retired to the continent.

BARON MASERES

Is descended from a family originally French, but he was born in London, in 1730. He was first placed at an academy at Kingston-upon-Thames, and was next sent to Clare-hall, Cambridge, where, in 1752, he gained one of the chancellor's medals. He then qualified himself for the legal profession, and after practising a few years at the bar, he accepted the office of attorney-general in the province of Quebec, where he distinguished himself by his loyalty and by his zeal for the interest of the colony. On his return to England, he was made *curator baron* of the exchequer, a place which he now holds. He is also one of the judges at the court of the sheriffs of London. Baron Maseres ranks among the most eminent mathematicians of this country. He has published "A Dissertation on the Negative Sign in Algebra," 4to. 1758; "The Elements of Plane Trigonometry," 1760; "An Account of the Proceedings of the British and other Protestant Inhabitants of Quebec, in order to obtain a House of Assembly," 1775; "The Canadian Freeholder, being Dialogues between an Englishman and Frenchman," 1779; "Montesquieu's View of the English Constitution, translated; with Notes," 1781; "The Principles of the Doctrine of Annuities," 2 vols. 1783; "The Moderate Reformer, or a Proposition to Correct some Abuses in the Church of England," 1791; "Inquiry into the Extent of the Power of Juries on Trials for Criminal Writings," 1792; "Scriptores Logarithmici," 4 vols.; "Bernoulli, on Permutation, &c. and some other Tracts," 1796; "Appendix to Friend's Algebra," 1798; "Raphson and Newton's Method of Approximation," 1800; "Historiæ Anglicanæ Circa Tempus Conquestus," &c. 1807; "Occasional Essays on Various Subjects," 1809; "May's History of the Parliament of England," new edit. 1813, and some other publications. Besides which he has written many essays, published in the *Archæologia*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c. Few men have been greater encouragers of literature than Baron Maseres;

he having borne the expense of printing several works, of which he has given the profits to the authors or editors. He is now advancing fast towards a hundred, but his health and intellects are good, and till lately he did the duties of his offices regularly.

M. MASQUELIER,

THE son of a celebrated engraver, is himself an engraver of considerable merit. He succeeded to his father in the superintendence of the splendid work undertaken, in 1789, by M. Joubert, under the title of "The Florence Gallery." This fine collection, which has been a sort of school to form some of the best French artists on copper-plate, was completed in 1815. The last number of the work contains two plates from the hand of M. Masquelier; a copy of Zuccherò's Death of Adonis, and Proteus and a Nereid, from an ancient gem.

THE MASSARDS.

THERE are two celebrated French engravers of this name, father and son. The father is engraver to the king, and has produced many excellent works. The son, Raphael Urbino Massard, is a worthy rival of his parent. He has engraved many pictures from eminent masters, among which are Hippocrates refusing the presents of Artaxerxes, from Girodet; Homer singing his Poetry, from Gerard; St. Paul, from Lesueur; a Holy Virgin and a St. Cecilia, from Raphael; and the Dance of the Muses, from Julio Romano.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MASSENBACH.

THIS persecuted individual, who affords a perfect specimen of the practice of despots, is a native of Smalkalde, in Franconia, and was brought up on the family estate by his mother. Till he was ten years old, he could neither read nor write, all his time being devoted to hunting and shooting; but having had the misfortune to wound his uncle severely, he renounced his favourite amusements, and applied himself to study. After having obtained a proficiency in the preliminary branches of knowledge, he completed his education at the cadet

school and University of Stutgard. In mathematics he made so rapid a progress as to astonish his masters. At the age of twenty he obtained a commission in the Wurtemberg troops, but, soon disgusted with a service in which he could hope for little promotion or glory, he requested leave to resign his commission. After several refusals, his request was granted, and he went to Berlin, where the great Frederic gave him a kind reception, and a lieutenancy on the staff. His income not being equal to his expences, he sought to increase it by literature, and he successively published his "Elements of the Differential Calculus," his "Course of Mechanics," and his "Military Journal." So great was his mathematical reputation, that Frederic William, afterwards king of Prussia, engaged him to teach mathematics to his son, Prince Louis. In 1787 Massenbach served the Dutch campaign, and at the combat of Kortenhoff received a wound, the cure of which was exceedingly tedious. Being prevented from exertion in the field, he amused his leisure time by giving lessons in mathematics, at the school of engineers. In 1791 he resumed his service in the army, with the rank of adjutant-general; and, in the following year, he distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Valmy. It is said that, had his plans been followed, the invasion of France, in 1792, would probably have had a very different result. After the peace of Basle, he gave to the public, "An Examination of the Plan of Operations of General Mack," and "A Description of the Theatre of War on the Banks of the Rhine, the Nahe, and the Moselle." In these works he strenuously recommends several important and necessary reforms in the army; and, as might be expected, he made himself numerous enemies by his patriotic zeal. These enemies persecuted him with so much perseverance, that he became for a while a prey to melancholy, and resolved to take no farther concern in public affairs. He, however, did not abandon literature. On the contrary, he produced a work containing the eulogies of General Ziethen, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and Prince Henry of Prussia. When Prussia, in 1805, was hesitating whether to join Russia or remain neutral, he endeavoured to persuade the Prussian cabinet to form an alliance with Napoleon, but he failed in his purpose. Though he was of opinion that a war with France was

impolitic, yet, when it became inevitable, he did not the less exert himself to enable his country to wage it with success. Being sent into Silesia to organise the army there, he accomplished his task with far more rapidity than was expected, and he strongly urged the necessity of acting with the utmost promptitude and vigour. But his advice was disregarded. After the battle of Jena, in which he was wounded, Massenbach rallied a part of the fugitives, with which he joined the column of Prince Hohenlohe. This column was, however, obliged to surrender at Prentzlan, and he was accused of being the cause, and also of having been bribed by Napoleon; though his counsels had not been followed, and the command was not held by him. He retired from the Prussian service, and resided on his estate in Wurtemberg; but, though he often solicited a regular discharge, he could never obtain it. In 1809, he published "Historical Memoirs respecting Prussia, under the reigns of Frederic William the Second and Third," 3 vols. 8vo. with maps and plans. This work gave offence to many, and as it was afterwards supposed that he meant to continue his labours, and would perhaps disclose some disgraceful secrets, it was thought advisable to secure his person. To accomplish this, justice and the rights of a neutral state were equally violated. He was seized at Frankfort, in 1817, by the Prussian emissaries, under pretext that, being still a Prussian officer, he had been guilty of a crime against the state, by making use of unpublished official documents. On this charge he was conducted to Custum, and, after having been incarcerated for two years, was condemned, in 1819, to perpetual imprisonment in that fortress. His real crime is generally believed to be his liberal principles, and his knowledge of certain facts which the Prussian court is desirous to conceal.

PRINCE MASSERANO.

THIS nobleman is of an ancient Piedmontese anily, which has been long settled in Spain. He was captain of the Flemish company of body-guards during the reigns of Charles the Third and Fourth; and, during the French revolution, he was a munificent protector of the emigrants. In 1805 he was appointed Spanish ambassador at the

court of Napoleon, and was charged to present to him the order of the Golden Fleece, in return for which he received, for the whole of the Spanish royal family, that of the legion of honour. In March, 1808, Ferdinand sent to him fresh credentials, but, as the imperial government would not recognize him, he demanded passports for Bayonne. They were refused, and he was obliged to remain at Paris. Joseph Bonaparte, in 1809, made him grand master of the ceremonies, and ordered him to return to Madrid. To preserve his estates he accepted the place, but he contrived to evade a compliance with the order for his returning, and he has ever since continued to reside in the French capital.

M. MASSIEU,

ONE of the most distinguished of the pupils of the Abbé Sicard's school for the deaf and dumb, was born in the year 1772, in the village of Semens, in Guienne. His parents, who were poor, had the misfortune to reckon no less than six in their family born deaf and dumb. While a boy, his employment was to attend cattle in the field, and to cultivate the ground. In the midst of these labours, surrounded by a degree of ignorance through which it should seem no light could penetrate, Massieu was tormented with a restless desire of knowledge, which was singularly contrasted with his natural defects. When he saw the children of his village going to school, feeling, by a sentiment which it is difficult to comprehend, that they were sent to learn something, he sought leave to accompany them by his cries, his gestures, and even his tears. Soon, he was made to comprehend, that he was a being to whom it was not given to partake of the benefits of education. Massieu, however, did not despair. An inward voice led him to imagine that he might still instruct himself, and with this hope, without a guide, without any other master than a strong and persevering mind, he traced characters for himself, as if he suspected that letters in combination could express ideas. A happy circumstance hastened to accomplish his wishes. A gentleman of his province heard of this interesting prodigy, and induced the Abbé Sicard to receive him among the pupils which this friend of humanity was then instructing at his school in Bourdeaux. Massieu gave himself to his studies with unwearied application, and in

a little time learnt to express his thoughts in writing. It would be in vain that we should attempt to delineate his feelings when first he found himself in possession of this art. His gratitude was unbounded, and his care by day and by night was to prove himself worthy of the inestimable gifts of his benefactors. When the Abbé Sicard removed to Paris, he was accompanied by Massieu; and scarcely had Louis XVI. and the whole French nation called his master to succeed the Abbé de L'Epée, when Massieu saw himself nominated first assistant of the Deaf and Dumb public Institution. Since that period he has continued to discharge the duties of his station with assiduity and zeal. Aided by the man whom he calls his father, Massieu directed his attention to the General Grammar of Languages, to Mathematics, and Philosophy; and to whatever quarter his studies have been carried, he has shewn an application and a sagacity seldom seen. In his earliest youth he had an idea of numbers, and taught himself to count. To express numbers up to ten, he resorted to his fingers; and numbers beyond that he expressed by marks which he made in the sand. He had an early notion of the Supreme Being. The God of Massieu was not a God insensible to the desires of the unfortunate. He listens to the prayers of mortals; and Massieu, when uninstructed, often prayed for the preservation of his parents and his plants. Filial love never had been a stranger to his bosom; from his infancy he was always in fear lest his father or his mother should die. Gratitude, that sweet and pleasing passion of generous minds, which he called the "Memory of the Heart," was present in all his acts. To give to parents, he would say, was to "return," not to give. Every one knows to what degree he carried this sentiment towards the Abbé Sicard: his tears, his undaunted conduct in behalf of his benefactor when imprisoned, and his ungoverned joy when set at liberty, are also well known. Massieu has written a grammar, which he purposes to publish. It is written with great simplicity. His manner of expressing himself is frequently altogether original. To give an idea of the ear, (he said,) it was the eye of hearing. Often has been repeated the definition he gave of hope—" 'Tis," he said, "the flower of happiness;"—and of eternity, which he called, "a day without yesterday, or to-morrow." Nothing can be more spiritual and pleasing than his man-

ners. He is often the charm of the most distinguished circles in Paris.

MARQUIS OF MATA FLORIDA.

THIS individual, who has made himself shamefully conspicuous as one of the fomenters of a civil war in his native country, bears the name of Bernardo Mozo y Rosales. He is believed, on good grounds, to be the author of the famous representation, which, on the return of Ferdinand, was presented to him by sixty-nine of the servile party of the Cortes, "which compilation of calumny and falsehood contained a virulent attack on all the measures adopted by the Cortes and Regency, whether for the defence of the country or reform of public abuses, from the period of Ferdinand's departure until his return, and is justly designated as a monument of eternal infamy and crime, by those able writers who have so triumphantly refuted all its calumnies." It is not to be wondered at that such a man should become a favourite at a corrupted and tyrannical court; and, accordingly, while Spain was groaning under the scourge of despotism, Rosales was appointed to offices of the highest trust, and was created Marquis of Mata Florida. The revolution of 1820 precipitated him from the ministry, and he thought it advisable to take refuge in France. Like all his companions in iniquity, he was received with open arms by the ultra-royalist faction. Having at length succeeded in exciting an insurrection in Catalonia, he and some of the principal of his brother conspirators entered that province, constituted themselves the regency of Spain, and established the seat of their government at Urgel, in the valley of the Segre, whence they issued proclamations in the name of the monarch. The force which they collected amounted to several thousand men; and for a while Mata Florida and his colleagues were masters of a great part of Catalonia and Aragon. A loan was even publicly opened at Paris, for the service of this treasonable junta. As soon, however, as Mina, who had been invested with the command in Catalonia, had received sufficient reinforcements, he attacked the rebels, routed them in several engagements, and at length drove them to seek for shelter within the French frontier. The forts of the Seo d'Urgel still remain in the hands of the rebels, but there can be little doubt that they will speedily be compelled to surrender. Mata Florida is

said, by some, to be gone to Paris; while others state Bayonne or Toulouse to be the place where he has hidden himself. If what is asserted in the French papers be true, that, in passing through a town, he entered his name, on the register of the police, as King of Spain, his late reverses must have disordered his intellect.

THOMAS JAMES MATHIAS, Esq.

Is a gentleman who is well known to the literary world. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1774; and, in 1775 and 1776, gained academical prizes. The first publication which we find from his pen is "Odes, chiefly from the Norse tongue," 4to. 1781. This was followed by a pamphlet, "On the Evidence, external and internal, relating to Rowley's Poems," 1783. For several years after the publication of the last of these works, he did not again come forward as an author. He was elected fellow of his college; but, after taking the degree of M. A., was called away from his fellowship, to be clerk to the treasurer of the Queen. In time he rose to be vice-treasurer, a place he held for many years; and afterwards, on the Queen's death, he had a pension assigned him. In 1794 came out, anonymously, the first part of a publication, which excited much feeling; it was called "The Pursuits of Literature," and has been pretty generally attributed to Mr. Mathias. The poetry does not often rise above mediocrity; the notes, however, prove great learning, with keen criticisms on public men and opinions, but with an utter want of liberality. Three more parts were subsequently published, and a volume was added, containing translations of the notes. Some of the assailed were so highly indignant, that it would scarcely have been safe for any man at that time to have avowed himself the author. In 1794 Mr. M. gave to the press "The Imperial Epistle from Kien Long to George III.;" and, in the following year, "The Political Dramatist of the House of Commons," a satire on Mr. Sheridan. In 1796 appeared his "Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham;" in 1797, "A Pair of Epistles to Dr. Randolph and the Earl of Jersey," occasioned by the loss of some letters which the Princess of Wales had addressed to her mother; and, in 1798, "The Shade of Alexander Pope on the Banks of the Thames," a satirical poem, with notes. With the

"Shade of Pope" ended his career as a poetical satyrist. The "Pursuits of Literature" and the other satires were afterwards collected into a splendid quarto volume. The whole of these works were published without his name. Mr. Mathias then turned to literary pursuits of a nature less calculated to excite enmity. He is, perhaps, the best Italian scholar in England. His perfection of both languages is, in fact, equal. In this department of literature he has given to the public excellent versions of the *Lycidas* of Milton, and the *Sappho* of Mason; and has published, in an uniform and elegant manner, the following valuable works:—"Componimenti Lyrici di piu illustri Poeti d'Italia," 3 vols.; "Aggiunta ai Componimenti," 3 vols.; "Commentari intorno all' Istoria della Poesia Italiana, par Crescembini," 3 vols.; "Tiraboschi Storia della Poesia Italiana," 3 vols.; "Canzoni e Prosa Toscane," 1 vol.; "Canzoni Toscani," 1 vol.; and "Della Ragion Poetica di Gravina," 1 vol. He has also edited, in two quarto volumes, "The Works of Thomas Gray, with his Life and Additions," published at the expence of the university of Cambridge.

M. MATHIEU,

A FRENCH astronomer, was born in 1780, at Macon, and was a pupil of the celebrated Delambre. He studied at the Paris observatory, and earned applause by his diligence and his useful researches. In 1816 he gained the medal given by Lalande, to reward the author of the most interesting observation, or the paper most useful to astronomy. He was, in the following year, unanimously elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Messier; and was also sent to Bourges, to take the preliminary steps to the commencing of the new map of France, which the government had given orders to be executed. M. Mathieu is a member of the Board of Longitude.

COUNT MATHIEU DE LA REDORTE

Is descended from an ancient Protestant family in the province of Rouergue, and was born at St. Afrique, in 1768. He entered into the army, as a cadet in a Swiss regiment; served in India; and, on his return to France, went into the royal dragoons. After having taken a part in all the campaigns on the Rhine, from 1792 to 1797, he

was sent into Italy, in 1798, distinguished himself in the campaign against Rome and Naples, and was made a brigadier-general. He was employed in Italy for some time, and was esteemed for the strict discipline which he maintained among his troops. In 1799 he obtained the rank of general of division, and the command at Bourdeaux. In 1803 he presided in the electoral college of l'Aveyron, and in 1804 he was nominated grand officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1805 he held a command under Marshal Angereau; and in 1806 and 1807 he had a share in the Russian and Polish campaigns. He was next sent to Spain, in 1808, where he remained till 1813, and acquired reputation at Tudela, Tarragona, and other places. The King gave him the order of St. Louis; and, in 1817, he replaced General Canuel at Lyons. He was called up to the House of Peers in 1819.

DR. MATON.

THIS gentleman is a native of Somersetshire, where he received the rudiments of his education. He commenced his medical studies under the late Dr. Pulteney, a celebrated botanist, of Blandford. His classical education he obtained at Oxford; and he attended the London and Edinburgh hospitals, until he was qualified for commencing practice as a physician. On settling in London, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians; and, the office of physician to the Westminster Infirmary becoming vacant, Dr. Maton offered himself as a candidate, and was unanimously elected. He discharged the duties of this important office for several years, with considerable ability; and the reputation which he thus acquired introduced him to an extensive practice, and to the notice of her late majesty Queen Charlotte, who appointed him her physician in ordinary, by which he found it necessary to relinquish his hospital appointment. On account of his professional attainments, Dr. Maton was appointed, by the College of Physicians, one of the committee for revising their Pharmacopœia; and the *Materia Medica*, which was his department, affords considerable proofs of his qualifications for such an undertaking. Dr. Maton has given evidence of his ability as an author, in his "Observations relative to the Natural History, picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities, of the Western Counties of England," 2 vols. 8vo. 1797; his *Life of Linnæus*; va-

rious papers in the *Archæologia*, and the *Philosophical and Linnæan Transactions*; in his *Life of Dr. Pulteney*; and several periodical contributions to the stock of medical knowledge, which at once manifest the discrimination of the philosopher, and the characteristics of a mind well stored by reading and research. Dr. Maton is a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and has served the office of treasurer of the College of Physicians.

CARDINAL MATTEI

WAS born at Rome in 1744, and is descended from the princes of that name. He owed to Pope Pius VI. his elevation to the see of Ferrara, and the dignity of cardinal. When Bonaparte, in 1796, approached Rome, at the head of the republican army, Cardinal Mattei addressed a letter to him in the name of the pope, which was very highly esteemed. In 1797, the cardinal was one of the plenipotentiaries who signed the peace of Tolentino between his Holiness and General Bonaparte. In 1798, he was deposed and banished by the Cisalpine government, for having refused to take the oath to the new laws. When Pope Pius VII. was carried away prisoner from his capital, Cardinal Mattei endured, with other cardinals, many indignities from Napoleon. He afterwards languished in exile, or in prison, until 1814, when he was restored to liberty. He returned to Rome with Pope Pius VII. after having given his Holiness proofs of his fidelity during a long persecution. Cardinal Mattei has since been named Bishop of Ostia, and Dean of the Sacred College. His piety and his virtues have obtained him the esteem of all ranks, both in France and at Rome.

MR. CHARLES MATTHEWS

WAS born June 28, 1776; and, at the age of fourteen, was bound apprentice to his father, James Matthews, a bookseller in the Strand, who died in 1804. By reading plays, he imbibed a strong partiality for them, and his first performance was in a private play. At length he resolved to make the stage his profession, and performed at Richmond and Canterbury. His father, from religious motives, was averse to his son's playing, and, being informed that he was at a certain town for that purpose, he

went there with the determination of hissing him off the stage ; but, on his return, he told his friend, that, though he saw his name in large letters in the play-bills, and was resolved to check his career, yet the people so laughed at his performance, that he could not help laughing himself ; and they so applauded, that he was obliged to do the same. In 1803 he was engaged at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, where he appeared in *Jabal* in the " Jew," and *Lingo* in the " Agreeable Surprise," which characters he had the honour of repeating before his late Majesty. Mr. Matthews is one of the best mimics that ever appeared on the stage. He has been twice married : his present wife was Miss Jackson, of the York company. In 1804 he and his wife were engaged at Drury-lane. His success in *Somno*, in the " Sleep-walker," at the Haymarket theatre, insured him and his wife an engagement at Covent-garden theatre ; where, however, he remained only three seasons. Disgusted at being kept in the background, he quitted the theatre, and undertook to amuse an audience by his own single powers. His first entertainment of this kind was called " Mr. Matthews at Home," and it succeeded even beyond his expectations. He has since continued it with undiminished applause. Early in 1822 he visited America, and he was received there in the most flattering manner. He is now about to return to his native country.

REV. C. R. MATURIN.

THE family from which this gentleman descends, emigrated from France, in consequence of the persecution of the Protestants by that tyrannical bigot, Louis XIV. His father held, for forty seven years, a situation under the Irish government, from which he was at length dismissed on a charge of fraud. That charge was afterwards declared not to have the slightest foundation ; but, notwithstanding this, and though his expulsion had left him pennyless, he could obtain no redress. Charles Robert Maturin, the subject of this memoir, was one of his numerous family, and was born in 1782. At the age of fifteen he was entered of Trinity-college, Dublin, and he obtained there, as the reward of his talents, a scholarship, and several prizes and medals. Yet he was still more remarkable for indolence and melancholy than for talents. He married, at a very early period, a Miss

Kingsbury, the sister of the present Archdeacon of Killala, by whom he soon became the parent of a large family. As he had no preferment in the church but a Dublin curacy, he continued to live for several years with his father, till that father was suddenly plunged into poverty. He was then compelled to provide for himself, and the mode which he adopted was that of taking pupils. In this undertaking he was successful, till his prospects were destroyed by his having become security for a relation. This compelled him to give up his establishment, and he then sought for a resource in literary labour. His first works were three novels, "The Fatal Revenge," 3 vols. 1807; "The Wild Irish Boy," 3 vols. 1808; and "The Milesian Chief," 4 vols. 1811; which were published under the assumed name of Dennis Jasper Murphy. Though faulty, these productions were manifestly such as could have been written only by a man of genius; but he has since mentioned them in terms of severe censure. One of them, however, proved the cause of his subsequent success. It was spoken well of by Walter Scott, and this brought on a correspondence between the author and that eminent writer. The success of Mr. Shnell's "Adelaide" having stimulated Mr. Maturin to try his own powers in dramatic composition, he wrote the tragedy of "Bertram," and offered it, in 1814, to the manager of Crow-street theatre, by whom it was rejected. After suffering it to remain for a year and a half neglected among his papers, he sent it to Mr. Scott, who transferred it to Lord Byron; and, through the interest of his lordship, it was brought out at Drury-Lane, in May 1816. Its success was almost unprecedented, and its author was immediately lifted into fame. Encouraged by the plaudits of the public, he produced, in the following year, his tragedy of "Manuel," but in this second attempt he was less fortunate than in his first; yet, though he failed as a tragic writer, he lost no reputation as a poet. In 1818 he gave to the press, "Woman, or Pour et Contre, a novel," in three volumes. "Fredolpho," was his third and last tragedy. It came out at Covent Garden theatre, in 1819, and failed. A volume of sermons from his pen was printed in the same year. Towards the latter end of 1820 he once more stood forward as a novelist, in his "Melmoth the Wanderer," in 4 volumes; a work in which, though finely written, horrors are too much accumulated. His last production is, "The Universe, a poem," 1821, which has not become

popular. With great defects, Mr. Maturin undoubtedly possesses a splendid genius; both in prose and verse he has, in some particulars, but few rivals; and, as his taste and judgment must be supposed to be now advancing to their maturity, much may be expected from his future efforts.

MARQUIS DE MAUBREUIL.

CONNECTED with the history of this personage, there are some curious circumstances, which have not yet been explained, but which seem to reflect no great credit on the partisans of what is denominated in politics the principle of legitimacy. He was born in Brittany, of a noble family, about the year 1780, entered into the imperial army, in which he made several campaigns, and was subsequently taken into the service of the King of Westphalia, who appointed him his equerry. Maubreuil was employed in Spain, as a captain of Westphalian light horse, and his bravery gained for him the cross of the legion of honour. He, however, quitted the army to become a contractor, but the ministry having broken some of the contracts entered into with him, he fell into embarrassments, and his property was seized by his creditors. His enemies say that, in 1814, he exulted beyond measure at the downfall of the imperial government, and rode through the streets, pointing out to the passengers the star of the legion of honour, which he had tied to his horse's tail. If this be true, it was probably the cause of his being employed, in conjunction with a M. Dasies, on a very extraordinary mission, by the provisional government. The ostensible purpose of this mission, for which he was authorized to call in the assistance of the armed force and the civil authorities, was to recover the crown jewels, which were said to have been carried away by the family of Napoleon. The marquis, and his companion, took the route of Fontainebleau, from which place the emperor had just set out for Elba, and they stopped the Princess of Westphalia, the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, who was travelling to Germany with a passport from the allies. They seized eleven chests, containing valuables belonging to the princess, and sent a part of them to Versailles, and a part of them to the king's commissioner at Paris. The chests were claimed by the princess; and, on their being opened, a large quantity of diamonds, and a sum of about 3500*l.* was

found to have been stolen from them. Maubrenil and Dasies were accused of the theft. Dasies was afterwards tried and acquitted, but Maubrenil was not allowed to escape so easily from persecution. One of the tribunals declared itself incompetent to try him, and he remained in prison till the 18th of March, two days before the arrival of Napoleon at Paris, when the minister-at-war set him at liberty. A few days after this he was arrested by the imperial government, but was soon discharged. He is said to have gone under an assumed name to Brussels, and there he was arrested and conducted to Ghent, on suspicion of intending to assassinate Louis XVIII. It does not appear that an iota of proof existed against him. Driven to despair, perhaps, by the persecution which he endured, he opened his veins in prison, but he was saved from death. He was next put into the custody of a party of gendarmes, and conducted to Aix-la-Chapelle, to be delivered to the Prussians; though it would not be easy to discover what the Prussians had to do with him, unless, indeed, they were thought more fit than any others to act the part of gaolers. He escaped on the road; and, it is a singular fact, that he went back to Paris at the same time that Louis arrived from Ghent, and that he remained unmolested in the French capital for nearly twelve months. In June, 1816, however, the police seized him, on a charge of his having intrigued against the royal government, and formed the project of carrying off the French princes from St. Cloud. This accusation, too, seems to have been calumnious, for it was dropped; but, in April 1817, he was once more prosecuted for the theft of the money and diamonds. One of the subordinate courts having again refused to take cognizance of the cause, he was sent before the royal court. His patience was at length exhausted; he addressed the judges in strong terms, and disclosed the important secret, that he had not been employed to recover the crown jewels, but to assassinate Napoleon: a mission which he accepted, he told them, only for the purpose of saving the emperor. From his prison he repeated this avowal, in a very severe letter to the ambassadors of the allied powers. The cause was now referred to the tribunal of Rouen, and from thence to that of Douay. The latter tribunal is said to have been on the point of pronouncing sentence, when Maubrenil escaped from his dungeon for the fourth time. It can hardly be doubted, that he was removed so near to the

Flemish frontier in order to give him an opportunity to secure his flight. After he was gone, the tribunal sentenced him to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of five hundred francs. He first went to Brussels, and then passed over to England, where he published a vindication of himself. The fact of his having been commissioned to attack Napoleon is now admitted by the ultras; though they pretend, that the design was only to carry off the emperor, and that it was relinquished after the treaty of Fontainebleau.

M. MAUGENET,

A FERTILE French writer, in various departments of literature, is a member of the Academy of Turin, and of the Lyceum of Arts. He was originally, and for many years, an artillery officer, and has seen service in St. Domingo, Holland, and Italy. In 1808 he opened, at Paris, an office for the procuring of places; and he afterwards became a grocer. Some of his works were published under the name of *Menegaut*, which is the anagram of his own name. Among his productions are several poems, and the *Napoleide*, in six cantos, is attributed to him; six comedies and tragedies, the principal of which are *Ino*, a tragedy, and the *Fickle Lover*, and the *Censor*, comedies; the novels of *Delphina*, the *Scythian*, *Alphonso* and *Lindamira*, *Nina*, *Maria of Briabant*, *Jeniska*, *Palmenor*, *Angelina* and *Valmore*, and the *Robinson of the Suburb of St. Anthony*,—comprising in the whole twenty-one volumes; “*The Amusing and Instructive Dictionary*,” “*Military Annals, or new Dictionary of Combats, Sieges, and Battles*,” 3 vols.; “*A Voyage to Africa and the two Indies*,” 3 vols.; and the preliminary Discourse to the *General Dictionary of Theatres*, and three or four hundred articles in the first two volumes of the work. For one of his poems, “*The Battle of Marengo*,” M. Maugenet, more fortunate in his patron than poets generally are, received a reward of a hundred louis.

THE REV. T. MAURICE

Is a son of the master of the grammar-school at Hertford, but who dying when Maurice was young, and his mother marrying again imprudently, he was friendless, until Dr. Parr kindly took him under his care and tuition. The Doctor not only educated, but supported him,

until he was prepared for college, and he then sent him to University college, Oxford, where he had Sir William Scott for his tutor. When his studies were completed, he was admitted into holy orders, and officiated as curate at Woodford, and afterwards at Epping. Mr. Maurice early proved his abilities as a poet, and came frequently before the public in that character. He published "Netherby, a poem," 1776; "Hagley, a poem," 1777; "A Monody to the Memory of the Duchess of Northumberland," 4to. 1778; "Poems and miscellaneous Pieces," 1779; "Ierne Rediviva, an ode," 1782; and "Westminster Abbey, an elegiac poem," 1784. In 1786 he married a daughter of Captain Pearse, (an officer in the service of the East-India Company,) whom he lost in 1790. In 1789 he published "Panthea, a tragedy;" but he now began to turn himself to deeper researches, and in 1790 he published "A Letter to the Directors of the East-India Company, with Proposals for a History of Hindostan." In the meanwhile he published his "Indian Antiquities," the first volume of which came forth in 1792, and the seventh, and last, in 1800. The great object of this work was to defend the doctrine of the Trinity, and to prove that the Indians have also a Trinity. This work Mr. Maurice naturally imagined would have made the bench of bishops his friends, but we are credibly informed that, for his services to religion, they offered him only a small annual stipend to go to the West-Indies, to preach the Gospel to the negroes. With respect to his History of Hindostan, although he met with no encouragement from the Court of Directors, and suffered severely in his circumstances from the expence which he incurred, yet he proceeded steadily in the composition of it, and in 1795 he brought out the first volume. In 1798 he added a second, which completed the ancient part. The modern part came out in 1802 and 1805, and a Supplement in 1810. This work was attacked in the Edinburgh Review, and was vindicated by Mr. Maurice in a spirited pamphlet. In 1812 he published "Braminical Fraud detected, or an Attempt of the Sacerdotal Tribe in India to invest their Deities with the Attributes of the Messiah." The other works of Mr. Maurice are, "An Elegiac Poem to the Memory of Sir W. Jones," 1795, which is deservedly considered as one of the finest poems of the kind in the English language; "Sanskrit Fragments," 1798; "The

Crisis, a poem, 1759; "*The Fall of the Mogul, a tragedy,*" 1806; and "*Richmond Hill, a poem,*" 1808. Many of his minor poems are to be found in the *Poetical Register*. Mr. Maurice is the assistant keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum; and it is said that he enjoys the pension which Cowper formerly possessed.

DR. MAVOR,

RECTOR of Woodstock and Bladon, in the county of Oxford, was born in 1756, in the parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire. He came early to England, and at the age of seventeen was employed as an assistant in an academy at Burford, in Oxfordshire, where he married, in 1772; and soon after became master of an academy at Woodstock, and was employed to teach writing to the younger children of the Duke of Marlborough. By this he gained a most valuable patron, for, having taken holy orders, he received from the Duke of Marlborough the vicarage of Hurley, in Berkshire, and the University of Aberdeen bestowed on him the degree of LL. D. He has since been presented to the livings of Stonesfield and Woodstock, of which borough he has served the office of mayor. About twenty years since he gave up his school, and devoted himself to his clerical duties, and to writing for the press, chiefly in connexion with education, and his works are numerous. "*The Sprigs of Parnassus,*" in 1779, was the first, and this was followed by "*Universal Stenography,*;" "*Poetical Cheltenham Guide,*" 1781; "*Geographical Magazine,*" 2 vols.; and "*Dictionary of Natural History,*" published under the name of Martyn, 1786; "*Elegy to the Memory of Captain King,*" 1785; "*Blenheim, a Poem,*" 1787; "*New Description of Blenheim,*" 1789; "*Poems,*" 1793; "*The Youth's Miscellany,*" 1797; "*Historical Account of Voyages and Travels from Columbus to the present Time,*" 25 vols. 1798 and 1802; "*The British Tourist,*" 6 vols. 1801; "*The British Nepos,*;" "*Elements of Natural History,*;" "*Botanical Pocket Book,*;" "*Universal History,*" 25 vols.; "*English Spelling-Book,* of which nearly two millions of copies have been sold, and a great number of sermons, tracts, scientific catechisms, and minor works on education.

MR. JOHN MAWE,

THIS gentleman is possessed of a considerable knowledge of natural history, particularly in the departments

of mineralogy and conchology. His first work was "the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, with a description of the most interesting Mines in the North of England, Scotland, and Wales," 8vo. 1802. This is a perspicuous and really scientific book, fraught with information on the subject of the mineral treasures of Derbyshire. Subsequently to the publication of this volume, Mr. Mawe undertook a commercial voyage to the Rio de la Plata. On his arrival at Monte Video, his ship and cargo were seized, and, on the appearance of the expedition under General Beresford, he was banished into the interior. After having recovered his liberty, he went to the Brazils, where he was graciously received by the Prince Regent of Portugal, and was employed by him to investigate the mineralogical riches and the agricultural state of the country; a task which he performed in a satisfactory manner. On his return to England, he gave to the public the result of his observations, under the title of "Travels into the Interior of Brazil," 4to. 1812. In the following year appeared his "Treatise on Diamonds and precious Stones," 8vo. Having been employed by a great personage on the continent, to collect mineralogical and geological specimens in Devonshire and Cornwall, he discovered, in a mine on the edge of Dartmoor, a rich vein of arsenical cobalt and capillary native silver. Of the capillary silver, some of the fibres were more than a foot in length. For some years Mr. Mawe has kept a shop in the Strand, for the sale of every thing connected with mineralogy and geology. Besides the works already mentioned, he is the author of "An Introduction to the Study of Conchology," 8vo.; "Shell-collecting Pilot, or Voyager's Companion," 12mo.; "Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy," 12mo.; "New Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals," 12mo.; "Description of Lapidaries' Apparatus," 8vo.; "Instructions for the Blow-pipe," 12mo.; and several letters in the Monthly Magazine. He has recently announced a new work on Conchology, with numerous coloured plates.

ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN,

A BROTHER of the reigning Duke of Modena, was born in 1782. He holds the rank of field-marshal in the Austrian army, and gained early reputation by his courage and talents. In 1809 he was at the head of an Austrian division, and he addressed two proclamations to the inha-

bitants of Vienna, calling upon them to defend themselves against the French. The citizens of Vienna were, however, averse to a contest, which they knew must end in the destruction of the city; and, after a fruitless effort at resistance, which occasioned a bombardment to be commenced, he consented to the signing of a capitulation. In 1814 he served in the Austrian army which invaded France, and he is said to have done every thing in his power to lessen the evils of war, and to have obtained esteem by his conciliating manners.

MAXIMILIAN I.

KING of Bavaria, was born on the 27th of May, 1756. He succeeded his uncle Charles Theodore, Elector of Bavaria, in 1799; and early displayed most of the qualities of a good prince. He successively introduced various popular reforms into his states. The oppressive privileges and immunities of the nobles and clergy were abolished by him; establishments for the relief of the poor in their various wants were formed; mendicity was suppressed throughout his dominions; and many of the holidays which had been instituted by superstition, and were the excuse for idleness, were prohibited. In this last regulation he met with opposition from the people, whose prosperity he sought to increase, but every difficulty disappeared before his wise and benevolent purposes. In the beginning of the wars arising out of the French revolution, the presence of the Austrian and Russian troops seemed to separate the elector of Bavaria from his natural relations with France; but no sooner was this prince relieved from restraint than he entered into the closest alliance with Napoleon. In 1805, when the Emperor Francis II. demanded a passage through his dominions, and called upon him to join with his troops in an attack upon France, Maximilian gave a frank and decisive refusal to both propositions, and retired to Wurtzburg; whence, however, the French arms soon enabled him to return in triumph to his capital. The Elector now joined Napoleon with 25,000 Bavarians; and, at the peace of 1806, was elevated, by his potent ally to the dignity of King of Bavaria, and his territories were enlarged by the accession of the Tyrol, and several other provinces. After the battle of Austerlitz, the new

king received Napoleon in his capital, and gave the Princess Amelia, his eldest daughter, to Prince Eugene Beauharnois. During the peace, his majesty occupied himself with the further improvement of the political organization of his states, and amendment of the condition of his people. At the recommencement of hostilities between France and Austria in 1809, when Bavaria was suddenly invaded by the latter, Maximilian retired to Ratisbon, and issued a proclamation to his subjects written with much energy. "Your deliverance," he said, "draws nigh. The presence of your great and illustrious protector will chase your enemies before you; and war, since they will have it so, shall be carried within the bosom of their own territories." This prince remained faithful to his engagements with Napoleon till the result of the campaign of Russia compelled his majesty to join the subsequent alliance against France. The Prince de Wrede, the commander in chief of his forces, who had recently acted under Napoleon, had the temerity to attempt to intercept the retreat of the French into France after the battle of Leipsic; but the latter, although harassed with fatigue, and dying of hunger, and inferior in number, cut their way through the Bavarians, thousands of whom fell a sacrifice to the vain wish of their general to measure his skill and valour with those of his late master. After the general peace of 1814, Maximilian applied himself wholly to the internal government of his kingdom, and purchased for himself that which he loved best, new titles to the affections of his people, by giving them a representative constitution, and placing them in the rank of free nations.

SIR MURRAY MAXWELL,

AN officer in the British navy, was raised to the rank of captain in 1803. In 1816 he was appointed to the command of the *Alceste* frigate, which was fitted out to convey the English envoys to China. The envoys, as is well known, were unsuccessful, and the Chinese had even the insolence to open the fire of their batteries on the *Alceste*. Sir Murray Maxwell, however, inflicted a spirited and effectual chastisement on the aggressors. On this occasion, he fired the first cannon with his own hand, that the whole of the responsibility might rest upon

himself, in case the Chinese, according to their custom, should require the offender to be delivered up to them. In her homeward voyage the *Alceste* was wrecked on a reef, in the Straits of Gaspar; but the crew were saved on a small island, where they remained till assistance could be procured from Batavia. In this emergency, hourly exposed to attacks from the Malays, Sir Murray Maxwell displayed great prudence and presence of mind. On his trial by a court martial he was honourably acquitted. In 1818 he was put forward by the ministerial party, as a candidate for Westminster, in opposition to Sir Francis Burdett, and he polled 4,808 votes, being only four hundred less than were given to the baronet. In the course of the election, he was roughly treated by some of the populace, and was, perhaps, in more serious danger from them, than he had been from the cannon of the awkward and timid Chinese. Since that period he has not taken any part in political affairs.

DR. MAYO

Is a native of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, received the first part of his education under the eye of his family, and completed his studies at Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. On his settling in the metropolis he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and he was soon after elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital. From the latter situation, after having held it for several years, he retired, in favour of the late Dr. Satterly. He has long possessed the principal practice during the season at Tunbridge-Wells, and was one of the physicians to the late Queen Caroline. Dr. Mayo is a man of great general as well as medical learning, and ranks high among his brethren of the College.

MR. MAZZINGHI

Is a native of this country, though of an Italian family. From his father, who was himself an eminent musician, he learned the principles of music and composition. His first engagement as a composer was, we believe, at the Opera-house, for which establishment he produced several operas and ballets. Among these were "Paul and Virginia," "The Three Sultans," "The beautiful Arsenia," "Sappho and Phaon," and "Eliza." In 1791, he was

employed by Covent-garden Theatre to furnish the music to Mrs. Cowley's "Day in Turkey;" after which he produced that for "The Musician," "The Exile," and "The Free Knights." He also joined with Mr. Reeve in the operas of "Ramah Droog," "The Turnpike Gate," "Paul and Virginia," "The Blind Girl," and "Chains of the Heart." His piano-forte Sonatas enjoy a most extensive popularity, and all his works are evidently the productions of a man of very superior genius and taste.

M. MEHEE DE LA TOUCHE,

A CELEBRATED, or, more correctly speaking, notorious character, is a native of France, the son of a surgeon at Meaux. He resided for a long time in Poland and Russia, from which countries he is said to have been at last expelled, on account of his revolutionary principles. He went to Paris in 1792, and, as secretary of the Parisian council, assisted in the overthrow of the throne, on the 10th of August, and he is charged, on apparently unanswerable evidence, with having been an active promoter of the horrible massacres which took place in the prisons of the capital. Being a friend of Tallien, and a partisan of Danton, he became, during the reign of terror, an object of dislike to Robespierre, and was for some time imprisoned. After the 9th of Thermidor, he attacked the friends of the fallen Robespierre with great acrimony and talent; and his pamphlets, particularly that which bore the title of "The Tail of Robespierre," contributed mainly to bring them into disgrace. When, however, he found that the attacks of the other party were directed against the whole of the Jacobins, he sought a reconciliation with his late enemies. In 1795 he established, in conjunction with Real, "The Journal of the Patriots;" and in the following year he narrowly escaped being implicated with Babœuf, and the other conspirators against the Directory. After the establishment of the consulship, he was employed as the editor of the Freeman's Journal, which situation, however, he retained only three months, the government having ordered him to be arrested, in consequence of his virulent attacks on the clergy. He was exiled first to Dijon, and then to the isle of Oleron. From the latter place he made, in 1803, his escape to Guernsey, where, by pretending that he had important secrets to divulge, he obtained money

enough from the governor to carry him to England. The emigrants in London, always eager to catch at straws, and always destitute of political prudence, eagerly swallowed his fictions, and introduced him to the British ministers, who were as unwise as themselves. The ministers gave him money and instructions, and sent him to concert measures with Mr. Drake, the envoy at Munich; and as soon as Mehée had drawn from Mr. Drake a further supply of money, and as much information as possible, he proceeded to Paris, and disclosed the whole to the police. This took place at the period when the conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges was discovered, and the French government did not fail to turn the circumstance to advantage. Mehée also published a volume, intituled "Alliance of the Jacobins of France with the English Ministry." On the return of the Bourbons, he was involved in disputes with many of the political writers and journalists, which gave occasion to several pamphlets from his pen. In 1816 he was banished, and he took up his residence in Switzerland. Besides the works already mentioned, and a variety of tracts, he is the author of "A History of the Pretended Revolution of Poland, with an Examination of its New Constitution," 1792.

M. MEISTER,

A CELEBRATED Swiss literary character, was born at Zurich in 1744, and was intended for the church, but having, early in life, published an Essay, called "The Spirit of Religion," which excited doubts respecting his orthodoxy, he gave up the idea of entering into the clerical profession, and applied himself entirely to literature and philosophy. He settled at Paris, where he resided many years, and while in the French capital he took a large share in the correspondence of Baron Grimm. He was the intimate friend of Grimm, Baron d'Holbach, Diderot, and M. and Madam Necker. In 1789, or 1790, he returned to his native country, where he soon acquired the respect of all parties. One circumstance will give an idea of his character, and ought to be mentioned to his honour. Though he had had reason to complain of Lavater, he never ceased to do justice to his virtues and talents, and he at length became his zealous friend. During the civil dissensions which agitated Switzerland,

M. Meister was of the federalist party, but he always acted with singular moderation. When the Helvetic constitution was settled, in 1802, he was one of the commissioners, selected by Bonaparte, to carry the new act into execution in the canton of Zurich. His fellow citizens were desirous that he should take a part in the government, but he preferred the quiet of private life. Among his works are, "A Treatise on Natural Morality," 1788; "Letters on Imagination," 1794; "Recollections of my Travels in England," 1795; "Recollections of My Last Journey to Paris," 1797; "Fugitive Poems," 1798; "On the Federative Government of Switzerland," 1800; "Conversations on the Immortality of the Soul," 1807; "On Old Age," 1810; "On the Governments of Berne and Zurich," 1810; "Studies on Man," 1811; and "Religious Meditations," 1816. M. Meister has also translated most of the works of Gessner.

COUNT MEJAN

Was born at Montpellier in 1765; and, when very young, he went to Paris, to exercise the profession of a barrister. The breaking out of the revolution put an end to this plan, and turned his talents in another direction. M. Mejan became acquainted with M. Maret, and joined with him in the periodical report of the debates which was called "The Bulletin," and he afterwards was his coadjutor in "The Moniteur." He also assisted Mirabeau in "The Courier of Provence. During the reign of terror he withdrew from politics, and practised as a barrister; but, when more tranquil times succeeded, he once more came forward as a public character; and, in conjunction with Dupont de Nemours, conducted the Journal, which bore the name of "The Historian." After the 18th of Brumaire, Bonaparte appointed him secretary-general of the Prefecture. This was only a sort of stepping-stone to higher promotion. When Eugene Beauharnois was sent into Italy as viceroy, M. Mejan was chosen by Napoleon to accompany him, as a sort of confidential secretary and adviser, and they remained in Italy together till after the evacuation of that country by the French. Mejan is even believed to have made strenuous exertions to obtain the crown of Italy, for his friend and master Prince Eugene. During the time that he assisted

in governing the Italians, he was made a counsellor of state, an officer of the legion of honour, a commander of the iron crown, and a count. All the emoluments of his places were expended by him in keeping up the dignity of his rank, and giving a hospitable reception to natives and foreigners of distinction, and all that he brought away from Italy was an excellent library. While in office he was so anxious to please, that he could scarcely refuse making promises to every applicant; and, as these promises could not always be kept, the Italians gave him the appellation of "the great promiser." Count Mejani said to receive a pension from Prince Eugene. He is the editor of a complete collection, in five volumes, of the works of Mirabeau.

M. MELLING,

CABINET and chamber landscape-painter to Louis XVIII., is a native of Switzerland, and was born about the year 1765. He resided at Constantinople for a period of eighteen years, as designer and architect to the sultana, sister of the emperor. This circumstance enabled him to give to the world one of the best and most splendid works of the kind; "The Picturesque Tour of Constantinople and the Banks of the Bosphorus," consisting of fifty-four plates of the largest dimensions. In 1816 he executed a picture of the castle and garden of the Tuilleries; and, in conjunction with his daughter, who is also an artist, he has produced two pictures, representing the king's entrance into Paris, and the presentation of the colours to the national guards. Among his works are also views of Warwick castle, Hartwell, and other places in England.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE

Is the son of the late Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville. He was born in 1771, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. By his father's interest he was, when very young, brought into parliament for Rye in Sussex; and, in 1801, for the county of Edinburgh, at which time his father had sufficient influence to get his name inserted in the patent as keeper of the signet of Scotland, and also made him register of Seisins there. In 1796 he married Miss Saunders, daughter of the late Dr. Hucks Saunders,

and co-heiress of Sir Charles Saunders, a naval officer who had acquired a large fortune. Of his conduct in parliament we need only say, that he adhered closely to the ministers. When the charges were brought against his father, for malversation in office, he, of course, supported him, but did it with so much propriety as to reflect high honour on him. He was appointed, during his father's life, to the high office of president of the Board of Control for India Affairs. On his father's death he succeeded as Lord Melville, and also obtained for life his place of keeper of the privy seal of Scotland. By the present administration he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, in which office he now continues. He is also a lord of Trade and Plantations, governor of the Bank of Scotland, and chancellor of the university of St. Andrews. Lord Melville (like his father,) has much of the patronage of Scotland in his hands.

BARON MENEVAL

Is a native of Paris, and was born in 1778. During the negotiations at Luneville and Amiens, he was employed by Joseph Bonaparte, and, after the signing of the treaty of Amiens, he became private secretary to Napoleon. He was for many years in the confidence, and about the person of the emperor, who successively made him a knight of the legion of honour, and of the iron crown; master of requests to the council of state, and an officer of the legion of honour. He accompanied the emperor in all his campaigns. After he returned from the campaign of Moscow, he was nominated secretary of orders to the Empress Maria Louisa, and he accompanied that Princess to Vienna, when her husband was deposed. He remained with her till May, 1815, when he went back to France; and he has since resided at Paris in a private station.

COUNT MERLE.

THIS officer, who has the rank of lieutenant-general, was born at Montrenil sur Mer, in 1766; entered into the army when young, and rose to be a brigadier-general in 1794. His first active service appears to have been against the Spaniards, in the years 1794 and 1795, under

General Moncey, by whom he was frequently mentioned in terms of praise. He was next employed in the interior, but was imprisoned by the Directory, in 1798, in consequence of his having refused to shoot some Vendéans, who had been taken prisoners by his troops. The consular government reinstated him in the army, and in 1805 he was made a general of division for his gallant conduct at the battle of Austerlitz. He was sent into Spain, at the commencement of the war there; distinguished himself greatly at Valladolid, Rio Seco, Salvatierra, and other engagements; had his arm shattered at the battle of Busaco, and received a severe wound at Oporto. He was recalled from Spain to serve in Russia, and he acquired great applause for his conduct at Valentina, and at the passage of the Beresina. But the seal was put to his reputation during the disastrous retreat, by his masterly and intrepid defence of Polotsk, against reiterated attacks from a far superior force, by which he saved the baggage and more than one hundred and forty pieces of cannon. This affair took place in the night, and, so desperate was the struggle, that the soldiers named it the infernal night. Count Merle was made a knight of St. Louis, and inspector of gendarmerie, by the new monarch, and he continued faithful to the Bourbons as long as any of them remained in France. After their expulsion, he accepted a command from the emperor. Since 1816 he has ceased to belong to the army, but he has a pension of six thousand francs.

COUNT MERLIN DE DOUAI

Was born in 1751, in the village of Arleux in Flanders. His father, who was a husbandman, found means to get him placed as an inmate of the rich abbey of Anchin near Douai. He acquitted himself so well in the small duties he had to perform, that he gained the good will of the monks, who taught him to read and write; and, finding him at length a youth of unusual capacity, sent him to college, and afterwards reared him regularly to the profession of the law. The young Merlin was no sooner admitted an advocate, than his benefactors gave him the direction of the estates and legal concerns of their wealthy house, obtained for him the same charge from the chapter of Cambray; and, finally, brought about his

marriage with Mademoiselle Dumonceaux, sister of one of these worthy monks. M. Merlin had passed his childhood, and hitherto his youth, in happiness and prosperity. The French revolution prepared for him days of greatness, attended with much of the misery belonging to that condition. He was chosen deputy to the States-General by the tiers etat of Douai. His talents stood high with his friends, but he soon outran their expectations, and even their wishes. His first movement towards power he found in the protection of the Duke of Orleans. In the Assembly, however, Merlin stood for some time an observer, establishing a high reputation. For, as he was of an indefatigable mind, and could not bear to remain unoccupied, he employed himself in making a collection of the earliest decrees of the Assembly, with extensive commentaries, which procured him the character of a lawyer of the highest order. When Necker called for a patriotic contribution, in the midst of the distresses of the treasury, M. Merlin offered the homage to the public wants of a fourth of his revenue, amounting to 10,000 francs. From this time he was conspicuous in the political arena. He was named a member of the Committee formed to prepare the means of abolishing the feudal system, and he drew up many able reports on this subject. In 1790, he was appointed a commissioner for the alienation of the church lands, and even his political friends deemed it unfortunate that his duty called upon him to strike at interests, from which he had received almost his early support. In 1791, when a law against the emigrants was discussed with great heat in the Assembly and Mirabeau (then in treaty with the court,) of only declared he would disobey the law if passed, M. Merlin spoke vehemently for the proposition, and distinguished himself among the 'Thirty Voices,*' whom Mirabeau had taunted with great haughtiness. After the session, he was appointed president of the criminal tribunal of the North; and, in 1792, deputy to the Convention for that department. He voted for the death of the king, without appeal to the people, and without respite. M. Merlin generally supported the strongest measures of the patriotic party in the Convention; yet there were times, when he seemed to have doubted the necessity of their measures. He endeavoured to obtain a law, providing

* The violent party of that day, so called.

that no deputy should be sent before the revolutionary tribunal, until the Assembly itself should have decreed his accusation. Robespierre and Couthon opposed the law, not without menaces against its advocates, and the proposition was lost. From that time till the 9th of Thermidor, Merlin was silent on all the most severe of the revolutionary measures, but, immediately after that day, he spoke against the terrorists. He was afterwards successively president of the Convention, and member of the Committee of Public Safety. M. Merlin then appeared equally the enemy of the clamorous demagogues and the royalists. In March, 1795, he proposed a decree of accusation against Barrère, Billaud de Varannes, Collot d'Herbois, and Vadier, and he demanded a new organization of the revolutionary tribunal, with a view to lessen its power. He repaired to his own department, where he shut up the popular assemblies. At the time when the sections of Paris were preparing to attack the Convention, M. Merlin was one of the first to denounce the city of Paris, and, on the 30th of September, 1795, he obtained a decree that the armed force should be at the sole disposal of the representatives of the people, and that any other authority which should call it into action should be punished with death. On the 12th of Vendémiaire he obtained the appointment of M. Barras as commander of the troops employed to march against the Sections, and, on the following night, he announced to the Convention the victory they had gained over the Sections. The next day, he obtained an order for the arrest of the courriers sent by the city of Paris into the departments, and afterwards supported the proposition of his colleague Delauney for the formation of three military councils, to sit in judgment upon the vanquished Parisians. On the 5th of Brumaire he presented himself in the Tribune with an enormous packet, containing a code of crimes and punishments. This code was decreed in two sittings, and the Convention terminated its session, after a reign of three years, one month, and four days; in the greater portion of whose decrees M. Merlin had borne an important part. On the 14th of November, 1795, the Directory appointed M. Merlin minister-of-justice, and, in the January following, minister-of-police. In both of these offices, the policy he pursued was that of the Jacobin party, which gathered such renewed strength as to threaten even the Directory. To such extremity did this

state of things proceed, that the Directory found itself compelled to remove M. Merlin from the administration of the police. They, however, re-appointed him minister-of-justice. After the 18th of Fructidor, in the events of which M. Merlin was one of the principal movers, he was appointed a member of the Directory, in the room of M. Barthélemy, and thus became a partaker of the supreme power with Barras, Rewbell, and La Rêveillière. This eminence he enjoyed till June, 1799. The great military reverses which the Directory had experienced, brought them into disgrace. Merlin of Douai was particularly attacked, and Bertrand of Calvados demanded that he should be removed from the Directory. M. Merlin yielded calmly to circumstances, resigned his seat in the executive government on the 18th of June, 1799, and retired to Douai. Napoleon recalled him from his retreat, and he again marched rapidly to a new series of prosperity really more solid than the former. Under the imperial government he became advocate-general. He was made commandant of the legion of honour, and raised to the dignity of count. In 1806, he was appointed a member of the Council of State, in which he acquired much influence. On the return of the king, in 1814, M. Merlin was permitted to resign with a pension. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, M. Merlin hastened to offer him the homage of his respects, and was made one of his ministers-of-state; and he was afterwards chosen member of the Chamber of Representatives for the department of the North. He had been a member of the Institute from its commencement. M. Merlin quitted France in 1816, with the design of passing to America; but being shipwrecked, he obtained permission to reside in the Netherlands, where he is understood to be engaged in compiling memoirs of his own interesting life, and in other literary pursuits.

M. MERLIN, OF THIONVILLE,

Was born in that town in 1762. He embraced the revolutionary cause with a mind less regulated than that of his namesake of Douai. He passed rapidly from the situation of a municipal subordinate officer to the station of deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, for the department of the Moselle; and, in 1792, to the National Convention; and he contracted a close intimacy with

the capuchin Chabot, and the advocate Bazire. On his arrival in the capital, M. Merlin joined the Jacobin club, and was one of the fiercest enemies of the Feuillants. So little government had he of his temper, that one day he entered the hall of the Feuillants, and attacked them in terms of unmeasured violence, insomuch that he was beaten and driven out. The society was denounced as having made a criminal attack upon a member of the national representation; and, the Assembly decreed, that no political meeting could be held in any building unless subjected to special police. The Feuillants were obliged to remove from their original seat, and thenceforth they gradually lost their influence. He opposed a proposition to afford pecuniary aid to the foreign colonies, contending that commerce was fatal to patriotic spirit: adding,—"To be free, I think it necessary to be not rich." He demanded that the king, the ministers, and all the public functionaries, should give a third of their revenue as a patriotic contribution. On the 10th of August, he was remarked as one of the heads of the patriots, and he was supposed to have given the advice to M. Rœderer, to conduct the king to the hall of the Assembly. He offered personally to serve in the tyrannicide corps of 1400 men, proposed by Jean Debry. In September, 1792, he announced to the Convention, that Lasource had informed him the evening before, that a party was formed in the Assembly for the purpose of appointing a dictator; and, he called upon that member to point out the proposed tyrant, that he might slay him in the hall itself. He is stated to have declared, that "the only fault he had to reproach himself with during the revolution was not to have poignarded Louis XVI. on the 10th of August." At the time of the king's trial, he was on a mission to Mentz, but wrote from that city that he voted for the death of the tyrant. M. Merlin was shut up in Mentz when it was besieged, and contributed greatly to its defence, placing himself with chivalrous valour at the head of every sally that was made. In La Vendée, also, he displayed the utmost courage as commissioner of the Convention in the army which had been sent home from Mentz, and was employed against the rebels. This fine army perished almost wholly in that war, but the royalists never recovered the carnage it spread among them. As the revolutionary calm swept away friends and foes, M. Merlin took alarm for his personal safety, for

Robespierre struck down his most intimate friends; and, although Merlin did not openly join in the struggle between that unsparing demagogue and his rivals, yet he readily joined the conquerors, and for ever quitted the Jacobins of the Mountain party. He may, indeed, be thenceforward considered as their most successful opponent. He was a member of the Council of Five Hundred, but his influence had decreased; and for a long time subsequently he took no part in public affairs. During the invasion of 1814, he raised a corps of partisans destined to oppose the Russian Colonel Guesnard, but Merlin had little success in this service. In 1815, the friends of Napoleon invited him to put himself at the head of a similar corps, but he declined it. Being absent from Paris at the time of sentence being passed on Louis XVI. and having kept aloof from Napoleon in 1815, M. Merlin was not compelled to quit France by the unjust retrospective ordinance of 1816, and he now lives in retirement.

PRINCE METTERNICH-WINEBOURG,

PRIME minister of Austria, was born on the 15th of May, 1775, and is descended from an ancient family. He married, in 1795, the Princess Maria Eleonora de Kaunitz, daughter of the celebrated minister; and, by this union, the path to the highest offices of the state was early opened before him. He commenced his political career as ambassador to various courts of the highest rank. At that of Paris, he ingratiated himself greatly with Napoleon, who heaped marks of his good will upon him, down to the recommencement of hostilities in 1809. Although conducted with a species of rudeness to the French outposts, after the declaration of war in that year, he was selected to negotiate with the conqueror upon the loss of the battle of Wagram by the Austrians; and, it was to him, that the Emperor Francis owed the advantageous peace which he then obtained, notwithstanding the repeated defeats of his armies. Count Metternich received the office of minister-of-foreign-affairs as a reward for his talent and address in this difficult negotiation; and, shortly afterwards, he was raised to the rank of acknowledged prime minister. From this period, he appears to have been sincerely attached to the interests of Napoleon, until the disastrous campaign



Prince Metternich

of Russia. After that event, the Emperor of the French saw the Austrian minister in the number of his enemies. In the month of June, 1813, nevertheless, Metternich repaired to Dresden, to induce Napoleon to meet him on position with some necessary concessions. The attempt was fruitless, and the Austrian minister seems thenceforward to have despaired of the fortunes of Napoleon. After the success of the allies in 1814, Metternich followed his sovereign to Paris, and signed the treaty of the 30th of May in that year. He accompanied the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia to England; and, with those monarchs, received the degree of doctor of laws in the University of Oxford. On his return to Vienna, he was raised to the dignity of prince, and received the lordship and estates of Ainvar in Hungary. In 1815, he was appointed chancellor of the order of Maria-Theresa. He successively assisted at the congress of Vienna, and that of Aix-la-Chapelle. Prince Metternich presents the example of an almost uninterrupted course of success. Scarcely is there a prince in Europe from whom he has not received marks of distinction and esteem.

DR. JOHN MEYER

Was born, in 1749, at Lindau, on the lake of Constance, and educated at the University of Strasburgh, where he matriculated in 1764, and pursued his studies under several professors of eminence. In 1771 he graduated there, and then proceeded to Vienna, where, from 1772 to 1775, he followed the public and private practice of Dr. Quarins, with whom he contracted an intimate and lasting friendship. In 1775 he went on a literary and medical journey, during which he visited Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin, and Hamburgh. In the following summer he continued his progress to London; and, in 1778 and 1779, he extended his tour to Switzerland, Geneva, and Paris. He settled in London in 1784, and was admitted a licentiate of the college; and, in 1786, he was elected one of the physicians to the Finsbury Dispensary. He performed the duty of the dispensary for thirteen years, and then resigned his situation, his private practice having become so extensive as to demand the whole of his time. Dr. Meyer is held in high repute in the metropolis, and has acquired a handsome independence.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MICHAUD

Is one of those men of talent to whom the revolution gave an opportunity of emerging from the obscurity to which they were condemned by aristocratical prejudices. He was born at Pontarlier, in 1751, and was originally a drum-major. Under the new order of things, however, he became an officer, and he served the campaigns of 1792 and 1793 with such distinction, that he was appointed a general-of-division. In 1794 he commanded the army of the Rhine, with which he recovered fort Vauban, repeatedly defeated the Austrians, and made himself master of the Rhine fort, near Mannheim. In the beginning of 1795 he penetrated into the Dutch territory, at the head of a division, with which he reduced the province of Zealand, and he was subsequently made commander in Eastern and Dutch Flanders. In 1798 he was employed in Brittany, in 1799 in the army of England; and, in 1800, in Italy, where he obtained several advantages over the enemy. On the return of peace, he was nominated inspector-general of infantry, and commander of the legion of honour. He replaced Marmont, in 1805, as head leader of the French troops in Holland; and, in 1806, he became governor of the Hanse towns, which situation he retained till the expulsion of the French from Germany. The king made him a knight of St. Louis, grand officer of the legion of honour, and one of the inspectors-general of infantry. But, since the disbanding of the army, he has not been called into active service.

M. JOSEPH MICHAUD,

A MEMBER of the French Academy, and a man of some literary fame, is well known as a violent partisan of the Bourbons. He went to Paris, from Bourg en Bresse, in 1791, when he was very young, and he immediately began to be a writer in the royalist journals. He was obliged to conceal himself during the reign of terror; and, under the Directorial government, he was several times imprisoned, and was once condemned to death by a military commission. At the time of his condemnation he was the editor of the *Quotidian*. He took flight, but the sentence being subsequently annulled, he returned. After the 18th of Fructidor, he was among the persons who were ordered to be transported to Cayenne, but he

contrived again to escape, and he found a refuge in the mountains of the Jura. Of these events he has given an amusing account in a poem, with notes, intitled, "The Spring Season of a Proscribed Man." During the reign of Napoleon, M. Michaud was the secret agent of Louis XVIII. and the Count d'Artois. He, however, celebrated the marriage of the emperor and Maria-Louisa. The poem which he wrote on this occasion was called, "The Thirteenth Book of the Eneid, or the Marriage of Æneas and Lavinia." Napoleon, nevertheless, who suspected him to be an enemy, would never grant him any favour. Louis appointed him one of his supplementary readers, censor-general of the journals, and officer of the legion of honour. After the second abdication of the emperor, M. Michaud was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, but he sat during only one session. He is the author of many pamphlets and small poems, and of "A Literary Journey to Mount Blanc, and in some Picturesque Parts of Savoy;" "History of the Progress and Fall of the Empire of Mysore, under the Reign of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib," 2 vols.; "The History of the Crusades," 5 vols.; and of a great number of articles in "The Universal Biography."

M. LOUIS MICHAUD

Is the younger brother of Joseph Michaud, served in the army, and attained the rank of captain during the early campaigns of the revolution; but, in 1797, gave up his commission, in order to settle at Paris, as a partner with M. Giguet in the printing business. He and his partner being thorough royalists, their press was frequently employed in printing papers which were sent to them by Louis XVIII. and his brother; and, for an offence of this kind, M. Michaud, in 1799, suffered three months' imprisonment in the Abbaye. As a reward, and a stimulus, the partners were promised that they should have the office of king's printers whenever the monarch was restored; an event which did not take place till fifteen years afterwards, and which did not then appear likely to take place at all. Louis kept his word; and, after the restoration, M. Michaud became king's printer. In 1816, however, he lost his place, in consequence of his having printed various publications of a nature hostile to

the charter. **M. L. Michaud** is the author of "*A Historical and Analytical View of the first Wars of Napoleon Bonaparte*," 2 vols. ; and of several articles in "*The Universal Biography*."

M. MICHAUX

Was born in 1770, and is a son of the celebrated naturalist of the same name, who died at Madagascar in 1802. He accompanied his father in most of his voyages ; and, in 1802, he made, by order of the French government, a voyage to America, to examine the productions of the States beyond the Alleghany mountains. In 1804 he published the result of his enquiries, with the title of, "*A Journey to the West of the Alleghany Mountains, in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, &c. to which is added, 'A Memoir on the Naturalization of the Forest Trees of North America, &c. &c.'*" In 1806 he was again sent to the same country by the government, to collect the seeds of such trees as he thought might be introduced with success into France. **M. Michaux** is the editor of his father's work, in folio, on the Oaks of America.

SAMUEL MIDDIMAN, ESQ.

This gentleman is an engraver of eminence, in the department of landscape. His productions, which are numerous, are remarkable for their spirit and fidelity. In 1811, he published, in two quarto volumes, an elegant work, intituled "*Picturesque Views and Antiquities of Great Britain*." Of the plates which compose this work, many are engraved from his own drawings.

JOHN MIDDLETON, ESQ.

Is a land surveyor, and agriculturist, of great ability, who resides at Lambeth. He is author of "*A View of the Agriculture of Middlesex, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, and several Essays on Agriculture in general*." This, which is one of the best of the reports drawn up for the Agricultural Board, was published in 1798, and a second edition of it in 1807. **Mr. Middleton** has also been a contributor to *Young's Annals*,

Nicholson's Journal, and other scientific periodicals. Several valuable letters by him, on various subjects, are to be found in the *Monthly Magazine*; and he has recently revised and improved the *Farmer's Kalendar* of the late Arthur Young. He is a member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, and one of the best informed practical men of his time.

SIGNOR MIGLIARE,

A MILANESE painter, who chiefly excels in representing the interior of ancient buildings. In this branch of art, he is said to be unrivalled for fidelity, and sublimity of effect. Among his best pictures of this kind, is that of the immense Gothic cathedral of Milan, the interior of the portico of the church of St. Ambrose in the same city, and the interior of the great court of the hospital of Milan. The first two of these are master-pieces, and were instantly purchased by able connoisseurs. At the Paris exhibition of 1817, Migliare exhibited a view taken on the canal of Milan, in which he was allowed to have surpassed the productions of Canaletto.

GENERAL MILANS.

THIS patriotic Spanish officer was, during several campaigns, the companion and friend of the brave and unfortunate Lacy. When, in 1817, that general resolved to make an effort, in Catalonia, to restore the free constitution which Ferdinand had subverted, Milans became one of his most active coadjutors. The plan having failed, an order was immediately issued for the arrest of Milans. Leaving behind him his wife and daughter, but taking with him two infant sons, he succeeded in reaching the small fishing town of Badalona, where he embarked for Gibraltar, after a series of adventures which, it is said, would form no bad episode to a romance or melo-drama. From Gibraltar he sailed to Buenos Ayres, offered his services to the independents, and was eminently useful to the cause of freedom in the New World. As soon as he heard of the revolution, which took place in Spain, in 1820, he returned to his native country; and his landing at Barcelona, where his wife and child were waiting to receive him, was celebrated by rejoicings and addresses of congratulation from the municipality and other public

bodies. He was appointed to a command in Catalonia, and has recently distinguished himself greatly against the traitorous banditti, which assumed the title of the Army of the Faith. Though, for a considerable period, he was surrounded on all sides by them, and had but a scanty force under his command, he maintained his position at Vich, and defeated them in several engagements.

MR. W. A. MILES

Is a gentleman who was formerly a prolific pamphleteer, and in that capacity excited some degree of public attention. He had originally a place in the Ordnance office, which he is said to have lost in consequence of disputes with the heads of that department. In 1793, a pension, under the sign manual, was granted to him, of 300*l.* per annum. This pension he is believed to have gained by his attachment to Mr. Pitt. Of all the works which issued from the pen of Mr. Miles, the one which was most popular was "A Letter to the Prince of Wales, on a second Application to Parliament to discharge Debts wantonly contracted since May, 1787." This pamphlet, which, we believe, went through ten or twelve editions, though not among his acknowledged writings, is generally attributed to him. It is a severe, and often coarse, attack on the royal personage, to whom it is addressed; and in some parts, it gave offence equally to all parties. His other productions are, "Letters, to John Fielding, on the Suppression of the Beggar's Opera," 1773; "The Artifice, a comic opera," 1780; "Remarks on the Act for the Encouragement of the Newfoundland Fishery," 1779; "Summer Amusements, or an Adventure at Margate, a comic opera," 1779; "The Conduct of France towards Great Britain examined," 1793; "Letter to the Duke of Grafton on the Charge of Democracy," 1794; "Letter to Earl Stanhope, with Notes," 1794; "The Expediency of prescribing Bounds to the Russian Empire;" "Letter to Henry Duncombe, Esq. on the Pamphlet addressed by Mr. Burke to a Noble Lord," 1796; "Authentic Correspondence with M. le Brun and others," 1796; "A Vindication of M. de la Fayette," 1796; "Letter to the Earl of Wycombe, on the State of Ireland," 1805; and "A Letter to the Prince of Wales, with a Sketch of the Prospect before him," 1808.

BARON MILET DE MUREAU

Is a descendant from an ancient family of the province of Lorraine, but was born at Toulon in 1756. At the age of fifteen he entered into the corps of royal engineers, in which his father and uncle were serving; and, in 1779, he obtained a captain's commission. He was sent as a deputy to the states general, and he took an active part in its debates, and in those of the Constituent Assembly. In 1792 he was appointed commander of the artillery, and engineer to the armies of the Alps and the Var; and in 1793, he served with the army of Italy. Having, however, become an object of suspicion to the conventional commissioners, he contrived to be sent to Paris, and on his arrival there, the government employed him in editing the journals and papers of La Perouse; a task which occupied him for a considerable time. The work appeared in 1798, in four quarto volumes. He was made a brigadier-general in 1796, and, in 1799, minister of the war department; but he resigned his office in a few months; and on the day that he gave it up, was appointed a lieutenant-general of engineers. In 1802 he became prefect of the Correze, which situation he held till 1810. In 1814 he was made temporary director of the war depôt, and was soon afterwards sent to Corsica as the king's extraordinary commissioner. After his return to Paris, he was made a commander of the legion of honour, and of the order of St. Louis. During the hundred days, he took no part in public affairs. He is now a member of the council of administration of the Invalids.

LORD MILFORD.

THIS distinguished nobleman, who, in South Wales, enjoys a popular rank derived from antiquity of family and wealthy possessions, similar to that which Sir Watkin Williams Wynn enjoys in North Wales, is the son of Sir John Phillipps, bart., and was born in 1742. Having received a liberal education at public schools, and taken a degree at Oxford, Sir Richard Phillipps embarked in life as a man of fashion and fortune, and was long distinguished as one of the most elegant and accomplished gentlemen of his day, during that period visiting most of the courts of Europe. In 1784 he was returned for Haverfordwest, and in 1790 for the county of Pembroke, which he represented till his health compelled him to

retire. He has been lord-lieutenant of the county for many years; and in that capacity displayed the activity of an experienced general, when the French made their wild descent at Fishgard, for which prompt and successful service he received the thanks of government. At Picton Castle he has, for some years, lived in the style of an ancient baron, but has been a martyr to repeated attacks of gout. In 1764 he married his cousin, Miss Phillipps, of Pontipark, who died in 1817. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Plympton, in Devonshire; and in 1776 was, by special favour of his late majesty, created a baron of Ireland, by the title of Lord Milford, around the haven of which name he has extensive estates and valuable collieries.

COUNT MILHAUD

Was born in 1766, in the province of Auvergne, and was in the army previously to the revolution. In 1791 he was placed at the head of the national guard of his department, and in the following year he was chosen a deputy of the Convention, in which capacity he voted for the death of the king. He was several times sent as commissioner to the armies, and, when not thus occupied, he was active in the committees of government. Having leaned towards severe measures, his arrest was moved for in 1793, but the motion was negatived after his defence had been heard. Being too young to be admitted into the Council of Five Hundred, he resumed his military career, and obtained a regiment of cavalry. He was one of the officers who most zealously concurred in bringing about the eighteenth of Brumaire; and in 1800 he was made a brigadier-general, and was dispatched on political missions to the courts of Rome and Naples, after which he was successively governor of Mantua and Genoa. During the campaign of 1805, he was employed in the grand army, gained a considerable advantage in the neighbourhood of Brunn, and acquired great reputation at the combat of Diernstein; in that of 1806, he forced a Prussian column of 6000 men to capitulate, for which he was promoted to be a general of division; and at the battle of Friedland, in 1807, he distinguished himself by a brilliant charge of cavalry, in which he captured several pieces of cannon. He was sent to Spain in 1808, and while there, he fought with success in Galicia, Navarre, and Estramadura, and

was nominated a grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1813 he was called into Germany, and he contributed to secure the retreat of the French army, and destroyed a Russian column near Colmar. In 1814 he won fresh laurels at St. Diez, Brienne, and Nangis. He assented to the deposition of Napoleon, and the king gave him the cross of St. Louis, and an inspector-generalship of cavalry, but subsequently put him upon half-pay. Milhaud rallied round the standard of Napoleon, and at the battle of Ligny, he secured the victory by a charge at the head of the horse grenadiers of the guard. After the surrender of Paris, he retired with the army behind the Loire, and was one of the first officers who submitted to the king. In 1816, however, he was banished as a regicide.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR DAVID MILNE

Is a native of Edinburgh, and entered into the navy in 1778. He served as master's mate during the American war, and bore a part in several engagements, among which was that of the 12th of April, 1782. On all occasions he manifested both bravery and nautical skill. Being left unemployed after the peace, he entered into the service of the East India Company, in which he continued till the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793. At that period he again entered the royal navy, and was made second lieutenant of the *Blanche* frigate, commanded by the brave captain Faulkner. In the action with *La Pique*, in which Faulkner was killed, Milne greatly distinguished himself, and, after the action was concluded, he swam on-board the prize to take possession of her. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of post-captain, and received the command of *La Pique*. This ship was unfortunately lost, in 1798, on the coast of France, in attempting to get into closer action with *La Seine*. He was next appointed to *La Seine*, and sent to the West Indies. While on this station, in August, 1800, he captured, after a severe contest of an hour and a half, the *Vengeance* French frigate, of a much superior force to his own ship. After the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, he had for a considerable time the command of the sea forces at Leith, and he was on active service during the remainder of the war. In 1814 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue. At the bombardment of Algiers, in August 1816, he was second in command to Lord Exmouth, to whom he gave

"the most cordial and honourable support." How nobly he performed his duty on that occasion, may be judged from the circumstance of his having had no less than 210 killed and wounded on-board of his ship, the Impregnable, being nearly double the loss that was sustained by any other vessel. He was sent home with the news of the victory, and on his arrival was made a knight commander of the bath, and received the thanks of the city, and a sword of the value of a hundred guineas. He was then promoted to be rear-admiral of the white, and subsequently appointed to the command of the Halifax station. He has since obtained a baronetage, and was chosen one of the representatives for Berwick, at the last general election.

JOHN MILNER, D.D.

Was educated at St. Omers, took orders, and became priest to a Catholic congregation at Winchester. Both in writing and preaching, he showed himself so warm an advocate for the church of Rome, that he was consecrated a bishop *in partibus infidelium*, by the title of Bishop of Castaballa, and was made vicar apostolic for the middle district of England. He is much distinguished as a controversial writer and an antiquary, as the titles of his works will shew. On the agitation of the Catholic question, the Irish priesthood voted him their agent for the management of their cause in England; but his conduct in the matter of the Veto, and some of his assumptions, so much offended the Catholics on this side the channel, that several strong resolutions were passed respecting his conduct. He afterwards repaired to Rome, with other Irish prelates, to get a declaration rescinded, by which our sovereign was allowed a veto in the appointment of Catholic bishops. As an antiquary, the merits of Dr. Milner are of a very high class. He is the author of the following works: "Discourse on his Majesty's Recovery," 8vo. 1789; "Discourse delivered at the Consecration of Dr. William Gibson, Bishop of Acanthos," 8vo. 1791; "Certain Considerations on behalf of the Roman Catholics," 8vo. 1791; "The Divine Right of Episcopacy," 8vo. 1791; "Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Existence and Character of St. George, Patron of England," 8vo. 1792; "Ecclesiastical Democracy detected," 8vo. 1792; "Funeral Oration delivered on Occasion of the

Murder of Louis XVI. 8vo. 1793 ; **"A Reply to the Report published by the Cisalpine Club on the Protestation,"** 8vo. 1795 ; **"Dissertation on the modern Style of altering ancient Cathedrals,"** 4to. 1798 ; **"The History and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester,"** 4to. 1799 ; **"Letters to a Prebendary, being an Answer to Reflections on Popery, by the Rev. Dr. Sturges,"** 4to. 1800 ; **"An Elucidation of the Conduct of Pope Pius VII. with respect to the Bishops and Ecclesiastical Affairs of France,"** 8vo. 1802 ; **"The Case of Conscience solved, in Answer to Mr. Reeves on the Coronation Oath,"** 8vo. 1802 ; **"A View of the chief Arguments against the Catholic Petition,"** 8vo. 1805 ; **"A Pastoral Address to the Catholics of the Middle District,"** 8vo. 1806 ; **"Authentic Documents relative to the miraculous Cure of Winifred White, of Wolverhampton, at St. Winifred's Well in Flintshire,"** 8vo. 1806 ; **"Inquiry into certain vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants and Antiquities of Ireland,"** 8vo. 1808 ; **"A Serious Expostulation with the Rev. Joseph Berington, on his theological Errors concerning Miracles,"** 8vo. 1808 ; **"An Examination of an Article in the Antijacobin Review, on Sir John Cox Hippesley's additional Observations,"** 8vo. 1808 ; **"Substance of a Sermon preached at the Blessing of the Catholic Chapel of St. Chad, Birmingham,"** 8vo. 1809 ; **"An Elucidation of the Veto,"** 8vo. 1810 ; **"Letters on the Question respecting the Veto introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Ponsonby,"** 8vo. 1810 ; **"Instructions addressed to the Catholics of the Midland Counties of England,"** 8vo. 1811 ; **"Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England,"** 8vo. 1811 ; and **"A short Pamphlet in No. VI. of the Pamphleteer, on the Catholic Question."**

COUNT MILORADOWITCH,

ONE of the best of the Russian generals, was employed in the campaign against the Turks in 1789, and against the Poles in 1794 and 1795. He was at the head of Suwarrow's advanced guard, in 1799, and possessed the entire confidence of that general. At Austerlitz he commanded a division, and was compelled to retreat, in consequence of the centre, under general Pribitchinsky, being broken by the French. In 1812 he was again appointed to the command of the Russian advanced guard,

and he greatly distinguished himself in the actions near Wiazma and Krasnoy. In 1813 he was defeated near Bautzen, by General Charpentier; but for this reverse he afterwards found a compensation, in assisting to compel the surrender of General Vandamme's division, at Kulm. At the battle of Leipsic, he led the Russian and Prussian reserves, under the orders of the grand duke Constantine, and he took a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1814.

LORD MILTON,

THE eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, was born in May, 1786, and educated under the eye of his father. In the year 1806, he was married to his cousin, the daughter of Lord Dundas; and, in the same year, he was chosen one of the members for Malton, in which borough his family possesses considerable property and influence. His first oratorical attempt in the House of Commons was a speech, in February, 1807, against the slave-trade. At the general election, in 1807, after the expulsion of the Whigs from office, he was brought forward as a candidate for Yorkshire, against Mr. Lascelles. It was not till just before the election took place, that his family adopted the resolution of proposing him. The contest was one of the most obstinate that ever took place. The greatest part of the post-horses in Yorkshire were killed with fatigue, and the total expence to each of the rivals was not less than 100,000*l*. On this occasion Lord Milton was victorious; he having polled 11,177 votes, while Mr. Lascelles polled only 10,990. Since that period he has been returned without a struggle. His lordship has acted with the Whigs, has voted, in many instances, for reduction and retrenchment, and has recently become a convert to the cause of parliamentary reform.

GENERAL MINA.

DON FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y MINA, one of the most distinguished of the Spanish patriots, is a native of Navarre, and was born in 1782, at the village of Ydocin, about two miles from Pampeluna. By some he has been represented as the son of a mere peasant, a circumstance which, if true, would only enhance his merit; but he is, in fact, of a family of some consequence. During the war against the French, his nephew, Don Xavier Mina, then a student

at the university of Saragossa, raised a *Guerilla* corps, with which he performed several spirited exploits. Xavier being taken prisoner, in March, 1810, the command of the corps was transferred to Francisco, who soon rendered his name the terror of the French. Brave, active, indefatigable, full of resources, and possessed of an admirable presence of mind, he incessantly harassed and wore down the strength of the enemy, not only in Navarre, but in the neighbouring provinces of Alava and Arragon. Such was the rapidity of his movements, that nothing could escape him; not a convoy, not a detachment, could move from one place to another, that he did not rush upon it, and, in almost every instance, he was successful. The loss which the French sustained in this kind of warfare, was incalculable; while his was trifling, as the accuracy of the intelligence which he received prevented him from being ever surprised, and when he was far out-numbered, his troops disbanded by signal, and re-united again in a few hours, and resumed offensive operations. It was in vain that, resolving to exterminate his division, the enemy poured 25,000 men into Navarre. He not only stood his ground, but eventually remained master of the province. He was, in fact, often denominated the King of Navarre. In 1811, the Regency gave him the rank of colonel; in 1812, that of brigadier-general; and soon after, that of general. His force, in 1813, consisted of 11,000 infantry, and 2500 cavalry, and with this he co-operated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered Saragossa, Monzon, Tafalla, Jaca, and various other places. When the peace was concluded, he was besieging St. Jean Pied de Port. After having put his division into quarters, he went to Madrid, and had the mortification to find, that he had been labouring only for the re-establishment of despotism. Disgusted with the conduct of Ferdinand, and having fruitlessly remonstrated with him, he endeavoured to persuade the other Spanish generals in the capital to join with him, and make an effort in the cause of freedom; but his efforts were rendered abortive, by the baneful influence of the priesthood. Mina then hastened to Navarre, with the intention of putting himself at the head of his division; but he found that the new captain-general had dismissed the troops which composed it. He, however, gained over the garrison of Pampeluna, and was on the point of proclaiming the constitution, when his plan was frustrated by the pusillanimity of some of the officers.

He had now no resource but to seek an asylum in France, and he reached Paris in safety. While he was residing in the French capital, he was arrested by a commissary of police, whom the Spanish ambassador, Count de Casa Flores, had persuaded, or more probably bribed, to commit this act of insolence and injustice. On this occasion, Louis behaved in a manner which was highly honourable to him. He turned the commissary out of his place, insisted on the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 6000 francs. The Spanish general was not ungrateful. He refused to have any intercourse whatever with Napoleon, quitted France, and joined the king at Ghent, and returned with him to Paris. Till the army at Cadiz raised the standard of freedom, he continued to live very privately in France; but as soon as that event took place, he hurried back to Navarre, collected a few hundred of his followers, issued a proclamation calling on the rest to join him, and was advancing against Pampeluna, when a deputation was sent to him by the inhabitants, to inform him that the city had accepted the constitution. After the king had submitted to the new order of things, Mina was appointed captain-general of Navarre. His talents, however, were soon required in the field. A few fanatics and lovers of despotism having succeeded in exciting a formidable insurrection in Catalonia, Mina was entrusted with the command of the army destined to act against them. The rugged nature of the country in which he had to act, the weakness of his own army, and the strength of the rebels, rendered his operations seemingly tardy at the outset, and the ultra-royalists began to manifest the utmost confidence and exultation. But they soon discovered that they had woefully miscalculated. Mina was too prudent to commit any thing to chance, when a repulse might have been productive of disastrous consequences; but, as soon as he had fully prepared every thing for the conflict, he attacked the bands of the traitors with his wonted impetuosity, routed them in several encounters, and drove them before him, in the utmost confusion, over the Pyrenean frontier, into the French province of Rousillon. These victories have increased his fame throughout Europe, and he is regarded as the most experienced general in Spain, and as the sheet-anchor of the constitutional cause.

DON MINANO.

THIS gentleman is one of the most eminent political writers in Spain. For blended satire and seriousness, and for profundity of argument, he stands without a rival. "It is also," as Mr. Blaquiere justly observes, "greatly to the praise of this charming writer, that his portraiture of manners and character is drawn in such a way as to produce the desired effect, without wounding personal feelings, or injuring private character." His productions are published under the assumed appellation of "El Pobrecito Holgazan," "Don Justo Balanza," &c. The letters of El Pobrecito Holgazan contain an ironical critique on the old system of religion, politics, and morals; the Letters of Don Justo Balanza treat them as political questions, and are among the most valuable proofs of sound reasoning which have proceeded from the constitutional press.

S. DOMINICO MINICHINI.

THIS eminent patriot, who is between thirty-five and forty years of age, is a Neapolitan by birth. Previously to the revolution at Naples, in 1820, he was a priest. Minichini is a man of great respectability, and possesses a good property. He has seen the world, having been in Spain, and more than once in England. To him is attributed the origin, or a great share in the origin, of the attempt to introduce into Naples a liberal form of government. He entered the capital on horseback, with the army, and was received with enthusiastic plaudits. On that occasion he was uncovered, and he bowed on every side, in the most modest, inconsequential manner. He had afterwards an audience of the Prince, to whom he is said to have made an excellent address, and he was appointed by him one of the members of the committee of public safety. Minichini has been accused, by some persons, of having been merely a spy in the service of Austria; an absurd calumny, which, if it needed any refutation, would be abundantly refuted by the circumstance of his having been put upon the list of proscription since the return of Ferdinand with the Austrian troops. Where he at present resides, we are not informed.

COUNT MIOLLIS.

THIS eminent officer has risen from the rank of a private soldier to his present elevated station. He was born at Aix, in 1759, and entered into the Soissons regiment at the age of nineteen; but he was soon after promoted to be a second lieutenant. In this capacity he served under Rochambeau, in America, and was wounded by a splinter of a bomb, at the siege of York Town. In 1792 he was lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of the Bouches du Rhone. He was next employed in the army of Italy, had a share in all its triumphs, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Finale, and the defence of one of the suburbs of Mantua; on which latter occasion he compelled general Provera and an Austrian division to surrender to him. He had by this time risen to be a brigadier-general. After Mantua had capitulated, the government of that fortress was entrusted to him, and he erected a monument in honour of Virgil, in the place where the poet was born. In 1799 he commanded the army which took possession of Tuscany, and in 1800 he served in Genoa, under the orders of Massena. Italy having been re-conquered by the battle of Marengo, Miollis was again made governor of Mantua, and he once more did honour to his character by the respect which he manifested for the memory of departed genius. He transferred, with great pomp, the remains of Ariosto to the university of Ferrara, erected a column, on the place of his birth, and restored the obelisk of Virgil, which had been overthrown during the war. Verona also owes to his care the re-edification of its beautiful circus, one of the finest monuments of Roman architecture. In 1805 he received the command of all the French troops in northern Italy, and was commissioned to take possession of the Venetian states. He was next made governor of Rome and the Papal territory, and this government he held till the French evacuated Italy. It was to his lot that fell the disagreeable tasks of dethroning the Pope and the Queen of Etruria. In 1814 Louis gave him the command of a division in Provence; and Miollis was at Marseilles when Napoleon landed. He pursued the emperor with twelve hundred men, but the royalists accuse him of not having exerted himself with the necessary vigour. Napoleon gave him the command of the important fortress of Metz, which Miollis held till October. Since that period

he has been on half-pay. He is a knight of St. Louis, grand officer of the legion of honour, and a commander of the order of the Two Sicilies.

DONNA MARIA MIRAVALLE.

THIS heroine is the wife of a Spaniard, who, in 1810, was a serjeant-major in the provincial regiment of Segovia. That regiment was in garrison at Ciudad Rodrigo, when the place was invested by the French, under Marshal Ney. Donna Maria requested the governor to furnish her with a musquet, that she might assist in the defence of the city. Her request was granted; and, dressed as a soldier, she bore a part in all the sallies and actions, and behaved with the greatest bravery. On the surrender of the place, she refused to be separated from her husband, and desired to be comprised among the prisoners of war. Ferdinand, after he had regained his throne, performed one act of gratitude, by allowing her the pay of a serjeant, and ordering that her patriotic conduct should be made publicly known.

M. MIRBEL.

THIS eminent botanist, who is a member of the Institute, and of several other learned bodies, was born at Paris, in 1776. At the age of eighteen he accompanied the celebrated M. Ramond in his journies to the Pyrenees. He was first appointed director of the garden of Malmaison, which the empress Josephine had enriched with one of the finest collections of plants in France; after which he accompanied Louis Buonaparte to Holland. On his return to Paris, he was nominated director of the Dutch school of painting at Paris and Rome. In the beginning of 1816, he became secretary of M. Decazes, the minister of police; and, in the following year, was made master of requests. It is, however, to his talents as a botanist, that he is indebted for his fame. In the anatomy of plants, and in vegetable physiology, he has few rivals. His works are, "Influence of Natural History on Civilization," 1801; "General and particular History of Plants," forming part of Sonnini's edition of Buffon; "Exposition of the Theory of Vegetable Organization," 1805; and "Elements of Vegetable Physiology and of Botany," 2 vols. 1815. M. Mirbel is also a con-

tributor to the Dictionary of Natural Sciences, and has written many papers for the Transactions of the Academy.

COUNT MISSIESSY.

THE family of this nobleman was originally Catalonian, but has been long established in France. He is a native of Provence, entered into the naval service at an early age, and soon gained the character of being one of the best officers in the French navy. He emigrated at the beginning of the revolution, and did not return to his country till after the 18th of Brumaire. For some time he lived at Paris, in a state bordering on indigence, till at length the minister of the marines recommended him to Napoleon, to command the squadron which was destined for the West Indies. Missiessy sailed in May, 1805, effected a descent upon Dominica, made an attempt on St. Kitts, and re-victualled the city of San Domingo. Yet, on his return, the government was dissatisfied, and he was dismissed. He was, however, soon taken into favour again, and employed as vice admiral of the Scheldt fleet; and in 1813 he was made grand cross of the order of Reunion. He was still in command at Antwerp, when the Netherlands were evacuated. On his return to France, he was appointed a member of the two commissions of general officers of the marine, and received the grand cordon of the legion of honour. The king, in March, 1815, also selected him to be the leader of a corps of naval and engineer officers, which was to be raised to act against Napoleon, but the rapid progress of the emperor put an end to this project. He is the author of several important works on naval tactics and architecture.

JAMES MITCHELL, A.M.

THIS gentleman is a native of Aberdeenshire, and received his education at the college at Aberdeen, where he has obtained the degree of master of arts. On his leaving Scotland, he made the tour of France and Italy, and became a proficient in the French and Italian languages. On returning to London, he engaged himself as private tutor in mathematics, philosophy, and the living and dead languages. This employment he quitted for that of ac-

uary to the Star Insurance Company; on the dissolution of which, in 1822, he returned to his former employment. He is the author of "Elements of Natural Philosophy," 12mo.; of "A Latin Grammar;" of "The Universal Catechist," a book which has acquired deserved celebrity; and he has lately been engaged to conduct through the press, a series of Dictionaries of the separate sciences, destined to form an English Methodical Cyclopædia, a task for which he is admirably qualified, by his accurate and extensive knowledge.

DR. SAMUEL MITCHELL,

A CELEBRATED American philosopher, of the democratic party, was too young to take any part in the war which America maintained to assert her independence; but, at the close of it, he went to Europe, to complete his education, and he resided, for a considerable period, in Great Britain and France. He took his degree at Edinburgh in 1786, and, in the following year, he returned to his native country. It was not long before he acquired celebrity as a physician, a philosopher, and a politician; and the city of New York elected him as one of its representatives in congress. Dr. Mitchell has paid peculiar attention to the composition and evaporation of mephitic gas, to the malignant principle of which he has given the name of Septon. Many of his papers on this subject may be found in the American and English scientific journals; nor are there many subjects connected with the arts of social life which he has not cultivated and promoted; regarding many of which, his correspondence is sought in every country in Europe. Dr. Mitchell has for many years been president of the Philosophical Society of New York, and in that station has given considerable impulse to the study of the sciences in the United States. For some years he co-operated with Dr. Miller, as editor of a Medical Journal; and he would deserve respectful notice for no other cause than in having been the friend of Fulton, and one of the most zealous promoters of steam navigation. He is an F. R. S. and honorary member of many other societies in Europe.

REV. JOHN MITFORD.

THIS gentleman, who is nearly related to Lord Redesdale, is descended from the Mitfords, of Mitford Castle, Northumberland, a very ancient family, the original name of which was Bertram. He was born in London, where his father was a merchant, chiefly in the China and East India trade. He was educated by Dr. Knox, at Tunbridge School, whence he removed to Oriel College, Oxford. While at that college, in 1802, he was a competitor with Mr. Heber, for the prize given to the best poem on the subject of Palestine. Though unsuccessful, his composition, which is in blank verse, and bears the title of "The Crusades," is possessed of very considerable merit. It is preserved in the second volume of the Poetical Register. He took orders at the usual period, and, after having served three curacies, was, in 1810, presented to the vicarage of Bonhall, near Saxmundham, in Suffolk. In 1815 he obtained the rectory of Weston St. Peter, in Suffolk. In 1811 he published "Agnes, the Italian Captive, a poem;" and, in 1814, an edition of "the Works of Thomas Gray, with his Life."

MISS MARY RUSSEL MITFORD.

THIS lady is a daughter of Dr. Mitford, of Bertram House, near Reading, a man of a well-informed mind, and liberal principles. Like the Rev. J. Mitford, she is a relation of Lord Redesdale's. She was educated at Miss Rowdon's establishment, at Brompton, and at a very early age gave proofs of poetical talent. In 1810, she published a volume of "Poems," which were much admired, and of which an enlarged edition came forth in the following year. Her next work was "Christina, the Maid of the South Seas," 1811; a poem founded on the discovery of Pitcairn's Island. It was warmly praised at the time by many literary characters. She has since given to the press, "Watlington Hill, a descriptive poem," 1812; and "Narrative Poems on the Female Character in the various Relations of Life," 1812. Many of her minor compositions are contained in the Poetical Register. For some years, however, she seems to have relinquished the lyre, as nothing has appeared under her name since her Narrative Poems.

WILLIAM MITFORD, ESQ.

Was born in London, educated at Cheam School, Surrey, and afterwards at Queen's College, Oxford. He then came to London, and began to study the law, but quitted it on obtaining a commission in the South Hampshire militia, in which regiment he afterwards was lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Mitford had always an attachment to literature; and in 1774 published "An Essay on the Harmony of Language, 8vo. of which a second edition came out in 1804. In 1778 he was chosen verdurer of the New Forest, in which he has a good estate. While in the militia, he published a "Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly of the Militia of the Kingdom;" and "Considerations on the Corn Laws," 1791. In 1784 appeared the first volume of his great work, "The History of Greece, from the earliest Accounts, to the Time of Alexander;" which he completed in the year 1810. This is a production of great research, and is executed with much judgment. Mr. Mitford sat some time in parliament for the borough of Beeralston, for which place he was twice returned, and always supported Mr. Pitt.

COUNT GEORGE MOCENIGO

Is a descendant from an ancient family, and was born at Corfu. When young, he entered into the service of Russia, and the Empress Catherine appointed him her ambassador at Florence. While residing in Italy, he is said to have rendered eminent services to his adopted country, and to have meditated on a plan for expelling the Turks from the islands of the Archipelago. Under the capricious Paul, who seemed to delight in undoing every thing his mother had done, Mocenigo was in disgrace; but he was restored by Alexander, who nominated him a counsellor of state, and made him a present of a considerable sum. In July, 1802, Mocenigo, with a division of Russian troops from Naples, went to Corfu, to fill the post of ambassador, and also to assist in establishing the government of the Septinsular republic. The authority over that republic was, in truth, in his hands till the island was evacuated by the Russians. When Ferdinand of Sicily was restored to the throne of Naples, Count Mocenigo was appointed ambassador to him from Alexander; and he retained that situation till he was recalled,

in 1818, to fill the office of privy counsellor at St. Petersburg.

COUNT CHARLES MØERNER

Is one of the oldest and most distinguished general officers in the Swedish army; in which army he holds the rank of field-marshal. He was born about the year 1750, and profited fully by an excellent education. Such was his talent and his good conduct, that he was chosen by Gustavus III. to educate his son. He entered into the army, as an officer of the guards, and has honourably risen to the rank which he now holds. Stockholm is indebted to him for many useful institutions, among which may be mentioned the forming of burying-grounds at a distance from its walls. In 1816, Count de Møerner was appointed governor-general of Norway; an appointment which sufficiently proves the confidence reposed in him by his sovereign: the task of governing Norway being, from peculiar circumstances, one of a very delicate nature, and which can be successfully performed only by a man of intellect, information, and conciliating manners.

COUNT MOLÉ,

WHO was born in 1780, is the sole remaining heir of a name rendered illustrious by the virtues and courage of his ancestor, the president Matthew Molé. He first became known to the public in 1806, by his "Moral and Political Essays," which were highly praised by M. de Fontanes, in the Journal of Debates. Napoleon soon after appointed him auditor of the council of state, and then master of requests: in the latter capacity, he was one of the commissioners who were charged with making inquiries into the situation of the Jews in France, and the report which he drew up was full and satisfactory. In 1808, he was made prefect at Dijon; but the next year he was recalled to take the place of a counsellor of state, and, towards the close of 1809, he became director-general of roads and bridges. For a while, in 1813, he exercised the functions of minister of justice: and, on the retirement of the Duke of Massa, he was nominated grand judge, in which station he remained till the return of the Bourbons. By the restored monarch he was not employed; yet, when Napoleon returned from Elba, Molé,

though personally solicited by him, and created a peer, refused either to accept a place or to take his seat among the peers. Louis was propitiated by this conduct, and, when he was reinstated on the throne, he made him a counsellor of state, director-general of roads and bridges, and a peer. In 1817, M. Molé was appointed minister of marine; but, in 1818, he was replaced by Baron Portal.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MOLITOR

Was born at Hayange, in Lorraine, in 1772; entered into the military service at the breaking-out of the revolution, and was rapidly promoted. He obtained the rank of adjutant-general in 1793, and in that capacity he served in the campaigns of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and received several severe wounds. In 1799 he was made a brigadier-general, and was employed in Switzerland under Massena, in which country he established his reputation. Being charged with the defence of the valley of Glaris, through which Suwarrow wished to penetrate, Molitor, though attacked on all sides by superior Austrian and Russian forces, maintained his ground for six days,—six times recovered the bridge of Naefels,—and at length compelled the Russian general to seek for a passage in another direction. He pursued him, and twice defeated his rear-guard. For this exploit he was thanked by Massena, in a highly complimentary letter. He rejoined the army of the Rhine,—contributed greatly to the victory of Moeskirch,—and forced the Austrian lines at Goetziz, Rankwill, and Altenstat; by which means a direct communication was secured between the French armies of Germany and Italy. For these services he was rewarded with the rank of general of division; the functions of which he had long performed. In 1804 he was employed in Dalmatia, and made himself master of the mouths of the Cattaro. In 1806 he was made a grand officer of the legion of honour; and in 1808 a commander of the order of Baden. In the campaign of 1809 he bore a conspicuous part, particularly at the battle of Gross Aspern. He was at the head of the French troops in Holland when the revolution broke out, in 1813, and with his small force he made strenuous, but ineffectual, efforts to stop the progress of the allies. The king gave him the order of St. Louis and the grand cross of the legion of honour, and appointed him inspector-

general of infantry. Molitor nevertheless accepted, during the hundred days, a peerage, the command of the fifth division of the national guard, and the governorship of the imperial palace of Strasburgh; and since Louis returned he has, in consequence, remained unemployed.

M. MOLLEVAUT

Is the son of a barrister, who was a deputy to the National Convention. He was born at Nancy, in 1777, and was a pupil of Villoison. He has acquired reputation both as a poet and as a translator. His poetry is rather characterised by elegance than by vigour; but as a translator he is eminently successful. In 1810 he was nominated a member of the Academy of Sciences, after having been for several years a correspondent of it. He has translated *Musæus*, *Tibullus*, *Catullus*, *Propertius*, *Sallust*, and the *Eneid*. As an original writer, he has published "*The Battle of Jena*," 1809; "*An Eulogium on Goffin, or the Mines of Beaujon*," 1812; "*Poems*," 1813; "*Peace*," 1814; and "*An Ode on the Marriage of the Duke of Berry*," 1816.

COUNT MOLLIEU.

THIS nobleman, who was born at Rouen, in 1758, held a place in the finance department previously to the revolution. It was not till the directorial government was established that he again took any part in public affairs. He was then appointed director of the sinking fund. After the eighteenth of Brumaire he was retained in his office, and was made a counsellor of state. In 1806 he was nominated minister of the treasury, in the room of Barbé-Marbois; and in this office he established his financial reputation, and his character as an enlightened and honest man. He made several important reforms, by some of which large sums were saved to the state. Napoleon was not blind to his merit, and he successively created him a count, and grand cordon of the orders of the Legion of Honour and of Union. Mollieu also received the Danish order of the Elephant. He continued to be minister till the deposition of Napoleon, when he was displaced; but he was restored to his office and created a peer by Napoleon, after the return from Elba. Louis again removed him, and he retired into private life. In

1819, however, he was one of the fifty-nine persons who were called up to the House of Peers.

MARSHAL MONCEY,

DUKE of Conégliano, was born at Besançon, on the 31st of July, 1754. His father was an advocate of the Parliament of that city. His studies were not yet finished when he enrolled himself a private in the regiment of Conti. His family bought his discharge; but he speedily enlisted in the regiment of Champagne, in which he served in the grenadier company till 1773, when he bought his discharge, returned to Besançon, and applied himself to the study of the law. In 1774 he entered the corps of gendarmerie; and in 1778 took his first rank as second lieutenant of dragoons, in the volunteers of Nassau-Siegen. In 1793 he commanded that corps in the army of the Pyrenees. In April, 1794, he was raised to the rank of general of brigade, and in the May following to that of general of division. He served with distinction the whole of that war with Spain; was appointed (in 1795) commander in chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees; and signed the subsequent peace between France and Spain, at St. Sebastian, in concert with the Marquis d'Aranda, minister of the court of Madrid. After the eighteenth of Brumaire, General Moncey was appointed by the first consul to the command of the 15th military division at Lyons, where his conduct was worthy of praise for its moderation and wisdom. In the campaign of Italy he commanded twenty thousand men, and greatly distinguished himself. After the peace of Luneville, General Moncey was appointed to the command of the departments of the Oglio and of the Adda; and, in 1801, was named inspector-general of the gendarmerie. He was made marshal of France in 1804, and grand officer of the legion of honour. In Napoleon's war with Spain, he maintained his reputation. He served in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813; and, on the 8th of January, 1814, was appointed second in command of the Parisian national guard; and, when Napoleon took his departure for the army, pledged himself to watch with new zeal over the interests of the empire and the safety of Paris. This brave officer was faithful to his word. At the attack of the allies on Paris, on the 31st of March, he displayed a presence of mind and firmness which added new honours

to his name. He finally assembled, in the Champs-Élysées, the wrecks of the troops of the line, who were left without commanders, and the next day marched at their head out of Paris. On the 10th of April he received, at Fontainebleau, the adhesion of the gendarmerie to the new government, and repaired the following day to Paris, and gave his adhesion to all the acts of the same government. After the arrival of the king, Marshal Moncey was named minister of state, knight of St. Louis, and peer of France; and he continued to exercise the functions of inspector-general of the gendarmerie. On the approach of Napoleon, on the 9th of March, 1815, he addressed to this corps an order of the day, in which he invited them to remain faithful to their engagements to the king. Marshal Moncey was made a peer of France by Napoleon, in June 1815; and, in consequence of that nomination, lost the title by the ordinance of the king, of the 24th of July following. Having afterwards declined to preside at the council of war appointed to try Marshal Ney, he was deprived of his rank of marshal of France, and sent prisoner for three months to the castle of Ham. He has since been restored to all his titles.

M. MONGE

WAS born at Mézières, in 1746. At the commencement of the revolution, he possessed a high character for his knowledge of mathematics. Being the friend of M. Condorcet, the fall of the throne opened to M. Monge the way to the first offices of the new government. He was appointed minister of the marine immediately after the 10th of August, and took also the portfolio of the war department, in the absence of M. Servan. The ministers at that epoch formed a council called the provisional executive power, of which M. Monge was a member. In this quality, on the 21st of September, 1792, he presented himself to the National Convention, to facilitate that assembly on the abolition of royalty, which it had just decreed. On the 19th of January, 1793, M. Monge signed the order to put Louis XVI. to death; an act which he afterwards deeply regretted, for M. Monge was naturally averse to the violent measures into which the current of events at that time drew him. The despotic tone of the Convention towards its ministers soon opened his eyes to the abyss into which he was ready to fall. He resigned

his employments on the 12th of February, but resumed them on the 17th; and again retired on the 10th of April. M. Monge continued, nevertheless, a member of the Jacobin club; of which, in 1794, he was elected president. He now gave himself entirely to his favourite studies, which he had never entirely neglected for politics. In 1795 he was called to the first class of the Institute, (at present the Academy of Sciences,) and was appointed professor of geometry. In 1796, the Directory sent him to Italy, to preside over the choice of the paintings and other works of art which Bonaparte had resolved to send into France. It was during this mission that he attached himself particularly to Napoleon; who, on his side, treated M. Monge with great distinction, appointing him, in conjunction with Berthier, to carry the treaty of peace of Campo-Formio to the Directory. M. Monge accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and on his return was named member of the Conservative Senate; of which, in 1806, he was appointed president. He was created Count of Pelusium, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He was also grand cross of the order of the Rannion, and knight of the Iron Crown. M. Monge, having joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, has not received any employ from the king, and has even ceased to be a member of the Institute. M. Monge has not confined himself solely to the study of the mathematics; he has also cultivated chemistry with great success; and he has published various works on both subjects.

M. MONGEZ

Is a brother of the naturalist who died on the expedition of M. La Perouse. He is a native of Lyons, and was born in 1747. Before the revolution he belonged to the clerical order, but the pope released him from his vows. Under the directorial government, he held the office of commissioner of the mint. In 1799 he became one of the tribunate, but he retired from it shortly after. He was one of the original members of the Institute; belongs now to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; and in 1813 received the order of Rannion. M. Mongez has published various essays; editions of La Fontaine's fables; "General Considerations on Coins;" and "Reflections on the incorrect Use of some allegorical Figures which are used in Painting and Sculpture:" but his great-

est work is an "Explanation of the Pictures, Statues, Basso Relievos, and Cameos, of the Florence Gallery and the Pitti Palace." This magnificent production consists of forty-six folio parts. He is also one of the contributors to the Methodical Encyclopedia. Among the parts written by him is the Dictionary of Antiquities. He is now engaged in continuing the "Roman Iconography," the first portion of which was given to the public by the late M. Visconti.

The wife of M. Mongez was a pupil of David and Renault, and has acquired a high reputation in the noblest branch of art, that of history-painting. She has exhibited various pictures since 1809; among which are Orpheus in the Shades; Alexander weeping for the Death of the Wife of Darius; Persens and Andromeda; Theseus and Pirithoüs clearing the Earth from Robbers; the Death of Adonis; and Mars and Venns.

REV. JAMES HENRY MONK.

THIS gentleman, who is one of the best Greek scholars in England, was born about the year 1778. He is a fellow of Trinity college, and Greek professor in the university of Cambridge; to which latter office he was chosen in 1808, on the death of his friend the celebrated Porson. In 1812 he edited, in conjunction with Mr. Blomfield, the posthumous works of Porson. In the same year he also published "Euripidis Coronifer;" in 1816, "Euripidis Alceste;" and, in 1818, "A Vindication of the University of Cambridge," in answer to Sir J. E. Smith. Mr. Monk is the editor of the "Museum Criticum, or Cambridge Classical Researches." He has for some years been occupied in preparing a Life of Dr. Bentley, which is now neatly ready for the press, and is expected to contain a large portion of new and valuable information.

BARON MONNET

Is a Poitevin, born in 1766, and entered into the infantry in 1793. He first saw service, as a captain, in Vendée, and made Charette prisoner in the forest of Grallard. He was next employed in the army of the Rhine, and took by assault the town of Sion, in the Upper Valais. In 1799, he acquired great reputation at the

battle of Busolengo, in which he took 3000 prisoners. His conduct on that day gained him the rank of brigadier-general, which was conferred upon him on the field of battle. He subsequently commanded in the citadel of Mantua, which he defended bravely. In 1800 he was appointed to command in the island of Walcheren; was made a general of division in 1803, and a commander of the legion of honour till 1804. His surrender of Flushing to the British, in 1809, so irritated Napoleon that he ordered him to be tried by a council of war; and, as Monnet did not appear to take his trial, he was declared contumacious, and was sentenced to death, as guilty of cowardice or treason. He did not return to France till the restoration of Louis, who reversed his sentence, replaced him in the army, and gave him the cross of St. Louis. Napoleon again struck him out of the list of officers in 1815; but the king re-inserted his name, and he is now one of the lieutenant-generals on active service.

DR. THOMAS MONRO.

THE medical treatment of cases of insanity seems to have become hereditary in the family of Monro. The gentleman who is the subject of this article is the son of Dr. John Monro, who (as his father had been before him) was physician to Bethlehem Hospital, and died in 1791. He is a native of the metropolis, and was educated at Stanmore school, by Dr. Parr. Physic he studied at St. Bartholomew's and other hospitals, and afterwards at Oxford and at Edinburgh. Having received his degree at Oxford, he was admitted a fellow of the college. He has, however, taken little part in the affairs of the college, and his medical talents have principally been directed to cases of deranged intellect. He succeeded his father as physician to Bethlehem and Bridewell hospitals; but a few years ago he was removed, with Mr. Haslam, on the alleged ground of not having been sufficiently vigilant in preventing the patients from being harshly treated. He is the proprietor of a very large establishment at Clapton, for insane persons. Dr. Monro is said to be a great lover of virtue, and to have one of the finest collections in England.

DR. T. E. MONRO,

THE son of Dr. T. Monro, was born in London ; began there the acquirement of his classical and professional knowledge, and completed it at Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. He was admitted a fellow of the college, and has since filled the office of one of the censors. For several years he assisted his father in the management of the Clapton establishment, and it was not till his parent was removed from his situation at Bethlehem that Dr. T. E. Monro was brought forward in public life. He then became a candidate for the vacant place of physician to Bridewell and Bethlehem, and was fortunate enough to obtain it. He is the fourth person of his family who has filled it in regular descent.

PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,

THE chief magistrate of the United States, was born in the State of Virginia, in 1757. His family were not in affluent circumstances ; but he received a good education at the college of Williamsburgh, and was designed for the profession of the law, under the patronage of Mr. Jefferson, who had entertained a strong regard for his early talent and worth. He was chosen one of the earliest members of Congress ; but soon resigned his seat to enter into the army, then fighting for the independence of his country. He served with much bravery and reputation, and had attained the rank of colonel at the conclusion of the war. At the peace, he devoted himself again to his profession of a barrister. He was elected a second time a member of Congress ; and, in 1794, was appointed ambassador of the United States to the French republic ; and, on the 15th of August, was introduced in that character to the National Convention. He arrived in France at a time of great delicacy and difficulty. America was in a state of coolness with the British court, and her relations with France were on the point of being interrupted. The little success which attended his negotiation may, however, be chiefly attributed to the frequent changes in the French government of that period. After two years' residence in Paris, he was accused by the American administration of showing a too great complacency to the Directory, was recalled, and strongly censured. Mr.

Monroe arrived in America in 1797, and demanded from the secretary of state a declaration in writing of the motives which induced his recall. The contest between the federal and the republican parties was now inflamed to an unusual degree, and filled not only the journals, but even the sittings of Congress with its excesses. Mr. Monroe feared that the measures of his adversaries would endanger the institutions of his country, and rapidly introduce aristocracy and despotism. He published a work, in which he submitted to his fellow citizens his own conduct and that of the government, including the whole of his correspondence during his embassy. His justification appeared to his fellow citizens to be complete; for, in 1803, he was elected governor of Virginia, by a very great majority. Mr. Monroe was afterwards appointed ambassador to France and Spain respectively, to negotiate with those powers the cession of Louisiana to the United States; which mission he terminated successfully. In all his diplomatic transactions, Mr. Monroe was greatly esteemed for the frankness and good faith of his conduct. He was afterwards sent to London, to terminate, in concert with Mr. Pinckney, the differences between the court of St. James's and the United States. After some time employed in this negotiation, he concluded a provisional treaty with Great Britain, which, however, was not productive of any lasting good-will between the two powers. In 1811 he was appointed secretary of state; and in 1814, after the capture of Washington by the English, he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the American army; and afterwards held the war department till the return of peace. At this period he resumed the department of foreign affairs, which he filled till the 3d of March, 1817, when he was elected president of the United States, in the room of Mr. Madison. Shortly afterwards he undertook an extensive journey, to inspect the maritime districts of America, and proceeded to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. In this important duty, his entire conduct gave the most sincere and lively gratification to his fellow citizens. He employed all the knowledge of business, and of a comprehensive mind and active life, in preparing the means of his country's security and happiness. He every where re-animating the sacred flame of patriotism, and sought to obliterate all feelings of party politics. He declared expressly at Hartford, that he designed to be—not the chief of a faction,

but the president of the United States. On the 3d of December, 1817, Mr. Monroe presented to Congress a statement of the internal and exterior situation of the country, and at no period had it ever been found more satisfactory. The president concluded this message by congratulating the nation on having attained the fortieth year of its political existence, and having found that experience had consecrated a free constitution, and consolidated a government, whose sole ambition is to favour the extension of knowledge, to cultivate universal peace, and to promote the happiness of mankind.

M. MONSIAU,

A NATIVE of Paris, and an eminent artist, was a pupil of Peyron. He became a member of the Academy in 1790. Like that of his master, his colouring is defective, but he has great freedom of pencil, and possesses other pictorial merits, which entitle him to his reputation. He has produced a great number of pictures, among which are the Death of Agis; Moliere reading the Tartuffe to a Company at Ninon's; the Death of Raphael; Eponima and Sabinus; the Coronation of Mary of Medicis; and Louis XVI. giving his instructions to La Percuse. His drawings also are numerous. The best of them are, "The Triumph of Paulus Emilius, and "The Death of Cleopatra.

BASIL MONTAGUE, ESQ.

Is the natural son of the unfortunate Miss Ray, by the Earl of Sandwich, who was so many years first lord of the Admiralty. He was educated at the Charter house, studied the law, and was called to the bar. He has distinguished himself by publishing some tracts on particular branches of English law. His first attempt was a "Summary of the Law of Set off," 1801. This was followed by four volumes of "A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws," which immediately brought him into notice, and procured him considerable practice, and the appointment of a commissioner of bankruptcy. It has since passed through three editions. His other works in the law are, a pamphlet on "Bankrupt's Certificates;" "Inquiries respecting the Alteration of the Law of Copy Right," 1813; and "The Law of Partnership," 1815. In 1805 he prepared for the

press, "Selections from Taylor, Hooker, Bishop Hall, and Lord Bacon." Mr. Montague is peculiar in his diet, abstains from all animal food, and has an abhorrence of depriving any thing of life. His anxious desire to spare the lives of animals would naturally lead him to endeavour to save the lives of his fellow-creatures, and he has bestowed much attention on that subject. In 1809 he published his first volume of "The Opinions of different Authors on the Punishment of Death," 8vo., and he has since sent forth a second and a third volume. In 1811, this important question having been agitated in parliament, he edited "The Debates in Parliament on a Bill for abolishing the Punishment of Death for Stealing in a Dwelling House;" and, in 1815, he reprinted a tract, originally published in 1701, called, "Hanging not Punishment enough for Murderers." Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this gentleman for his strenuous exertions in so good a cause, in which he was ably assisted by the late Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir James Macintosh, and others.

MARQUIS DE MONTCHENU.

THIS personage has one claim, and but one claim, to the notice of his contemporaries, and of posterity; that which arises from his having been appointed the French commissioner at St. Helena, to see that the dethroned Napoleon was kept in proper durance. He was born in 1757, emigrated in 1791, served during the campaign of 1792, and was made a major-general in June, 1814. In the following year he received his nomination as commissioner. His character may be gathered from the following anecdote: Mr. O'Meara having mentioned to the emperor some particulars respecting the cause of Duroc's attachment to him, which he had heard from the marquis "No such thing! (said Napoleon.) There is not a word of truth in it. But I suppose Montchenu said this, because Duroc was of an old family, which in that booby's eyes is the only source of merit. He despises every body who has not as many hundred years of nobility to boast of as himself. It was such as Montchenu who were the chief cause of the revolution. Before it, such a man as Bertrand, who is worth a whole army of Montchenus, could not even be a second lieutenant, while dotards in leading-strings, like him, would be generals. God help the nation that is

governed by such. In my time, most of the generals, of whose deeds France is so proud, sprung from that very class of plebeians which is so much despised by him."

COUNT PHILIP DE MONTESQUIOU-FEZENZAC

Is the head of the Montesquieu family, and traces his descent from the first kings of France. He was born in 1753 at the castle of Marsan, near Auch, served early in the army, and became a colonel in 1785. In 1792 he was promoted to be a major-general, and was sent to Avignon, to prevent the excesses which were threatened to be committed by a body of armed Marseillaise. In the same year he was dispatched to Saint Domingo, to command in the south of that island, and he succeeded in maintaining tranquillity within the limit of his district. On the death of Louis he resigned his command, was arrested by the commissioners, and was kept prisoner on-board of a vessel for more than twelve months. After the death of Robespierre he was liberated, and he went to the United States, where he continued to reside till the establishment of the consulship in France. He then returned to his native country, and lived privately on his estate till the restoration of Louis, by whom he was nominated lieutenant-general, and commander in the department of the Gers. In September, 1815, he was chosen president of the electoral college of that department.

ABBÉ DE MONTESQUIOU-FEZENZAC

Is a brother of Count Philip, and was born at the castle of Marsan, in 1757. He entered into the ecclesiastical profession when young, and became agent-general of the clergy in 1785, and was chosen deputy to the States-General by the clergy of Paris. As a deputy, he strenuously defended the principles of the clergy and nobility, but without violence; and he displayed, on all occasions, a praise-worthy impartiality. Even his opponents treated him with more respect than they usually displayed towards those of his party. He emigrated to England soon after the 10th of August, and continued there till Robespierre was overthrown. He then returned to France, and was long employed as an agent of Louis XVIII. It was through his hands that Louis conveyed to Bonaparte a proposal to restore the Bourbons; and,

with the letter of the king, the abbe enclosed one from himself, to explain and recommend the measure. The answer of the first consul, and some farther correspondence, passed through the same channel. Montesquion was allowed to remain undisturbed at Paris for a considerable time; but, at length, probably thinking that it was not prudent to allow so warm a friend of the Bourbons to reside in the capital, Napoleon ordered him to remove to Menton, near Monaco. To this the abbé replied, that he had no means of living in the retreat which was assigned to him. The government admitted of this excuse, and he was never molested during the reign of the emperor. In 1814 he was chosen as one of the members of the provisional government. The king appointed him one of the commissioners to draw up the charter, and the greatest part of it is attributed to him. In July he was made minister of the home department, and his first act in this capacity was an ungenerous one. It was to present to the Legislature a report, in which all the errors of Napoleon's reign were grossly exaggerated, and all the immense improvements which that monarch had made, were either undervalued, or passed over in silence. Nor is it possible to avoid censuring another of his measures, that of imposing shackles on the press. In one instance, however, he is deserving of praise. He had the spirit to tell the Count de Blacas, who possessed an undue influence with the king, that "France would tolerate ten mistresses, but not a single favourite." On the return of Napoleon, the abbé took up his residence in England; but he went back to France, and resumed his office, when Louis was re-inthroned. Though not rich, he refused to take the sum of a hundred thousand livres, which the king gave to each of the ministers, as a compensation for their losses. In the autumn of 1815 he was succeeded by Count Vanblanc, and was raised to the peerage. He has since uniformly voted on the side of the government. Since 1816 he has been a member of the French Academy.

COUNT PETER MONTESQUIOU-FEZEŒZAC

Was born at Paris in 1764, and is the eldest son of Marquis Montesquion, who was one of the republican generals, and added Savoy to the dominion of France. In 1789 he was first equerry to Monsieur, now Louis

XVIII. During the greatest part of the revolution he lived in retirement, from which he did not emerge till 1804, when he went to Paris, to be present as president of his canton, at the coronation of Napoleon. He was soon afterwards elected to the Legislative Body; and, in 1808, was made president of the commission of finances. When M. de Talleyrand was created vice-grand elector, Montesquieu succeeded him in the office of high chamberlain; and, in 1809, he received the grand cross of the order of the Saxon crown; to which were subsequently added, the crosses of the orders of St. Leopold of Austria, and St. Joseph of Wurzburg. In 1810 he was elected and proclaimed candidate for the presidency of the Legislative Body, an office which he afterwards filled in the room of M. de Fontanes, who had become a senator. He, also, was made a senator, in April, 1813; and, in December, was chosen by Napoleon to be one of the extraordinary commissioners who were sent into the departments to take measures for the defence of the country. In January he was appointed aid major-general to the Parisian national guards. The king gave him a peerage, and the order of St. Louis; but Montesquieu accepted his former places from Napoleon, in March, 1815, and has consequently been in disfavour with the court since the second restoration.

The Countess Montesquieu, his wife, was appointed governess to the young Napoleon, in 1811. She accompanied the empress to Vienna, in 1814, but she was dismissed a few days after the discovery of the plan for carrying off to France the empress and her son.

DON JUAN MONTEVERDE

Is one of those Spanish generals who have disgraced themselves by their cruelties in the New World. At the period when the Venezuelans threw off the yoke of Spain, he held a command in Venezuela, and, after the revolution, he succeeded in maintaining his ground in the western confines of the province. The earthquake which, in 1812, desolated the Caraccas, gave him an opportunity of acting on the offensive, the people being almost universally panic struck by that dreadful visitation. He had, besides, recently received from Spain a reinforcement of twelve hundred men. His first achievement was the capture of Carora, by assault. Miranda,

who was invested with almost dictatorial authority by the Junta, hastened to oppose the progress of the royalists, and had at first the good fortune to repulse them. At this critical time, however, the scale was turned in favour of the Spaniards, by the treachery of one of the independent officers, who enabled them to seize upon the fortress of Puerto Cabello, and thus obtain a free communication with the coast, so as to obtain abundant supplies. Monteverde now rapidly gained the ascendancy, and at length he crowned his triumph by reducing to submission the whole of Venezuela. No sooner had he become master, than he began to display his perfidy and cruelty. The terms of the treaty which he had signed were violated; Miranda, and numberless other friends of freedom were plunged into dungeons, and they were treated with the utmost barbarity. Irritated by this conduct, the Venezuelans again rose in arms, and they were joined by Bolivar. Monteverde marched against them, but Bolivar defeated him at Niquitao, Barinas, and other places, and finally obtained a complete victory at Gastagnanes, which compelled the Spanish general to shut himself up, with the remnant of his army, in Puerto Cabello, where he defended himself with the utmost obstinacy. Fresh reinforcements enabled him again to take the field, but at Agua Caliente he was routed, the greatest part of his force was destroyed, and he himself was so severely wounded as to be obliged to resign his command to General Cagigal.

M. DE MONTGAILLARD.

IN an age which is remarkable for the number of political intriguers, few persons, if any, have displayed more of the spirit of intrigue than the subject of this article. He was born near Toulouse, educated at the school of Soréze, entered into the army, and was immediately sent to serve in America. On his return he quitted the army, lived privately at Brest, for some time, and went to Paris at the beginning of the revolution. He emigrated, soon after the 10th of August, went back to France in a short time, and then emigrated again. He was arrested in the Netherlands, by the Austrian troops, but was set at liberty, and then departed to England, where he remained four months, and published "The State of France in the Month of May, 1794," "A Conti-

nation of the State of France," and "The Necessity of War, and the Danger of Peace." On quitting England he went to the Hague, but was expelled by the Dutch government, probably in consequence of the rumours which were prevalent, that he was a disguised Jacobin emissary. He, however, contrived to gain the confidence of the Prince of Condé, who employed him to carry on a negotiation with Pichegru, for the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1795, while he was conducting this negotiation, he gave to the press "My Conduct during the Revolution," and "The Year 1795, or Conjectures on the Sequel of the French Revolution." In the following year, Louis wrote to him with his own hand, approving of his services. Montgaillard was afterwards engaged in other affairs of the same nature for the exiled princes; but, in September, 1796, he is said to have betrayed to the French envoy, at Venice, all the secrets with which he was entrusted. Beginning to suspect his fidelity, the Prince of Condé endeavoured to withdraw from his possession the documents which he held. Montgaillard, however, refused to give them up, and towards the close of 1797 he put them into the hands of the French envoy at Hamburgh; and also pointed out to him a considerable magazine of English merchandize at the Hague. He returned to France after the 18th of Brumaire, and though he was for a while confined in the Temple, he at length obtained his liberty, and his name was expunged from the list of emigrants. In 1804 he wrote, at the desire of the ministry, "Memoirs respecting the Treason of Pichegru, from the Year II. to the Year V." He also produced "France, under the Government of Bonaparte," and "Secret Memoirs of Montgaillard, during the Years of his Emigration." In the Secret Memoirs he painted the French princes, and many of the most eminent of the royalists, in the blackest colours. A pension was now granted to him of twenty-four thousand livres, which was subsequently reduced to six thousand. For ten years his pen was perseveringly devoted to Napoleon, and was often engaged in attacks upon England. The two principal works which he wrote during this period were "The Situation of England in the Year 1811," and "The Second War of Poland." On the downfall of Napoleon, M. Montgaillard unblushingly came forward to claim the merit of having always been the devoted friend of the Bourbons; and he

declared, that the calumnies which he had printed against them, had been merely intended to deceive and mislead the emperor, and by that means to facilitate the restoration of the exiled family. It does not, however, appear that they feel any disposition to reward this incomprehensible kind of friendship, and M. de Montgaillard is, therefore, destined to remain in disfavour and obscurity.

COUNT MAXIMILIAN MONTGELAS,

DESCENDED from a noble family, originally of Savoy, was born at Munich in 1759. He first entered into the army, but soon quitted that profession, and dedicated himself to the studies and labours of a statesman, in which his career has been at once useful to his country and glorious to himself. He ascended through various public employments at the court of Bavaria, all of which he adorned by the justness and extent of his views, to the rank of prime minister. He gave in the resignation of all his employments in February, 1817, and retired to Switzerland, where he has since resided. This minister may well be regarded as one of the first statesmen in Germany. Such is the opinion, with little exception, of the country he governed; where a long and envied administration, vast reforms, and a scrupulous exaction of the duties incumbent upon public men, could not fail, and did not fail, to create him numerous enemies, without being able to lessen his great and deserved reputation.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ.

THIS excellent poet, and amiable and pious man, was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, in 1771, and is the eldest son of a Moravian minister. When only four years of age, he accompanied his parents to Ireland, but in the following year he was sent to the Moravian seminary at Fulneck, near Leeds, in Yorkshire. After this period he never saw his parents; they were sent to the West Indies to preach to the negroes, and they fell the victims of disease. Montgomery continued ten years at Fulneck, during which he acquired Greek, Latin, French, and German. To poetry he was early devoted, for he began to write verses when he was only ten years old, had filled three volumes by the time that he was twelve, and

before he was fourteen had composed a mock heroic poem, of more than a thousand lines. In his fifteenth year he projected an epic poem, on the subject of the wars of Alfred. It was to consist of a series of Pindaric odes, and of these he finished twenty before he relinquished his scheme. His tutors endeavoured in vain to wean him from that love of the muse which they believed to be incompatible with his intended calling of a minister of the gospel; and at length they consented that he should turn his attention to lay pursuits. He was placed with a person who kept a shop at Mirfield, but this situation he soon quitted for another of the same kind; and, finally, with a volume of his poems, he travelled to London, and for some time was in the shop of the late Mr. Harrison, of Paternoster Row, a man who was himself possessed of talent, and had very kindly feelings towards young authors. In 1792 Montgomery settled at Sheffield, and engaged with Mr. Gales, the publisher of the Sheffield Register. Mr. Gales being threatened with a prosecution, was obliged to leave England in 1794, and, by the assistance of a friend, Montgomery was enabled to become the proprietor of the paper, the name of which he changed to that of "The Iris." As Gales had escaped from their vengeance, the political zealots of Sheffield turned it upon the new proprietor. Two flagrantly unfair and oppressive prosecutions were successively instituted against him; on the first of which he was sentenced to a fine of twenty pounds and three months' imprisonment; and, on the second, to a fine of thirty pounds and an incarceration of six months. During his confinement he wrote a volume of poems, which he published in 1797, under the title of "Prison Amusements." In the following year he gave to the press a volume of essays, called "The Whisperer," which originally appeared in the Iris. When the Poetical Register was established he became a contributor to it, and his "Battle of Alexander's," and other poems in the first volume of that work, were extensively read, and as extensively admired. They may be said to have first made him known beyond the narrow circle of a provincial district. Encouraged by the still increasing success which was bestowed on his compositions, he returned in 1806, to give to the world "The Wanderer's Soliloquy, and other poems;" and, in spite of a most liberal criticism in the Edinburgh Review, they rose into popularity, and



Montgomery

completely established his reputation. Since that period no one has been absurd enough to dispute the claim of Montgomery to an honourable place among the modern poets of Britain. His subsequent works consist of "The West Indies, a Poem, and other Poems," 1810; "The World before the Flood, with other Pieces," 1813; "Verses to the Memory of the late Richard Reynolds, of Bristol," 1816; "Thoughts on Wheels, a Poem," 1817; "Greenland and other Poems," 1819; "Polyhymnia, Songs to Foreign Music," 1821; and "Songs of Zion, being Imitations of the Psalms," 1822. Mr. Montgomery still resides at Sheffield, and continues to conduct the *Illustrator*, which is one of the best of our provincial papers.

MARQUIS MONTHOLON

Is justly celebrated for his unshaken and generous adherence to the fallen fortunes of his illustrious master. His father was colonel of a regiment of dragoons, under the old system, and the young Montholon entered the army at the age of fifteen. He commenced his career by serving under Bonaparte, on the celebrated day of the 18th of Brumaire, and was in the list of the officers who received swords, as marks of distinction, from the first consul, on that memorable occasion. It is understood that Napoleon, when only lieutenant-colonel of artillery, in 1792, had known and noticed Montholon, in Corsica. However this may be, it is certain that the young soldier, from his entrance into public life, closely connected his fortunes with those of his master. Appointed aide-de-camp to Marshal Berthier, before he had attained the age of twenty-one, he served in that capacity, in every campaign subsequent to that period, and distinguished himself in a more eminent degree at the battles of Austerlitz, Wagram, Jena, and Friedland. During a time when the state of his health, and the effects of his wounds, did not permit him to undergo the fatigues of actual military service, Napoleon employed him in various important missions, and attached him to his own person, as one of his chamberlains. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the department of the Loire, and was proceeding to oppose a vigorous resistance to the Austrians, when he received the news of the emperor's abdication. His first thought was to resign his command, and hasten to his master at Versailles.

From this hour his fate, and that of Napoleon, became inseparable. He held the rank of general during the one hundred days; he served Napoleon as chamberlain after the battle of Waterloo, both at the palace Elyée, and at Malmaison; and, finally, with his wife and children, voluntarily partook of the ex-emperor's imprisonment at St. Helena, and continued with that great man till the period of his decease. Napoleon left the marquis a legacy, which, however, he has been prevented from receiving by a disgraceful act of chicanery. M. de Moutholon is now arranging for the press, the memoirs dictated by his late sovereign.

S. VINCENT MONTI,

THE greatest of the living Italian poets, was born in 1757, at Fusignano, in the legation of Ferrara, and studied the Belles Lettres under the tuition of the poet Minzoni. He became early attached to the study of poetry, and his favourite author was Danté. Having settled at Rome, he was introduced to Don Louis Braschi, who appointed him his secretary; he was also received a member of the Arcadian Society, but his satirical propensity soon made him enemies among his brother Arcadians. Some of the tragedies of Alfieri having met with great success on the Roman theatre; Monti was stimulated to try his strength as a tragic writer, and he accordingly produced "Galeotto Manfredi," and "Aristodemus," the style of which was much admired. Alfieri having written a bitter sonnet against the modern Romans, Monti answered it, with the same rhymes, and thus gained the good graces of the Pope, the clergy, and the patricians. The favour which he enjoyed, and his poetical reputation, were both soon after increased by his "Basvilliana," a poem, on the murder of the French envoy, M. de Basseville. This poem has been translated into English, and continued, by the Rev. H. Boyd. Monti also paid court to the Papal government by two other poems, his "Musogonia," and his "Feroniade." He soon, however, changed completely his political opinions, and became a warm advocate of revolution. On this change taking place he is said to have suppressed the first edition of the two last mentioned poems, and to have published another, full of praises of Bonaparte, and invectives against the

Austrians. He was appointed secretary to the Directory of the Cisalpine republic, and was sent by that body as commissioner into Romagna, where he is accused of having acted the part of Verres; but, as he was never censured by his superiors, this accusation is probably a calumny. At this period he married the daughter of Picler, the celebrated Roman engraver. In 1799 the success of the Austro-Russians compelled him to take shelter in France, where he remained till the re-establishment of the Cisalpine republic by the first consul. On his return to Milan, Monti published three cantos of a poem, on the death of Mascheroni; a work which enhanced his fame. He was shortly after chosen professor of Belles Lettres at the college of Milan, and of eloquence at the University of Pavia. When Napoleon became king of Italy, he made him historiographer of the kingdom; and, in 1806, the poet gave to the press, in honour of his patron, the first six cantos of "The Bard of the Black Forest." It was severely criticised by his opponents, and he replied to them with equal severity. Monti next visited the court of Joachim, and, while there, he added a seventh canto to his poem. After his return to Milan, he composed the tragedy of Caius Gracchus, several musical dramas, and numerous occasional pieces, to celebrate the triumphs of Napoleon; and also translated the satires of Persius, and the Iliad of Homer. His talents were still further rewarded by the orders of the legion of honour and the iron crown, and by his admission into the Italian Institute. On the downfall of Napoleon, Monti ceased to be historiographer. He has long been engaged in a new and enlarged edition of the *Crusca Dictionary*. Though he has had many quarrels with his contemporary writers, he is now in a state of friendship with them all, and he bears, by common consent, the honourable appellation of "the graceful Dante."

COUNT MONTIJO.

THIS nobleman, who is now a zealous friend of freedom, was at one period believed to be its deadly enemy. He apparently enrolled himself under the banners of the despotic faction, after the return of Ferdinand; but his friends plead that he did so only for the purpose of getting into power, that he might find an opportunity of

serving the cause of liberty. There are some circumstances which render it probable that the statement is correct. Count Montijo was appointed captain-general of Granada, and it is certain that, in that situation, he soon began to take an active part on the patriotic side. He organized a great number of secret associations, and prepared every thing for a general rising, which was to take place on a fixed day and hour, in all the garrisons of the Peninsula. The plan was nearly matured when it was discovered, and he narrowly escaped being the victim of his zeal. Since the revolution of 1820, his conduct has been invariably that of a true patriot.

DON MARIANO MONTILLA

Is of a rich and distinguished South American family, and was born at Caracas about 1787. He was sent into Spain, to complete his education, and, while there, he entered into the king's body-guards. On the death of his father he went back to Caracas, and was engaged in the cultivation of his estate till the breaking out of the revolution. He took a very active part in favour of liberty, and the new government dispatched him on a mission to the Antilles. After his return, he acted in the field, with the rank of colonel. When the overthrow of Miranda seemed to render desperate the affairs of the independents, he emigrated; but he hastened to his country again as soon as Bolivar had raised the standard of freedom, and he fought by the side of that illustrious chief in several battles. Montilla was entrusted with the defence of Cartagena, while Bolivar was gone to Jamaica in search of succour. In spite of the horrible ravages of famine and disease, he defended the fortress till the last practicable moment; and, at length, spiked the guns, embarked the scanty remains of the garrison, broke through the Spanish blockading squadron, and succeeded in reaching Aux Cayes. His retreat took place on the 6th of December, 1815. For some time afterwards, misunderstandings with persons in power prevented him from being employed; but, those being finally removed, he resumed the sword, and served his country with his accustomed valour and skill till her independence was secured.

DON THOMAS MONTILLA,

A BROTHER of Don Mariano, was born in 1791, and received an excellent education at the University of Caraccas. Like his brother, he enthusiastically embraced the cause of freedom, and displayed great talents and courage. He was at Santa Fé, on a mission, when Morillo advanced into the interior, after having captured Carthagena; and as his return to Caraccas was thus rendered impracticable, he took the daring resolution, with a few followers, of penetrating into Guiana. After a toilsome march of many hundred leagues, during which he traversed deserts inhabited only by wild beasts, or cannibal Indians, and swam over numerous rivers infested by dangerous reptiles, he and his companions subsisting only on wild fruits, he at length reached the place of his destination just at the period when Bolivar had penetrated into the province. Since that time he has continued active in the service of his country. He was made a general, and governor of Guiana, and in 1819 was elected to the national congress.

COUNT DE MONTLOSIER

Is a descendant of an ancient family of the province of Auvergne, in which province he was born about 1760. In 1789, he was chosen as their deputy to the States General, by the nobility of Riom. It was not, however, till after the events of the 5th and 6th of October in that year, that he began to take a conspicuous part in that assembly. From that period he came forward, on every occasion, as one of the most determined of the royalist party; and he is said to have sometimes carried his zeal to a length which was prejudicial to the cause that he espoused. He did infinite mischief to the monarch, by his violent and ill-timed opposition to Mirabeau, at a moment when that eminent orator and statesman was desirous of giving his powerful support to the tottering throne. How little he was disposed to do for the benefit of the people, may be judged of from the fact that he strenuously contended that the crown domains ought to be inalienable, even though they might be required for the necessities of the state. In May, 1791, he was guilty of a gross want of foresight, in voting for the self-denying decree, which ordered that the members of the national assembly should not be elected to the ensuing legislative body. By this absurd de-

cree, all political influence was thrown into the hands of those who were hostile to the monarchy. M. Montlosier emigrated, had several quarrels with his brother emigrants; and, after having been employed on the continent till 1794, he settled in England, where he became the proprietor and editor of the *Courier de Londres*, which he conducted on the same principles that he had manifested in the national assembly. In 1800 he was selected to proceed to Paris, for the purpose of proposing to Bonaparte to procure for him a sovereignty in Italy, on condition of his replacing the Bourbons on the throne of France. He was arrested at Calais, and conveyed to the Temple, where, however, he was confined only thirty-six hours, Fouché having declared that the arrest arose from a mistake; but he was at the same time ordered to quit France in ten days. During those ten days he had secret audiences of the minister for the foreign department, who informed him, ostensibly in confidence, that it was the design of the First Consul to re-establish the ancient church of France, to recall the emigrants, and restore the unsold property, and to destroy the remnants of jacobinism, and bring back social order. On his return to England, Montlosier began to change the tone of his journal; and the British government, in consequence, withdrew its protection from him. In 1801 the ministers of the police and foreign department invited him back to his country, and he accepted the invitation. He settled at Paris, and continued his journal there, but dropped it at the end of three months, and was placed, to indemnify him, in the office of the foreign department. Though he did not give his vote on the subject of raising Napoleon to the imperial dignity, yet he retained his place. The emperor soon after ordered him to write a work on the ancient monarchy, and the causes of the revolution, a task on which Montlosier was occupied for four years; and he next employed him for fifteen months as his regular correspondent on political affairs. About the close of 1812, Montlosier requested permission to travel in Italy, for the purpose of making enquiries in natural history, a pursuit which he had formerly preferred to all others. His request was granted, and he was liberally supplied with the means of travelling in comfort. After the first restoration, he published his work "*On the French Monarchy, from its Establishment to the present Period*," 3 vols. 8vo.; to which he subsequently added two supplementary vo-

lumes, bringing it down to the year 1817. He refused to vote for the additional act, proposed by Napoleon; but he was, nevertheless, removed from office on the second return of the Bourbons. For feudal institutions, Montlosier has a violent and absurd predilection, which is somewhat remarkable in a man of the nineteenth century, and which is censured even by many who are strenuous royalists. Besides his volumes on the monarchy, he is the author of many political pamphlets, of "An Essay on the Theory of the Volcanoes of Auvergne," and of "A Notice on the Stone called Cornean, or Horn Stone."

COUNT MONTMARIE

WAS born in 1771, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1807. In 1809, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and was employed in the Tyrol, where he rendered important services, which were rewarded with the Bavarian order of Maximilian Joseph. In 1810, he was sent to Spain, and in the same year he routed the Spanish corps, which was besieging Fort de Morilla, near Valencia, and likewise distinguished himself at the combat of Vineros. He acquired still greater reputation in 1811, at the sieges of Tarragona and Figueras, and the battle of Saguntum. In that battle his clothes were pierced with balls in many places, and he received several contusions. In the campaign of 1814, he successfully defended the little town of Vitry against the attacks of the Cossacks. The king appointed him a lieutenant of his body-guards, gave him the cross of St. Louis, and made him a grand officer of the legion of honour.

DUKE OF MONTMORENCY.

THIS nobleman is the head of the illustrious house of which he bears the name, and claims to be considered as the premier Christian baron. He was born in 1768, and, when very young, he entered into the colonel-general regiment of dragoons, which was commanded by the Duke de Luynes. With his whole family, he emigrated at the commencement of the revolution; and after having served in the campaign of 1792, with the French princes, he resided first at Hamburgh, and next at Munster. While a resident at Munster, in 1799, he succeeded to his father. When the interdict was taken off the emigrants, he re-

turned to France, and collected together the scanty remains of his once magnificent fortune. Having recovered one of his estates, in the Dunois, he took up his abode on it, and is said to have done much good in his vicinity. After having commanded the national guard of his department, he was appointed, in January, 1814, major-general of the Parisian guard. The king confirmed this rank to him, placed him in the house of Peers, and gave him the cross of St. Louis. Baron de Montmorency, the son of the duke, served in the imperial army, was one of the chamberlains of Napoleon, and is now aid-de-camp to the Duke of Orleans, with whom he resided in England for twelve months.

DUKE OF MONTMORENCY-LAVAL.

THIS peer, who was formerly a viscount, and has very recently been created a duke, is a cousin of the subject of the preceding article. Matthew de Montmorency was born at Paris, in 1767, and, when a boy, served in America, in the regiment of Auvergne, which was commanded by his father, Viscount de Laval. On his return to France he obtained the reversion of a captaincy in the guards of the Count d'Artois. When the states general were convoked, he was elected as their deputy by the nobility of the bailiwick of Montfort l'Amaury. At the beginning of the revolution, Montmorency was one of the warmest advocates of liberty; he being, as his ultra friends now plead, "too young to foresee the consequences of innovations, by which so many enlightened men were deceived; and of those fatal theories of perfectibility, which were dressed by public opinion in such captivating colours." He soon, however, repented of his political sins, and gave proof of his repentance, by quitting the country in which they had been committed. After having wandered for some time in Switzerland, he found an asylum at Coppet, the residence of Madame de Staël. A friendship took place between them, which continued unbroken till her death. The execution of his brother, which took place in 1794, affected him deeply, and he endeavoured to find consolation in strictly attending to the duties of his religion. In 1795 he returned to France, and, after having been once or twice arrested by the directorial government, he was allowed to remain unmolested for several years. He refused to accept any office, and led

a sort of monastic life; making, as his friends say, "the comforting of the afflicted the principal employment of his existence." His close friendship with Madam de Staël drew upon him, in 1811, the punishment of being exiled, but he was soon allowed to revisit Paris. On the decline of the emperor's power, Montmorency took a part with those who were plotting to restore the Bourbons; and in April, 1814, he was sent to Nanci, to invite Count d'Artois to the French capital. He attended the count to Paris as aid-de-camp, and some time afterwards was appointed knight of honour to the Duchess of Angoulême. He was with her at Bourdeaux, in March, 1815, when she was compelled to quit that city; and he attended her to England, whence he proceeded to Ghent. In 1815 he was called to the House of Peers, in which assembly he has proved himself a thorough ultra-royalist. When, in 1821, his party gained the ascendancy, he was admitted into the cabinet, as minister for the foreign department. In conjunction with M. de Chateaubriand, he was some time ago dispatched to the congress of Verona, to solicit the allied sovereigns to join in the destruction of the liberties of Spain. The sovereigns graciously gave to France their permission to attack Spain; and the services of M. de Montmorency on this occasion were so highly estimated by his own court, that Louis XVIII. created him a duke. The hopes of the ultras were, nevertheless, disappointed. A part of the cabinet, at the head of which was M. de Villele, had wisdom enough to perceive, that a crusade against the Spaniards would most probably terminate in the expulsion of the Bourbons from France, as well as from Spain. To this opinion Louis XVIII. became a convert; and the consequence has been, that M. de Montmorency has recently resigned his ministerial office.

BARONESS MONTOLIEU,

A NATIVE of Lausanne, in Switzerland, is a lady whose name is well known to every novel reader. It has been truly said of her, that she has no cause to envy Scudery, whose prolific pen Boileau describes as easily giving birth to a volume each month. Madam de Montolieu has produced, since the year 1781, nearly a hundred volumes. Of this number, however, by far the largest part consists of translations from the English and German of Smith,

Helme, La Fontaine, Ramdohr, and Schiller. Her first work, and that which established her fame, was her version, or rather improvement, of "Caroline of Lichtfield," which came out in 1781. Among her original productions may be mentioned "The Sentimental Husband;" Four Collections of Tales; "Emmerick;" "The Swiss Castles;" "The History of Count Roderic de W——;" and "Enthusiasm and Piety."

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. T. MONTRESOR.

THIS officer entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry, in 1779, and rose to be a major in 1794. His first services in the field, were, we believe, performed in Corsica, where he was present at the siege of Calvi, of which fortress he was appointed commander as soon as it surrendered. In 1795 he succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 16th foot; whence, in 1796, he was removed to the Royal Anglo-Corsican corps. It is an honourable testimony to his merit, that the Corsicans, though strongly attached to the place of their birth, consented to embark with him when he was made commandant at Elba; and that, when they were subsequently disbanded, they offered to serve with him in any part of the Mediterranean. In the expedition to Piombino, and to various points on the Tuscan coast, he took an active share. In 1801 he commanded the 18th or Royal Irish, on the landing in Egypt, and he was in all the actions in that country. When hostilities recommenced, in 1803, he proposed to the government to throw himself into Corsica, excite an insurrection in the interior, and seize on the port of St. Florenza. This plan, however, was not adopted. He then volunteered to be employed in any arduous service, in any part of the globe. In 1805 and 1806, with the rank of brigadier-general, he commanded the Western district in Jamaica, took judicious measures for the protection of the island, and made an improved survey of the east coast of Honduras. On his return home he was placed on the staff of the Sussex district, with the charge of the West district, for which he formed a local system of defence. He also suggested various improvements in muskets and field-pieces. In 1809 he commanded a brigade in the Walcheren expedition, and succeeded lieutenant-general Picton as governor of Flushing, in which situation he re-

mained till illness obliged him to return to this country. In 1810 he obtained the rank of major-general, and was for some time employed in England and Ireland, during which period he established his practice of rapidly forming and moving squares of wings of battalions, affording a mutual cross fire and support to each other. He was ordered to Sicily in 1812, and appointed to the command of the Messina district; and in 1814 he led 7000 men from that island, to act under Lord William Bentinck, in conjunction with the Austrians and Neapolitans. In the operations against Genoa, he bore a conspicuous part. He invested fort St. Maria, on the gulph of Spezzia, drove the enemy from the positions of Monte Fascia and Nervi; and, on the 13th of April, defeated them at Quinto. As soon as Genoa had capitulated, he embarked for Corsica, where he concluded, with General Berthier, a treaty for the surrender of the island. After having visited Porto Ferrajo, and had an interview with Napoleon, he returned to England, and received the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1817 he was made a knight grand cross of the Guelphic order; and, in 1818, he was knighted by the Prince Regent.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. G. MONTRESOR

ENTERED the army in 1789, as a subaltern in the Royal Irish regiment, which he joined at Gibraltar, where he remained for two years. In 1794 he acted as assistant deputy quarter-master general in Flanders, under Lord Moira, and purchased a company in the Royal Irish; in 1795 he went to Corsica, and became aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, General de Burgh; in 1798 he filled the same office to the same general, who was then commander in Ireland; in 1799 he was appointed to a majority in an Albanian corps; and in 1801 he served in Egypt, took the command of the Captain Pacha's battalions, and became the usual channel of communication with him, and was subsequently detached, by Lord Hutchinson, to the Grand Vizir, with whom he was at the battle of Alhauh, and on other important occasions. After the capture of Cairo he was sent home with dispatches, and had the rank of lieutenant-colonel conferred on him. When the peace took place between England and France, he exchanged into the 22d regiment of dra-

goons, which was then in India. In 1806 he was nominated to the important command of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, and while there he put down a formidable insurrection, headed by Mohisajut Ram, and two mutinies in the Madras army. The government of Madras recalled him from Hyderabad, in September, 1809; and, in the following month, the governor-general entrusted him with the command of the troops in the pay of the Peishwa, during which service he twice took the field, and his operations were successful. In consequence of his having been promoted to the rank of major-general, in June, 1813, he resigned his command, and returned to England; but did not reach this country till after the conclusion of a peace with France.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MONTRICHARD

Was born at Bourg en-Bresse, in the year 1760, and was an officer of artillery previously to the revolution. It is, however, to the revolution that he is indebted for the opportunity of fully displaying his talents, and obtaining rapid promotion. After having served, with great applause, as adjutant-general to the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, he was made a brigadier-general, and in this capacity he distinguished himself at the passage of the Rhine, in June, 1796, and in August at the battle of Friedberg. In December, 1797, he was placed at the head of the staff of the army of Mentz. At the beginning of 1799 he was raised to the rank of general of division, and was sent into Italy. At the period when Scherer was defeated on the Adige, Montrichard held the command in the legation of Bologna, and he was ordered to protect Tuscan and Liguria, in the performance of which duty he compelled the Austrians to raise the siege of fort Urbino, and defeated them on various occasions. When Macdonald marched from the south of Italy, to effect a junction with the routed French army in the north, Montrichard joined him with his division, and formed his right wing. He had the mortification to see his troops thrown into disorder, by a charge of Austrian cavalry, on the third day of the battle of the Trebbia; but they soon redeemed their character, by the bravery with which they covered the retreat of Macdonald, after the loss of the battle. Being removed into Germany, he gained new laurels at

Eugen, Stookach, Moeskirch, Hochstett, Memmingen, and Oberhausen; and was placed at the head of one of the divisions intended to defend Upper Swabia, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. In 1802 he was made commander-in-chief of the French troops, in Batavian pay; was shortly after sent to Hanover; and in 1803 was nominated governor of the duchy of Lunebourg, and commandant of the legion of honour. From that period till the abdication of Napoleon, he continued in active service, with still increasing reputation. In September, 1815, however, he retired from his military labours, and has ever since lived as a private individual.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE

Was born in 1751, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. As soon as he had finished his education, he travelled; and, while Marquis of Graham, was brought into parliament, for Richmond, in Yorkshire. He joined Mr. Pitt, who, in return, made him, in 1784, a lord of the treasury, from which place he was removed to be one of the post-masters-general. In 1791 he was made one of the Board of Controul for India affairs. In 1795 he was appointed master of the horse to the king, in which place he continued until Mr. Pitt went out of office, when he resigned; but returned to the same place in 1807, and held it till he was lately appointed lord chamberlain. His grace is also lord justice general of Scotland, and lieutenant of Stirlingshire, and chancellor of the University of Glasgow. He was for many years Knight of the Thistle, but resigned that on being invested with the order of the garter. Besides his Scotch honours, he is Earl Graham in England. He has been twice married; first, when Marquis of Graham, to lady Jennima Ashburnham, who died without leaving him any children; and, secondly, soon after he succeeded his father, in 1791, to lady Charlotte Montague, sister of the Duke of Manchester, by whom he has several daughters and one son.

MR. MONTUCCI.

THIS gentleman, an eminent Italian scholar, is also one of the very few Europeans who have a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language. He was born at Sienna,

in 1762. Almost from infancy he manifested an excessive fondness for study. At the university of Siena he went through a course of jurisprudence, and received the degree of doctor of laws. The acquisition of the modern languages was, however, his favourite pursuit, which he carried to such a length, that he was ludicrously said to be possessed by the demon of Polyglotomania. In 1785 he was appointed professor of English at the Tolomei college. In the following year he went to Florence, where he became acquainted with Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, who prevailed upon him to accompany him to England, and settle at New Etruria, in order to act as Italian master to his numerous family. Being in London when the embassy of Lord Macartney was preparing to depart, Mr. Montucci contracted an intimacy with the interpreters who were to accompany his lordship, and from them he obtained many Chinese books, and much valuable information. He had already begun to learn the Chinese language, and he now applied to it with such assiduity and success as soon to become a proficient in it. He continued in London till 1804, as a teacher of languages; and, during his residence there, he published, as connected with his profession, the inedited poems of Lorenzo di Medici; "A Key to the Italian Classics;" Italian Translations of the Common Prayer Book, and the Peruvian Letters; "The Italian Pocket Dictionary;" "A new Edition of Galgani's Twenty-four Lectures;" "Italian Extracts;" Selections from Metastasio, Alfieri, and Goldoni, and the Dithyrambic of Redi. His great ambition, however, was to distinguish himself as a Chinese scholar, and he consequently formed the plan of a Chinese dictionary, for which, during several years, he unavailingly solicited patronage. In 1806 he went to Berlin, being flattered with the hope of finding a Mæcenas in the Prussian monarch, but the misfortunes which Prussia soon after sustained, put an end to his hopes. He has, nevertheless, persisted in his project; and is said to have already caused to be executed, in a very superior style, the wood engravings of more than twenty thousand of the Chinese characters. On this subject he has given to the press a number of essays, printed either separately or in scientific journals.

BARON MONVILLE,

A PEER of France, of an ancient family, was born in the neighbourhood of Rouen. During the reign of terror, he changed his name to De Beissel, with a view of escaping from proscription, and went to reside at Seissel. While living there, he conceived the plan of trying how far it was possible to render the Rhone navigable from Geneva to Seissel, in order to float larch trees from the Valais, to be converted into masts. He attempted this dangerous voyage himself, and succeeded; and he published an account of it in 4to. in 1795, with eighteen plates, of his own engraving. In 1813 and 1815, he gave to the press, "A Description of Atoms," 2 vols. 8vo.; and, in 1818, he printed an essay, entitled "On the Legislation respecting Running Waters," which contains an excellent analysis of the laws and rules upon that subject.

EDWARD MOOR, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who is a fellow of the Royal Society, is also a member of the Asiatic Society, at Calcutta, and of the Literary Society, at Bombay. He served in the campaign against Tippeo, in 1794, and rose to be high on the military establishment of the presidency of Bombay. Of one branch of that campaign, he published, in 1794, an amusing and well-written account, with the title of "A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, and of the Mahratta Army," 4to. His next work was "The Hindu Pantheon," 4to. 1810; which was followed, in 1811, by an "Account of the Measures adopted for suppressing the Systematic Murder, by their Parents, of Female Infants, and other Customs peculiar to the Natives of India, with Notes and Illustrations," 4to.

JAMES MOORE, ESQ.

Is a brother of the late Sir John Moore, and son of the late Dr. Moore. Mr. Moore was bred a surgeon, and is now surgeon of the second regiment of Life Guards. He has published, professionally, "A Method of preventing or diminishing Pain, in several Operations of Surgery," 8vo. 1786; "A Dissertation on the Process of Nature in filling up the Cavities, &c. in the Human Body," 8vo. 1789,—this piece gained the prize medal given by the Lyceum Medicum; an Essay on the Materia Medica, in which the theories of Dr. Cullen are consi-

dered, &c. 8vo. 1792; "A Reply to the Antivaccinists," 8vo. 1806; Remarks on Birch's Reasons for objecting to Vaccination," 8vo. 1806; "Letter to Dr. Jones on the Composition of the Eau Medicinale D'Hunson," 8vo. 1811. After his brother's death, who fell gloriously at the battle of Corunna, the reflections being thrown on his conduct, Mr. Moore published "A Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by Sir John Moore, K.B." 8vo. 1809. Mr. Moore married the daughter of the justly-celebrated Mr. Henderson, the comedian; and has recently, from her family, come into a very valuable estate.

PETER MOORE, ESQ.

Was sent out by his friends to India in the capacity of writer, in the service of the East India Company. He continued many years in the East, and made an ample fortune. Soon after his return, he stood candidate, with the late Sir Philip Francis, for the borough of Tewkesbury, and tendered the votes of the housekeepers; but the House of Commons resolving, that the freemen and freeholders only had a right to vote, they lost their election. In 1802, he stood candidate for Coventry, in conjunction with Mr. Wilberforce Bird, but they were not returned. One of the successful candidates was, however, thrown out by the House of Commons. Mr. Moore then stood again, and he succeeded. He has been returned for Coventry ever since; but it is supposed to have been a very expensive seat to him. Mr. Moore is a constant and ready speaker in the House of Commons. He often takes part in the debates at the India House; and was for some time one of the committee for the management of Drury-lane Theatre. He warmly advocated the cause of the late Queen; and is always found on the side of the people, proving himself on all occasions a true-born Englishman, and a worthy descendant of the Lord Chancellor Moore.

THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Is a native of Ireland. After having been under the tuition of Mr. Whyte, a man of taste and talent, he completed his education at Trinity-college, Dublin. His classical studies being finished, he came to London, entered himself of the Temple, with a view to make the law his profession, and was called to the bar. In



Thos. Moore Esq.

these moments when he was not occupied with the dry technicalities, the trifling quibbles, and the endless prising of legal writers, he amused himself with translating the Odes of Anacreon; these he published, with copious notes, in 1800. This volume, one of the most elegant that has ever appeared in our language, met with so favourable a reception from all who possessed a classical and poetical taste, that he seems to have been induced to abandon the law, and devote himself to literature. In 1801, he gave to the press a volume of poems, under the assumed name of Thomas Little, which, though they established his poetical reputation, were severely and justly censured for licentiousness. They have, however, gone through thirteen or fourteen editions. In 1803, he published "A Candid Appeal to Public Confidence, or Considerations on the Actual and Imaginary Dangers of the present Crisis." About this time, he went to the Bermuda Islands, of which, through the interest of Lord Moira, he was appointed registrar; and he also visited the United States. Of the American character, he formed a very unfavourable opinion, and that opinion he did not hesitate to express freely, in a volume which came out upon his return home, in 1806. This volume bore the title of "Epistles, Odes, and other Poems." Like the poems ascribed to Little, many of those which were contained in this volume, were objectionable in a moral point of view, and it was, in consequence, severely attacked by Mr. Jeffrey, the editor of the Edinburgh Review. The irritable poet was so much offended with the critic, that he challenged him, and a meeting took place; but the duel was prevented by the interference of the police, and on the pistols being examined, it was found that the seconds, or some other persons, with a provident regard to the safety of the principals, had substituted paper pellets for bullets. This gave occasion to much laughter, and many epigrams; but as both parties were men of undoubted courage, their character remained unimpeached. In 1808, he sent to the press "Corruption and Intolerance; two Poems, with Notes: addressed to an Englishman, by an Irishman;" and, in 1809, "The Sceptic, a Philosophical Satire." These works, of which the first is pungently satirical, are little known; but they are worthy of their author. They were succeeded, in 1810, by "A Letter to the Roman Catholics of England." His next production, "Intercepted Letters, or the

"Twopenny Post-bag, by Thomas Brown, the younger," 1812, was eagerly perused, and fourteen editions of it were printed. It lashes severely one elevated personage, and several of the most eminent characters of the Tory party. In sparkling wit, keen sarcasm, and humourous pleasantry, it is rivalled only by another volume, entitled **"The Fudge Family in Paris,"** which issued from the press in 1818, and the hero of which is a poet, who has apostatized from the principles of liberty, and become the virulent supporter of Court measures. In 1813 the fame of Mr. Moore was increased by the appearance of his exquisite songs to Sir J. Stevenson's selection of Irish melodies. Some of these songs are among the finest specimens of poetry in our language, and the morality of the whole of them is unexceptionable. They have since been collected into one volume. In 1816, he published **"A Series of Sacred Songs, Duets, and Trios,"** the music to which was composed and selected by himself and Sir John Stevenson. This series forms, in every respect, a suitable companion to the Irish melodies. In the following year, 1817, came forth his great work, on which he was known to have been long engaged, and which the reading world had awaited with eager expectation. On this occasion all the hopes which had been excited were fully realized. By the publication of **"Lalla Rookh,"** he placed beyond the possibility of dispute his claim to be ranked among the first of living British poets. "Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," would not be an inapplicable motto for this oriental romance, which unites the purest and softest tenderness with the loftiest dignity, and glows in every page with all the fervour of poetry. For this poem he is said to have received the sum of three thousand guineas. He has recently announced another poem of considerable magnitude, to be entitled **"The Loves of the Angels."** The subject is a noble one, and there can be little reason to fear that he will fail to reach "the height of this great argument." Besides the productions already enumerated, Mr. Moore completed Murphy's unfinished translation of Sallust, and he edited an edition of the works of the late Brinsley Sheridan. It is also his intention to publish a life of Mr. Sheridan; and, undoubtedly, the task could not be confided to better hands. In consequence of the villany of his deputy in the Bermudas, Mr. Moore some time ago became a debtor to government to a considerable amount; a circumstance

which, for a while, compelled him to quit his native country. This affair, however, is understood to have been since arranged. Mr. Moore has always been a strenuous friend of liberty; and he is said to have refused to accept a valuable place in India, which was offered to him, on condition of his joining the ministerial party.

DR. W. MOORE

Is the son and brother of two eminent professional characters, by whom he was initiated in the principles of the healing art. He is a native of the Sister Kingdom; and, after having completed his classical studies at Dublin, he pursued, for nearly eight years, his medical studies at the University, the anatomical schools, and the hospitals. He then came to London, and applied himself to chemistry, under Sir Humphry Davy, with whom he resided. When he had finished his chemical enquiries, he proceeded to Edinburgh; devoted three years more to the acquisition of professional knowledge, and, at length, took his degree, on which occasion he chose for his thesis the subject of bile and biliary calculi. While he was at the northern metropolis, he was a member of the Royal Medical Society, and was chosen one of its annual presidents. From Edinburgh, he returned to London, where he fixed his residence. Dr. Moore is a licentiate of the college, and a member of the Royal Institution.

GENERAL MORALES

Is a native of the Canaries, was born about the year 1774, and is descended from a poor and obscure family. After having served as a soldier in the infantry, he settled, as a fisherman, at Barselo, in the province of Venezuela. When the disturbances first broke out in South America, he resumed the profession of arms, and rose to be aid-de-camp to Don Juan Cagigal. He was promoted to be a general on the death of Boves. He obtained several advantages over the Independents; and, in one instance, routed Bolivar; but, like his predecessor, Boves, and many others of the Spanish officers, he disgraced his character and his party, by the most atrocious barbarities. Neither age nor sex was a protection from his cruelty. He still upholds the Spanish cause, in the north-eastern part of the Columbian republic, where he is master of Maracaybo, and he has recently obtained an

advantage over the patriot general Montilla; but, as he is now left entirely to his own resources, it is not probable that he can long maintain his ground.

COUNT MORAND

Was born in 1758, entered early into the military service, and, by 1805, had risen to be a brigadier-general. He was employed in the campaign against Austria, and distinguished himself so much at the battle of Austerlitz, that he was promoted to the rank of general of division. At the battle of Jena, he sustained his reputation. In 1807, he was presented as candidate to the senate, and was made a grand officer of the legion of honour; and, in 1807, the King of Saxony gave him the cross of commander of the order of St. Henry. In 1809, Morand was present at the battles of Tann and Eckmühl, and was one of the first who penetrated into Ratisbon, and saved that city from the flames. He bore a conspicuous part at Mojaisk, in 1818; and at Lutzen, Bantzen, and Dennewitz, in 1813. The king gave him the order of St. Louis. When, however, Napoleon landed from Elba, Morand hastened to offer his services to him. They were gladly accepted, and he was created a peer, and appointed aid-de-camp to the emperor, colonel of the chasseurs of the foot guard, and commander of four divisions in the west of France. Having, while he was in Brittany, issued a very severe proclamation against the Bourbons, Morand, on the return of Louis, deemed it prudent to withdraw from France. In 1816, a council of war declared him contumacious, and condemned him to death, for having, by his proclamation, endeavoured to excite a civil war, and destroy the royal authority; that is to say, an authority which was no longer in existence, and which could be resuscitated only by a foreign force, or a civil war.

DON LEANDRO DE MORATIN,

A DRAMATIC author, surnamed the Spanish Moliere, was born at Madrid, and is the son of a distinguished Lyric poet. He inherited his father's love for the muses, and very early in youth, gained two prizes given by the Royal Academy; one for a poem entitled "*Grenada reconquered*," and the other for a satire on the corruption of the Spanish language. Gifted by nature with a lively

mind, and a peculiar facility in seizing upon the ridiculous, he applied his whole force in exhibiting on the stage the errors and follies of society. He has produced five excellent comedies. This author has represented in strong and faithful colours, the manners, habits, ideas, and follies of the middle classes of society in Spain. By a fine and sustained tone of irony, he has delivered vice over to the chastisement of ridicule and contempt, and has rendered virtue pleasing and attractive, by a just delineation of character, and happy disposition of events. Moratin has translated two of Moliere's plays into Spanish: "The School for Husbands," and the "Doctor in despite of himself," in both of which are found the hand of a master who knows how to conceal the imperfections of his model. He has also given a translation of "Hamlet," from Shakspeare, accompanied by critical notes, and the life of the English poet; and in this he has displayed the character of an impartial and profound observer. M. Moratin was appointed by Charles IV. chief of the office for the interpreting of languages, and honorary member of the royal council. In this latter dignity he was continued by Joseph Bonaparte, who also appointed him chief librarian of the royal library; but the series of events in Spain induced him to quit his native country. He fixed his abode in Paris; and books, which were the source of his prosperity, became his consolation in his retirement. He is engaged in writing a literary history of the Spanish theatre.

S. MORCELLI,

A CELEBRATED Italian archæologist, was born at Chiari, in 1737, and entered into the order of the Jesuits. At Rome, he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the Roman college, and prefect of the Kircherian Museum. On the suppression of the order, the Albani family offered him the situation of their librarian; but he preferred retiring to his native place, where the inhabitants had requested him to accept an office in the principal church. This office he has filled for more than thirty years. His greatest work is a folio volume, "*De stylo inscriptionum Latinarum, libri tres*," 1780; to which, in 1784, he added a supplement, with the title of "*Inscriptiones commentarius subjectis*." Among his other works may be mentioned his "*Sermonum, libri duo*;" "*Kalendarum eccle-*

in Constantinopolitana;" "S. Gregorii secundi pontificis Agrigentinarum libri decem explanationis ecclesiasticæ;" and "Africa Christiana."

MRS. HANNAH MORE

Is the youngest of five daughters of a clergyman, who resided at Hanham, near Bristol. All her leisure hours were devoted to reading, and she soon exhausted the scanty library of her father. She then borrowed from her village friends, and among the first books which thus fell into her hands, was the *Pamela* of Richardson. Her sisters had, for some time, conducted a small school, in which they acquitted themselves so well, that their increasing reputation enabled them to venture on forming a larger establishment, and taking pupils of a higher class than they had hitherto been accustomed to educate. At the solicitation of several ladies of fortune and discernment, they removed to Bristol, about the year 1765, and opened a boarding-school, in Park-street, which soon became one of the most celebrated in the West of England. Miss Hannah More removed with them, and she quickly acquired the friendship of the Rev. Dr. Stonehouse, a man of taste and knowledge, who was their next door neighbour. He encouraged her to write, and he corrected all her early effusions. "The Search after Happiness, a Pastoral Drama," 1779, was her first publication, and it was so favourably received, that she was encouraged to print, in 1774, her "Sir Eldred of the Bower," and the "Bleeding Rock," and a tragedy, called "The Inflexible Captive," founded on the story of *Regulus*. By Dr. Stonehouse's kindness, she was introduced to the knowledge of Mr. Garrick, who advised her to write for the stage. In consequence of her acquaintance with the inimitable actor, she wrote "An Ode to Dragon, Mr. Garrick's House Dog," which came from the press in 1777, as did also a volume of "Essays on several Subjects, designed for young ladies." Next year her tragedy of *Percy* came out; it was well received, and established her fame as a dramatic writer. In 1779, she produced "Fatal Falsehood, a tragedy." Miss More's thoughts, however, soon took a more serious turn; and, in 1782, she published "Sacred Dramas," with *Simplicity*, a poetical epistle. Some of these dramas had previously been acted by the pupils of Miss More's school. She afterwards took



Mr. Hannah. Here,

an opportunity, in an edition of her works, to declare that she did not think the stage in its present state becoming the countenance of a Christian, and she renounced all dramatic attempts, except as poems. She and her sisters retired, about twenty-five years ago, with an easy fortune, from Bristol to Mendip, in Somersetshire, where they effected a wonderful alteration among the colliers, by establishing charity-schools. She continued to give her literary productions to the world; and, in 1785, wrote a "Biographical Preface to the Poems of Anne Yearley, a Milkwoman." In 1786, came out "Florio, a tale," and the "Bas Bleu, or Conversation, two poems." "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great" was published the same year, anonymously, and was for some time assigned to Mr. Wilberforce, Dr. Porteus, and others. This was soon followed by "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World," which excited much attention; "Village Politics," 1793; "Remarks on the Speech of Monsieur Depont, on Religious Education," 1793; and "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education," 2 vols. 8vo. 1799. When the education of the Princess Charlotte became a subject of national importance, Mrs. More, it is said, was consulted by the first lady in the kingdom on the subject, in consequence of which she produced, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1808, "Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess." This work met with the royal approbation, and was also approved of by the public at large. Miss More has constantly been labouring to mend mankind, but she has not always met with the return which she deserved. When she erected schools among the colliers, a neighbouring clergyman entered into a controversy to depreciate her merit, but she was warmly defended by others, and took no part in the contest herself. This excellent woman has been long confined to her bed, by an excruciating disease, but still continues to write, and in this state has produced some of her best performances, among which are "Cælebs in search of a Wife," which appeared in 1809, and was so much admired, that it ran through ten editions in one year; "Practical Piety," 2 vols. 1811; "Christian Morals," 2 vols. 1812; "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," 2 vols. 8vo. 1815; and "Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners," 1819. Her miscellaneous works have been collected in eight volumes. She has written many small pieces, which are not printed

in her works. Amongst her most intimate friends, she had the honour to reckon the late Dr. Porteus, Dr. Beattie, Mrs. Montague, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Dr. Johnson.

M. MOREAU DE COMMUGNY,

A FERTILE comic theatrical writer, was born at Paris, in 1783. Either separately, or in conjunction with other writers, he has produced about forty light dramatic pieces, besides a great number of pieces written upon particular occasions. Among them are, "Voltaire at Ninon's;" "Madam Favart;" "The English at Bagdad;" "Boileau at Auteuil;" "The Husband of Three Days;" and "The Two Preceptors." He is also the author of numerous songs; and, for the last seven or eight years, has been a large contributor to the *Quotidian*, the *Artis-tarchus*, the *Journal of the Arts*, and the *General Journal*.

M. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE.

THIS gentleman, who is professor of medicine at Paris, librarian to the Faculty of Medicine, honorary professor at the Lyceum, and a member of the medical society of emulation, is at once a learned and a voluminous writer. Since the year 1797, he has been a constant contributor to the *French Medical Journal*; and he furnished articles on clinical and mental medicine to the eighty-second portion of the *Methodical Encyclopedia*. He has published an edition of *Vicq d'Azyr's* works, in six volumes, and of *Lavater's Art of Physiognomy*, in ten volumes. His original works, in a separate form, consist of an "Essay on the Humid Gangrene of the Hospitals;" "An Eulogium on *Vicq d'Azyr*;" "A Sketch of a Course on the Art of preserving Life;" "Some Moral and Philosophical Reflections on the *Emilius* of Rousseau;" "A Historical and Practical Treatise on Vaccination;" and "A Natural History of Woman." M. Moreau has paid particular attention to the philosophical part of the medical science, and an extensive practice has enabled him to build his theories on a sure foundation.

M. MOREAU DE ST. MERY

Is a native of Martinico, and was born at Fort Royal, in 1760. One of his ancestors, a Poitevin, was among the first colonizers of Martinico, in 1635; and his family were for a long time high among the magistracy of the island. He lost his father when he was only three years old, and, as he inherited no fortune, he received but a scanty education. At the age of nineteen he was quite ignorant of Latin; but he possessed talents, and he had acquired a large stock of knowledge by diligent reading. Laudably ambitious to fill the place in the magistracy which had been held by his grandfather, he prevailed on his relations to send him to France, for the purpose of learning Latin, and being called to the bar. He arrived in France in 1769, entered himself as a law student, and pursued the study of Latin with such ardour, that, at the end of fourteen months, he was able, on taking his bachelor's degree, to deliver a Latin thesis, of such eloquence and purity of style, as to astonish all who heard him. Mathematics and astronomy, which he studied under Lalande and Messier, were also among his acquirements. While he was thus occupied, he entered into the gendarmes of the king's household; but this service he quitted in 1774, to return to his native country. For ten years he exercised with success, in St. Domingo, the profession of a barrister, and acquired a profound knowledge of the principles of colonial legislation. It was his intention to publish the code of laws of St. Domingo, and this intention was favoured by Louis XVI. who called him over to France, held conferences with him on the subject of the colony, and, in 1785, appointed him counsellor to the superior council of Cape François. In this office, M. Moreau acquired a high reputation for probity and talent. He was also employed by the king to make a tour through the colony, and in performing this task he extended his enquiries to the Spanish part of St. Domingo. In the course of his travels he discovered the tomb of Columbus, the very tradition of which had been lost to the Spanish colonists. His survey of St. Domingo being completed, he was ordered by Louis to visit Martinico, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia. In 1788 he was recalled to France, and when the revolution broke out he was nominated elector by the city of Paris, and was at the head of the celebrated assembly which is known by the appellation of the Electors of 1789. It was he who directed their choice to the Mar-

quis de la Fayette, as the commandant-general. In 1790 he was elected deputy from Martinico to the constituent assembly; and he was, soon after, made a member of the judicial council of the minister of justice. On all occasions he acted with honour and moderation. A few days before the 10th of August, he was dangerously wounded by some Marseillaise ruffians, and was obliged to retire to Forges to re-establish his health. There he was arrested, but he at length obtained his liberty, and removed to Havre de Grace, where he was again arrested, and was finally exiled. Having obtained a passport for America, he settled at Philadelphia, almost without resources, and became printer, bookseller, paper-merchant, and commercial agent. During his residence in the capital of Pennsylvania, he published "A general Idea, or Abridgment of the Sciences and Arts, for the Use of Youth," 12mo.; "A Description of the Spanish Part of St. Domingo," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "A Description of the French Part of St. Domingo," 2 vols. 4to. He was recalled to his native country in 1798, and was engaged to draw up a colonial code. In 1800 he became a member of the council of state; and, in 1801, he was sent as resident to Parma. From 1802 till 1806 he held the high situation of administrator-general of the states of Parma, Guastalla, and Placentia; but in the latter year he was removed, without any reason being assigned. On his return to France he had an audience of Napoleon, to whom, with an honest freedom of speech, he said, "I do not ask that my probity should be rewarded; I only ask that it should be tolerated. Your majesty is well aware that my disorder is not a contagious one." The emperor smiled graciously, and a pension was granted to Moreau, who, indeed, stood in need of it, as he had lost all his property by the revolution, and while in office had never sought to enrich himself at the expence of the state. This pension was continued to him by Louis XVIII. Besides the works already mentioned, he is the author of various tracts, and contributions to journals, and of "A General History of the Antilles;" and a "Repertory of Colonial Notions," which are still in manuscript. His collection of the "Laws and Constitutions of the French Windward Colonies in America, from 1550 to 1785," which was patronized by Louis XVI. was printed at Paris, in six 4to. volumes, which came from the press between 1784 and 1790. His son Mederic, has filled the situations of auditor

to the council of state, secretary-general of the administration of Parma, and the prefecture of the Stura, sub-prefect of Coni, and head of the office of the foreign department; but, since 1815, he has ceased to be employed.

M. MOREAU DE JONNES,

A COMMODORE in the French naval service, and a member of the legion of honour, was born in Brittany, in 1778. This gentleman unites, in a singular degree, scientific, medical, and maritime knowledge. He was early put to the sea, was for some years a marine artillery man, and bore a part in the naval engagement of the 1st of June, 1794. Having been promoted to be an artillery-officer, he was made aid de-camp to General Perriguy, who took him to Martinico, in 1802. The aspect of a country so different from that to which he had been accustomed, inspired him with a taste for natural history, and the geographical sciences. To these subjects of study he soon added another subject, still more remote from his profession. The yellow fever having broken out in the army, he turned his attention to investigating the causes, the symptoms, and the means of curing, that dreadful disease, attended the hospitals assiduously, and was soon capable of assisting essentially to put a stop to the ravages which it was making. M. Moreau resided fourteen years at Martinico, during which period he made extensive enquiries into its natural history and topography. On his return to Paris, he communicated to the learned societies of that city the result of his enquiries, and of many of them he was admitted a member. The Academy of Sciences also elected him one of its corresponding associates; and his colonial experience procured for him a place in the marine department. He has published various essays on the Yellow Fever, and on the means of preserving Health in the West Indies; and likewise on the Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany of Martinico.

PROFESSOR MORESCHI.

THIS learned Italian, who is professor of anatomy at Bologna, is one of the most formidable opponents of the craniological doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim. In 1807 he published, under the title of "A Discourse," a work

of great merit against their system. It is illustrated by plates, showing exactly the ossification of the head in the minutest details. He denies even the originality of craniology; and maintains, by arguments drawn from the nature of the brain, that it can have no action upon the bony parts by which it is surrounded. He also contends that the prominences of the skull have no connection whatever with the various faculties, and that the same kind of prominence may be found on the skull of a fool as on that of a man of superior talent.



LADY MORGAN

Is an authoress, long known in the literary world by the name of Miss Owenson. She is the daughter of Mr. Owenson, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Under her maiden name she published the following popular works:—"St. Clair, or Heiress of Desmond, a Novel," 2 vols.; "The Novice of St. Dominic," 4 vols. 1805; "The Wild Irish Girl," 3 vols.; "The Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments;" "Patriotic Sketches of Ireland," 2 vols.; and "Woman, or Ida of Atheis," 4 vols. 1809. She married Dr. Morgan, a young physician, who obtained the honour of knighthood. Since her marriage she has produced the novels of "The Missionary, an Italian Tale," 3 vols.; "O'Donnel, a National Tale;" and "Florence Macarthy, a National Irish Tale," 4 vols. It is, however, by means of two other works, of a different description, that she has increased her fame and fortune. The first of these, which is called, "France, by Lady Morgan," 2 vols. 8vo., and which came out in 1817, is, perhaps, by far the best account which has yet been written of the modern state of France. Its success induced the bookseller to give her a large price for her "Italy," 2 vols. 4to. which has been recently published, and has had an extensive sale. The political opinions of Lady Morgan have occasioned her to experience several illiberal attacks from a certain class of critics, but she has replied in a manner which prevents the aggressors from having any reason to triumph in the result of their hostility.

WILLIAM MORGAN, ESQ.

A NATIVE of Wales, is a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Price, under whom he was brought up at Hackney. He was at first intended for the dissenting ministry, but his inclinations were not in unison with the wishes of his friends, and he, therefore, abandoned the idea of belonging to the clerical profession. As a mathematician he has acquired a very considerable reputation; and on financial subjects, he possesses extensive knowledge. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has, for many years, been actuary to the Equitable Assurance Office, in New Bridge-street. Besides a variety of contributions to the Philosophical Transactions, the Monthly Magazine, and other scientific periodicals, he has published "The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives," 8vo. 1779; "Examination of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat," 8vo. 1781; "A Review of Dr. Price's Writings on the Subject of the Finances of this Kingdom," 8vo. 1792; "Facts addressed to the Serious Attention of the People of Great Britain, respecting the Expense of the War, and the State of the National Debt," 8vo. 1796; "Additional Facts," 1796; "An Appeal to the People of Great Britain, on the Present Alarming State of the Public Finances, and Public Credit," 8vo. 1797; "A Comparative View of the Public Finances, from the Beginning to the Close of the late Administration," 8vo. 1801; "Observations on Reversionary Payments, by Dr. Price, newly arranged and enlarged," 2 vols. 1803; and, lastly, "The Principles and Doctrine of Assurance, Annuities on Lives, and Contingent Reversions, Stated and Explained," 8vo. 1822.

RAPHAEL MORGHEN.

THIS eminent professor of the graphic art, who was born at Naples in 1758, is justly reckoned among the first European engravers. He received his early instructions from his father, and was afterwards placed as a pupil under the celebrated Volpato, whom he assisted in engraving the famous pictures of Raphael, in the galleries of the Vatican. The print which represents the miracle of Bolsena, is inscribed with his name. After having married the daughter of Volpato, he was invited to Florence, in 1782, to engrave the master-pieces of the

Florentine gallery. Of the works which he produced on this occasion, his copy of Raphael's sitting Madonna is considered as the most excellent. The reputation which he acquired by his labours on the Florentine gallery, induced the artists of Florence to recommend to the grand duke to employ the burin of Morghen, in transferring to copper Leonardo da Vinci's noble composition of the Last Supper, which is painted on the wall of the refectory in the Dominicans' convent at Milan. This picture has been twice or thrice retouched by inferior hands, and is now, unfortunately, much dilapidated; and the drawing which was made from it for Morghen, was by no means worthy of the original, so that, though the engraver has given to the world an admirable print, he has failed in giving a correct idea of the style and merit of Leonardo. In 1803 he was chosen an associate of the French Institute, and in 1812 he was invited to Paris by Napoleon, who treated him with the most flattering kindness. Among the most remarkable of the other numerous works of Morghen, may be noticed, the Transfiguration, from Raphael; a Magdalen, from Murillo; a head of the Saviour, from da Vinci; the Car of Aurora, from Guido; the Hours, from Poussin; the Prize of Diana, from Domenichino; the Monument of Clement XIII. from Canova; and Theseus vanquishing the Minotaur.

DON PABLO MORILLO.

THIS officer, a man of courage and talent, but who has stained his character by his conduct in the new world, is said to have been originally a serjeant of artillery in the marines. During the war carried on by the Spaniards against Napoleon, he raised a Guerilla corps, at the head of which he soon acquired reputation. His first exploit was his obstinate defence of the bridge of Puente del Conde, in Estramadura, and this was soon succeeded by the capture of Vigo, in Galicia, in which he co-operated with the British. On the latter occasion he acted as commander-in-chief of the Spaniards, and was desired by his men to assume the title of colonel, the French governor having hesitated to capitulate to an officer of inferior rank. His colonelcy was confirmed to him by the central junta. He was promoted to be a general in the course of the war, and he distinguished

himself greatly on several occasions, particularly at the battles of Vittoria and the Nivelle. His activity was such that he gained the appellation of Wellington's cossack. In 1815, when the Spanish government resolved to make a strenuous effort to recover its authority over the South American colonies, Morillo was placed at the head of the expedition, consisting of twelve thousand men. While Morillo was preparing to embark his troops, measures were adopted by the patriots to bring them and their leader over to the popular cause. Morillo is said to have at first undertaken to play the part which was afterwards so gloriously played by Riego and Quiroga; but to have soon repented of his acquiescence, and betrayed the plan to the government. He then set sail for the new world. As was to be expected, this veteran force was at first successful against the inexperienced levies of the Americans. Morillo began by the siege of Carthagena, and he entered that city on the 6th of December, 1815, after having experienced a glorious resistance from the inadequate and exhausted garrison, which, at last, succeeded in opening a passage through the blockading squadron. While the siege was carrying on he rendered himself hateful to the Venezuelans, by the confiscation of property, and the cruelties which he committed. After the fall of Carthagena, he marched into New Granada, and reduced the province; and here again, he had recourse to the system of bloodshed and pillage. For a while the spirit of the Americans seemed to be extinct, but, in 1817, it was again roused by Bolivar, Paez, Arismendi, and other generals, and Morillo was defeated in several engagements. In the campaign of 1818 the two parties experienced alternate success, though, on the whole, the balance was in favour of the independents; but in 1819 the scale was decidedly turned against the Spanish general. He was routed in various actions, and was entirely driven from New Granada, and from a great part of the Caracas. On intelligence being received of the revolution which had taken place in Spain, in 1800, an armistice was concluded between the royalist and republican generals; and, towards the close of that year, Morillo returned to Spain, leaving the command in the hands of General La Torre. His past conduct had given the court reason to hope that he would espouse the cause of despotism; but, either from prudence or conviction, he joined the

patriots, and for a while he held the situation of political chief of Madrid ; but he has since been removed, and he appears to be viewed with suspicion by the liberal party.

VISCOUNT MORPETH,

The eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, and nephew of the Marquis of Stafford, was born in 1770, educated at Eton, and afterwards at Oxford. After having travelled on the continent, he was elected M.P. for Morpeth ; and, in 1796, made his maiden-speech, in moving an address to the king, on the opening of Parliament. His lordship was not long with the ministry. In 1808, he married into a whig family, by espousing Lady Georgiana Cavendish, sister of the present Duke of Devonshire. In 1815, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the affairs of India. At the general election, next year, he was chosen member for the county of Cumberland, which county, however, he declined to represent at the ensuing election. His place at the India board he resigned, when his friends quitted office. He is now member for Carlisle.

DR. G. P. MORRIS

Was born in Westminster, and received the early part of his education at the celebrated school of that city. He completed his studies at the university of Cambridge, to which he went in the year 1781, and it was there that he took his doctor's degree, as a necessary preliminary to his becoming a fellow of the college. At the outset of his professional life, he chose the army as the field for his exertions. In the military service, he passed through the gradations of rank till he rose to be a physician, a preferment which is never bestowed except upon acknowledged merit. After having continued in the army for several years, he resigned, and settled in his native city, where he was soon elected physician to the Westminster Hospital. His practice, however, at length, grew to be so extensive, that he was under the necessity of giving up his hospital appointment. He is now one of the first practitioners at the western end of the metropolis, and is highly valued by his patients, as well for his attention and amenity of manners as for his medical skill.

DR. MORRISON,

A native of Edinburgh, of a respectable family, was born in 1779, and received a classical and professional education at the university of that city. To acquire medical knowledge, he did not satisfy himself with five years' attendance on the professors, but also attended sedulously to hospital practice, and to an extensive private practice, under the superintendence of the late Mr. Alexander Wood. Before he graduated, he received a diploma from the College of Surgeons, on which occasion he chose for his thesis one of the most important diseases of the head. He then proceeded to London, where he remained two years, visiting the hospitals, and attending lectures, after which he went back to Edinburgh, and was admitted a fellow of the Scotch college. Previous to his settling as a physician, he visited a part of the north and south of Europe. In 1808, he became a licentiate of the London college; and, in 1810, he was appointed inspecting physician of lunatic receptacles in the county of Surrey. Shortly after the marriage of the late Princess Charlotte, he was made physician to her establishment, and he is still one of the physicians of Prince Leopold.

DR. R. MORRISON.

THIS gentleman was sent to China many years ago, by the Bible Society, for the purpose of acquiring the difficult language of the Chinese, in order to make in it a correct translation of the Holy Scriptures. He has ever since been a resident in China; and he accompanied Lord Amherst to Pekin. Canton or Macao is his usual place of abode, and he there fills the situation of Chinese translator to the East India Company. There are very few Europeans who possess so extensive a knowledge of the language as Dr. Morrison does. He has published "*Hornæ Sinicæ*, or Translations from the popular Literature of the Chinese," which is now become exceedingly rare; "*A Grammar of the Chinese Language*;" "*An Anglo Chinese Dictionary*," in several parts; and a complete version of the New Testament, in eight volumes.

J. E. S. MORRITT, ESQ.

THIS gentleman possesses estates in Yorkshire, and resides at Rokeby Park, in that county. In 1818 he was elected one of the members for Shaftesbury, in Dorset.

shire ; but he did not come into Parliament again, in the election of 1820. As a classical scholar, and a man of literary and poetical taste, his pretensions are by no means trifling. His first work, which appeared in 1798, was "A Vindication of Homer, and of the ancient Poets and Historians who have recorded the siege of Troy ; in answer to two late publications of Mr. Bryant's." This was succeeded, in 1800, by "Additional Remarks on the Topography of Troy, as given by Homer, Strabo, and the other Geographers ; in answer to Mr. Bryant's last publications." In these volumes, Mr. Morritt effectually demolished the theory of Mr. Bryant. His only other work is a small volume, which was printed in 1802, and contains some elegant "Miscellaneous Translations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets."

DUKE OF MORTEMART

Was born at Paris, in 1787, was partly brought up in England, and returned to France in 1801, to complete his education. In 1806 he obtained a second lieutenancy of dragoons, and he served the campaigns of 1806 and 1807. He did not join the army till after the battle of Jena, but he bore a part in the combats of Pultuskand Golymin, and the battles of Heilsberg and Friedland. After the last of these battles, he received the cross of the legion of honour, for the firmness with which he had met the attack of the Russians. In 1809 he became lieutenant, was aid-de-camp to General Nansouty, and was present at the battles of Ratishon, Essling, and Wagram. Having, by his bravery and talent, acquired the good opinion of Napoleon, that sovereign chose him as one of the officers to be about his person, and he employed him in various confidential missions. Just before the breaking out of the war with Russia, Mortemart was sent to make a general inspection of the Dutch and Danish coasts ; and, after having performed this task, he rejoined Napoleon at Posen, and shared in the combats and disasters of the Russian campaign. His health was so injured by the sufferings experienced during the retreat from Moscow, that he could not enter on service till the autumn of 1813 ; but he was at the battles of Leipzig and Hanau, and his conduct gained him the cross of the legion of honour. He remained at Paris during the contest in Champagne, and was one of the first to hoist the white cockade. Louis gave him the command of the hundred Swiss guards,

and created him a peer. The duke continued with the king at Ghent till the second restoration of the Bourbons, and accompanied him to Paris. On his return to the capital, he resumed his command. In 1815 he was appointed major-general of the Parisian national guard, but he resigned that post in 1818.

THE EARL OF MORTON

Is the son of Sholto, the fifteenth Earl of Morton, was born in 1759, and succeeded to his family honours and estate in 1774. His lordship, after finishing his education, travelled much over Europe, and is said to have made himself master of all the languages of that quarter of the world. Early in Mr. Pitt's administration he was appointed lord chamberlain to the queen, a place which he held until her majesty's death. He is also lord-lieutenant of Fifeshire. In 1791 he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Douglas, of Lochleven. He is also a knight of the Thistle. Lord Morton is a man attached to science, and was a constant attendant on the meetings of the Royal Society; of which body he for some time acted as vice-president, during the absence of Sir Joseph Banks, on whose death he was one of the noblemen thought of to succeed him. The election, however, took a very different turn, and his lordship was not named as a candidate.

THOMAS MORTON, ESQ.

THIS gentleman is a native of Durham. His father dying when he was very young, he was educated under the care of his uncle, Mr. Maddison, an eminent stock-broker, who sent him for education to the academy, Soho, where he was a school-fellow of Holman, and acted in the plays there performed; which gave him a taste for the theatres. He was, however, put under Mr. Hart, of the Temple, was entered of Lincoln's Inn, and was finally called to the bar. But the stage still drew his attention, and he resolved to become a writer for it. After having preludeed by a comic song, which was sung in Mr. Reynolds's play of Notoriety, he came forward with "Columbus, an historical play," which was brought out in 1792, but without much success. It was followed by "The Children in the Wood," which had a run of more than

seventy nights. Thus encouraged, he became one of our regular dramatic authors, and has been by no means one of the least fertile, or the least successful. He has since produced "*Zorinski*, a play," 1795; "*The Way to get Married*, a comedy," 1796; "*A Cure for the Heart Ache*, a comedy," 1797; "*Secrets worth Knowing*, a comedy," 1798; "*School of Reform*, a comedy," 1805; "*Town and Country*, a comedy," 1807; "*The Knight of Snowdon*, a musical piece," 1811; "*Education*, a comedy," 1813; and "*The Slave*, a musical drama, in three acts," 1816.

COUNT MOSCATI.

THIS venerable and learned friend of freedom, is the son of one of the most celebrated surgeons in Italy, and was born in 1739, at Milan. As his talents were obvious at an early period, his father cultivated them with the utmost care, and at length sent him to Tuscany, and afterwards to Turin, to study under the direction of Bertrandi and Beccaria. Moscati, after having taken his doctor's degree at Pavia, was appointed assistant physician to the hospital at Florence, where, and at Bologna, he diligently laboured in the acquisition of professional knowledge. In 1764 he was elected professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Pavia, and he published his anatomical lessons, and "*A Discourse on the physical Differences which exist between Man and Animals*." Both of these works were well received, and the latter was translated into German. In 1772, Maria Theresa nominated him professor of midwifery-surgery, and placed him at the head of a foundling establishment which she had formed. In 1796 Moscati espoused the cause of Italian liberty, and became a member of the Cisalpine congress. In 1797 Bonaparte selected him as one of the fittest persons to be a director of the Cisalpine republic; and when Moscati wished to decline the office, the general replied to him, "If honest men refuse, I must appoint knaves." Moscati, therefore, accepted it; but he soon resigned, and resumed his medical pursuits. He was, nevertheless, arrested by the Austrians, in 1799, and confined in the fortress of Cattaro, where, however, he was liberated to attend on the Archduke Charles, who had fallen ill. After the battle of Marengo, he returned to Italy, and was one of the deputies sent to the Consulta at Lyons. Under the government of Napoleon, he was successively

made director-general of public instruction, a senator, a dignitary of the iron crown, great eagle of the legion of honour, and a count. He was also highly respected at the vice-regal court, and was the favourite physician of the viceroy and vice-queen. Moscati was sincerely attached to Eugene Beauharnois, and was one of the senators who was the most active, in 1814, in endeavouring to raise him to the throne. He is now one of the directors of the Italian Institute, and president of the Central Council of Health. Notwithstanding his great age, he still delights in scientific researches; and, in 1817, he performed before the Viceroy of Lombardy some experiments on the fusion of refractory substances, by means of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gas. He has founded, at his own expense, a meteorological and astronomical observatory. In private life he is universally esteemed for his many virtues, and the affability of his manners.

MR. HENRY MOSES

Is engraver to the British Museum, and is a man of considerable eminence in his profession. He particularly excels in outline. His first work was "A Collection of Antique Vases, Altars, Pateræ, Tripods, Candelabra, Sarcophagi, &c. from various Museums and Collections, engraved in Outline, on 170 Plates, with historical Essays," 4to. 1814. This was succeeded by the "Englefield Vases, a Series of Engravings, from the Collection of Sir Henry Englefield;" the publication of which, in six octavo and quarto parts, was commenced in 1819. In the same year he joined with the Cookes, and Armstrong, in the "Picturesque Views of the celebrated Antiquities of Pola," folio. In 1820 he gave to the public "Reitach's Series of Outlines to Goethe's Tragedy of Faust, engraved from the Originals," and, in the same year, he engraved, for the British Museum, a part of the Phigalian marbles. He is now engaged on outlines of all the sculptures of Canova.

COUNT THADDEUS MOSTOWSKI.

THIS illustrious Polander is entitled to an honourable place among the patriots of his country. He was born at Warsaw, in 1766; and in 1790, was nominated Castellan, by virtue of which office he had a seat in the senate. At

this period he established a national gazette, which produced a powerful effect on the public mind. On the proclaiming of the constitution of 1791, he became a member of the constitutional committee; but when, in 1792, Stanislaus was compelled, by the Russians, to accede to the confederation of Targowitz, and consequently to the overthrow of Polish liberty, Mostowski quitted his country, being, it is said, dispatched on a mission to Paris by his fellow patriots. At Paris he became connected with the Girondist party, which then held the reins of government; and it is believed that he obtained a promise of assistance for the Poles; but the triumph of the jacobins, on the 31st of May, put an end to his prospects. He even became an object of suspicion to the dominant faction, and narrowly escaped being guillotined. On his return to Poland he retired to his estate, but he was immediately arrested by the Russian minister, and confined in his own house for three months. Having, at length, recovered his freedom, he took an active part in the efforts which were made by his countrymen to expel their oppressors. He was successively a member of the provisional council, the great council, and the council of war; and after the capture of the suburb of Praga, by Suwarrow, when no hope was left of saving Poland, he proposed to his colleagues a scheme which could have been conceived only by a man of courage and talent. It consisted in collecting the 25,000 men which yet remained, with its train of 100 pieces of cannon, and, by a forced march through Germany, joining the French army on the Rhine. The plan was adopted, but circumstances prevented it from being carried into execution. He refused to fly from Warsaw, and, in conjunction with Ignatius Potocki, he was employed to negotiate the surrender of the capital to Suwarrow, who pledged himself that persons and property should be respected. Mostowski was, nevertheless, seized and sent to St. Petersburg, where he remained in confinement till he was liberated by Paul I. From that period till 1805 he lived on his estate in Poland, dividing his time between agriculture and literature. He became a member of the Warsaw literary society, and published twenty-six volumes of a beautiful edition of the Polish classical authors. In 1805 he re-visited France, and in 1809 he bought an estate in that country, on which he resided till 1815. It is probable that he concurred in the measures which were taken, in 1807 and 1812, for the

liberation of his native land; but his name was not brought before the public. In 1815 the Emperor Alexander recalled him to Poland, and appointed him minister of the home department and of police. Count Mostowski is extensively and equally versed in diplomacy and in literature, and he speaks and writes with elegance several of the European languages.

BARON MOUNIER.

THIS gentleman is the son of the deputy of the same name, who was an eminent member of the constituent assembly. He was born in 1784, emigrated into Germany with his father in 1792, and did not return to France till after the establishment of the consular government. In 1806, he was appointed auditor to the council; in 1809, cabinet secretary; in 1810, master of requests; and, in 1813, intendant of the crown buildings. The early age at which he obtained office, and his successive promotions, prove that he possesses no ordinary talents; as Napoleon was not accustomed to confide in men who were incapable of effectually performing their duties. Mounier retained his places on the restoration of Louis. In 1815 the electoral college of Grenoble nominated him a candidate to the chamber of deputies; and, in the same year, he was made a counsellor of state. In 1817 he was placed at the head of the commission appointed to liquidate the sums which were claimed by the allied powers. Mounier is an officer of the legion of honour, and a knight of several orders, and in 1819 he was called up to the House of Peers.

EARL OF MOUNTMORRIS

WAS born at Areley Hall, one of the seats of the Lyttletons, and is son of the late Earl of Mountmorris, by Lucy Fortescue Lyttleton, from whom the estate of Areley descended to his son. He was born in 1770, and received the early part of his education at Upton, Stanstead, and Rugby schools, and afterwards was of Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1789 he visited France, and resided for a while at Strasburg, to learn the French and German languages. On the approach of war he returned to his native country, and soon after married Miss Anna Courtenay, one of the daughters of the late Lord Courtenay.

may, by whom he has a son. The marriage was not happy, and they parted. In 1793, his father, being created Earl of Mountmorris, the son assumed the title of Viscount Valentia. The estate of Areley was bequeathed him by his uncle, Thomas Lord Lyttleton, in 1779, and there he resided until 1802. At that period he embarked for the East Indies; his distant relation, Lord Wellesley, being then governor-general. It is not certain in what capacity he appeared in India, but it was supposed to be, as a secret agent of Lord Wellesley; and it is said the company paid the expence of his journey. It is certain the character which he assumed gave great offence to some of the British residents at the Indian Durbars. He made the tour of India; and on his return he published, in 2 vols. 4to. "*Voyages and Travels in India, the Red Sea, and Abyssinia*," 1809, which are ornamented with several plates. In this work the part respecting Abyssinia was written by Mr. Salt, who went out with him as his daughtsman and secretary. Lord Mountmorris, in his youth, was for a short time in the army. On his return from India he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Great Yarmouth, but in less than a year he resigned his seat. His lordship is a member of the Royal, Antiquarian, Linnæan, and other Societies. His estates in Ireland are considerable, and he made an attempt, at the last election, to bring his son in for the county of Wexford; but he failed, after a long and very expensive contest.

CHANCELLOR MOUSSON,

A NATIVE of Switzerland, was in office at the period when the French invaded the Cantons, in 1798, and he espoused their cause with so much warmth, that, through their influence, he was appointed secretary of state to the newly-constituted Helvetic republic. When, in December, 1809, three of the Swiss directors resolved to bring about a revolution, analogous to that of the 18th of Brumaire in France, Mousson defeated their project, by disclosing it to the legislative body, and the other members of the directory. As a reward for his timely warning, he was nominated secretary-general of the executive commission, by which the directory was replaced. In the following year, however, another change having taken place, he was put under arrest; but was at length set at

liberty. When, under the guidance of the First Consul, a more stable form of government was established in Switzerland, Monsson was raised to be chancellor of the Swiss confederation. This office he has ever since retained; he having been re-elected to it in 1809 and 1818. In consequence of the services which the chancellor had rendered to the coalition, he received, in 1817, the order of the red eagle from the King of Prussia.

MARQUIS DE MOUSTIER,

A DESCENDANT from one of the oldest families in Franche Comté, was born at Paris, in 1751, was educated with the utmost care, and was sent to the university of Heidelberg, to complete his classical acquisitions. He left college at the age of fourteen, and immediately began his military studies; and, after entering the army, he passed regularly through all the subordinate ranks. It was, however, to diplomatic offices that his views were directed, and he was early initiated into the mysteries of diplomacy. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Lisbon, as gentleman of embassy to his brother-in-law, Count Clermont d'Amboise. He was successively secretary of embassy at London, and at Naples, minister at Treves, envoy extraordinary to England, in 1783, ambassador to America, in 1787, and minister plenipotentiary at Berlin, in 1790. From Berlin he was recalled home, with the view to his being appointed minister for the foreign department; but he refused to accept the office, or to return to Berlin, for the purpose of dissuading Frederic William from entering the coalition; and he was at length nominated ambassador to the Porte. He, however, joined the French princes, and served with them the campaign of 1792, in the course of which his correspondence was captured by the republicans. His letters were read to the Convention, and the consequence was, that a decree of accusation was passed against him, by which he lost the whole of his fortune. In 1795 he was employed in missions to the royalist departments in the west. He settled in Prussia in 1796, and remained there till the conquest of that country by Napoleon rendered it necessary for him to fly; upon which he sought an asylum in England, and continued there till the restoration of the Bourbons. During the hundred days he quitted France, but returned after the second abdication of Napoleon, and

has since lived in retirement in the neighbourhood of Versailles.

COUNT CLEMENT DE MOUSTIER,

THE only son of the marquis, was born at Coblenz, in 1779, studied at the college of New York, and, at the age of fourteen, returned to France with his tutor. His tutor being imprisoned, he endeavoured to obtain admission to him; but was arrested on suspicion of being a woman in disguise; nor was he suffered to quit the prison till he had obtained a certificate of his sex. He was ordered to quit France, and he obeyed; but he returned after the death of Robespierre; and when the sections rose against the Convention, it was he who undertook to beat the drum for the purpose of calling his section to arms. After the suppression of this revolt, he was arrested, he having incurred the penalty of death; but he was set at liberty, in consequence of his youth, he being then only sixteen. He joined his father in London, was sent in the following year to Normandy, became aid-de-camp to M. de Frotté, the royalist general, was engaged in several actions, and received a wound in a single combat with a republican soldier. When the Norman royalists made peace, he went back to England, and, after having resided there some time, was dispatched to Paris, to take a part in a royalist conspiracy. The plot failed, and M. de Moustier who was at once within the scope of the hostage and conscription laws, was obliged to serve as a private, in a regiment of hussars. He was, however, soon relieved from this service, obtained admission into the diplomatic department, and acted with so much propriety, that, in 1801, he was made secretary of legation at Dresden. After the battle of Jena he was appointed superintendent of the Saxon prisoners, and he filled this office so satisfactorily, that the king of Saxony rewarded him with a box set with diamonds. He was afterwards appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Baden, whence he was removed to that of Wurtemberg. In 1814 he was at Paris, and was one of the first who hoisted the white cockade. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Count de Moustier quitted his estate to offer his services to the king; and he was among those who went to meet Louis on his coming back from Ghent. He now lives in retirement on an estate in the country.

MR. WILLIAM MUDFORD

Is a native of London, and was educated at one of the principal metropolitan schools. The Duke of Kent engaged him as his assistant secretary in 1800; and in 1802 he accompanied his royal highness to Gibraltar. After Mr. Mudford's return to England, which took place in 1803, he resolved to rely upon his literary labours for subsistence, and since that period he has at least been indefatigable in his exertions. He is now one of the proprietors of the *Courier* newspaper; and, of course, has a fair prospect of acquiring a handsome fortune. He has translated *Golberry's Travels*; the *Peruvian Tales*; *Bausset's Life of Fenelon*; and the auto-biography of *Prince Eugene*; and, as an original author, he has produced "*A critical Enquiry into Dr. Johnson's Writings*;" "*Augustus and Mary, or the Maid of Buttermere, a domestic tale*;" "*Nubilia in search of a Husband*;" "*The Contemplatist, or a Series of Essays upon Morals and Literature*;" "*Life of Richard Cumberland, Esq. with a critical Examination of his Works*;" "*Life of Helvetius*;" *Lives of Goldsmith, Beattie, and several of the British Writers of Novels*; "*Adventures of Paul Plaintive, a novel*;" and "*The Historical Account of the Battle of Waterloo*."

BARON DE MUFFLING,

A *Prussian* general, was one of the officers who was by the side of the Duke of Wellington, during the hard-fought battle of Waterloo. He was also one of the plenipotentiaries who signed, on the third of July, the convention by which Paris was surrendered to the allies; and he was subsequently appointed governor of the French capital. On his giving up the office of governor, he was nominated *Prussian* commissioner at the Duke of Wellington's headquarters. To his pen is attributed a work, which appeared in 1817, on the campaign of 1815.

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

Was the second son of *Constantine, Lord Mulgrave*, of the kingdom of Ireland. He was born in 1755, educated at Eton, and designed for the law, but changed his views, and entered the army in 1775. He served in America in 1776, as aid-de-camp to general Knyphausen.

By purchase and otherwise, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the peace with America, he returned to England; and in 1781 was elected member of parliament for Totness, in Devonshire. As a member of parliament, he entered fully into Mr. Pitt's system of politics. In 1792, by the death of his elder brother, Constantine-John, he succeeded to the title and family estate. On the breaking-out of the French war, he was employed in some confidential mission by Mr. Pitt. He succeeded, and, having now the rank of colonel, he repaired to Toulon, which place had been surrendered to the English, and he served there until it was evacuated. On his return, he was created an English baron, and made governor of Scarborough Castle. About this time he was appointed colonel of the 31st, or Huntingdonshire regiment of foot, which he now commands, and he afterwards served in Holland. Since that time he has devoted himself to a political life. Mr. Pitt, in 1804, made him chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and, in 1807, he was nominated first lord of the admiralty. These places gave him admission into the privy council, and the latter, into the cabinet. He was soon after appointed lord-lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In 1812 he was removed from the Admiralty, to be master-general of the ordnance; and was raised to the rank of viscount and earl, by the title of Viscount Normanby, and Earl of Mulgrave. In 1818 he resigned the place of master-general of the ordnance to the Duke of Wellington; but was, by a special agreement, to hold a seat in the cabinet, which he still does. His lordship married a Miss Maling, by whom he has several children. His eldest son was elected in the two last parliaments as member for Scarborough. Lord Mulgrave is one of the elder brethren of the Trinity Lodge.

ADOLPHUS MÜLLNER.

THIS celebrated German was born at Langendorff, near Weissenfels, in 1774, and received the early part of his education at the school of Weissenfels, whence, in 1789, he was removed to another school, where his principal and favourite study was the mathematics. From 1793 to 1797 he studied the law at Leipsic. His attention was first turned to the Muses, when he was only eleven years of age, by the perusal of Wieland's *Oberon*; and his taste for it was fostered by the lectures which

Schmidt, his mathematical tutor, gratuitously gave upon German poetry. His attempts in verse were numerous. Among these was one, in rhyme, on a most unpromising subject, the origin of the elliptic curve. Burger was his mother's brother, and he aided him by his advice; but at length completely discouraged him, by an absurd remark. Müllner had made a translation from Horace, which he submitted to Burger. "I must confess," said the latter, "that at your age I had not made such progress; yet I must at the same time observe, that he who in the full power of youth can bestow so much pains and industry upon the translation of what another has written, is not likely to possess much invention of his own." This miserable non sequitur so much dispirited Müllner, that he made no further trials. After 1797 he was employed as a supernumerary actuary in an office at Deulitzsch, near Leipsic; but in the following year he returned to Weissenfels, and practised as an advocate; and in 1805 took a doctor's degree at Wirtemberg. While thus engaged he published some juridical works. About 1808, his seeing the performance of the actors from the Weimar theatre, induced him to turn his thoughts to dramatic composition; and in 1810 he erected a private theatre at Weissenfels, and became a writer for the stage. His first piece was "The Angola Cat, or the Queen of Golconda, a comedy, in one act." This was succeeded by the "Return from Surinam," "The Confidants," and "The Female Sceptre." "The Confidants" was acted at Vienna, in 1811, with great success. It is, however, on his tragedies that his fame must rest. These are "The Twenty-ninth of February;" "Guilt;" "King Yngurd;" and "The Albanaserin." The tragedy of "Guilt," in particular, has been highly applauded on the principal stages of Germany. Its author now ranks among the most eminent of the German dramatists. Besides the plays already mentioned, he has produced "The Great Children, a comedy," and "Lightning," and "Uncleship," two minor pieces.

MR. JOSEPH S. MUNDEN.

THIS eminent performer, who has no superior in comedy, is a native of London, and was born in 1758, in Brook's Market, Holborn. Having, during infancy, lost his father, who followed the trade of a poulterer, his

mother placed him with an apothecary, but afterwards apprenticed him to a writing stationer. His master died within two years, and he was turned over to another. Being thus unsettled, he indulged his inclination for the stage; and for some years experienced those hardships and vicissitudes which itinerant players are "heir to." After having played at Canterbury, Brighthelmstone, Chester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, &c., he, upon the death of Mr. Edwin, procured an engagement at Covent Garden, 1790, and became one of the first performers in the comic line. He has occasionally played at the Haymarket Theatre, and now belongs to the Drury-lane company. Though unrivalled in characters of humour, yet his pathos in old Dornton, in the "Road to Ruin," is so excellent, that Mr. Farren, at the other house, endeavoured, in vain, to be his competitor. In private life, Mr. Munden is as much respected, as he is admired upon the stage; and he is said to be entitled to the rare praise of having "always combined the most prudent habits with the most convivial temper."

COUNT MUNSTER.

THIS nobleman is a Hanoverian, and was employed in his own country, in 1805, as one of the ministers of state. In the following year, when the Prussian troops occupied the electorate, he retired to England, after having entered a protest against the conduct of the Prussian monarch. When the insanity of George III. rendered it necessary to place his private property under the care of commissioners, Count Munster was selected as one of them. In 1814 he took a part in the congress of Vienna, as plenipotentiary from Hanover, and in that capacity he announced the erection of the electorate into a kingdom. He was one of the signers of the monstrous declaration, in 1815, by which Napoleon was put out of the protection of the law of civilized society; a declaration to which it seems impossible to give any meaning but one. For his services on those occasions, the Prince Regent rewarded him with an estate in the principality of Hildesheim. In 1817 he was appointed ambassador from Hanover to Great Britain, and he still holds that situation. Count Munster is chancellor of the Guelphic order of knighthood.

COUNT MURAIRE.

WAS born at Draguignan, in Provence, in the year 1750, and was brought up as a barrister. He espoused the principles of liberty, but always acted with moderation; and, in 1791, was deputed, by the department of the Var, to the legislative assembly, in which he became one of the party of constitutional royalists. His conduct as a deputy was always marked by a conciliatory spirit. He was one of the committee of legislation, and was a frequent speaker. To the Convention he was not elected; nor while that body was in existence did he take an active part in politics. A private station was, then, if not the post of honour, at least the post of safety. He, however, emerged from privacy in September, 1795, as a member of the council of elders. But the times of peril were not yet over, and, having been an opponent of the directory, he was included in the proscription of the 18th of Fructidor. Flight saved him from being transported to Cayenne, and he afterwards obeyed the decree which assigned the isle of Oleron as the abode of those who had evaded the first sentence. He was recalled in 1800, by the consuls, was made government commissioner in the court of appeal, and, having gained the friendship of Joseph Bonaparte, he was rapidly promoted. He was raised to be first president of the same court, and admitted into the council of state, and was created a count, and a grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1812, some unfortunate commercial speculations in which he had been engaged, led him to fear that Napoleon would remove him from the presidency; but, as the character of Muraire was unimpeached, the emperor continued to grant him his confidence. He was, however, deprived of his station by the Bourbons. Napoleon reinstated him, but he was again dismissed by Louis; and he has since lived entirely in private, but possessed of the esteem of his countrymen.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN MURRAY, BART.

THIS officer, who is a native and a baronet of Scotland, entered the army in 1768, and served the campaigns in the Netherlands, in 1793 and 1794, during which he acted as aid-de-camp to Marshal Freytag, and afterwards to the Duke of York. He was present in various engagements. In May, 1794, he obtained a colonelcy. He

was at the capture of the Cape ; was at the head of a division of troops on the Red Sea, in 1799; and, in 1800, was promoted to be a colonel, and was appointed quartermaster-general to Sir David Baird's army in the Red Sea and in Egypt. He next was employed in India, where he commanded the Bombay division, at Poona; and, afterwards, the British army during the war with Scindeah, and a great part of that with Holkar. In 1805 he rose to the rank of major-general; and from that year till 1808 was on the staff of the Eastern district in Great Britain. In 1808 and 1809 he commanded the King's German Legion, under Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, and shared in all the actions which led to the expulsion of Soult from Portugal. In May of the latter year he was made colonel of the 3d West India regiment, from which he was removed, in 1818, to the colonelcy of the 16th Foot. In 1811 he became a lieutenant-general; and, in 1813, he was employed on the staff under Lord William Bentinck. He was subsequently appointed to be the general of the Anglo-Sicilian army, in Catalonia; but was unsuccessful, he being compelled to raise the siege of Tarragona, and to retreat, with the loss of a part of his artillery. For this disaster he was tried, and found guilty of an error in judgment. He has since been made a knight of the red eagle of Russia, of St. Januarius, and of the Guelphic order.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MURRAY

OBTAINED an ensigncy in 1779, and, in this capacity, he served in the Netherlands in 1793, and was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, and various skirmishes and affairs of posts. Between 1794 and 1799, he acted in Holland, the West Indies, England, and Ireland; and in the latter year he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was employed on the staff in the expedition to the Helder, in which he was wounded. He took a part in the Egyptian campaign at the landing, the two battles in March, the expedition to Rosetta, the affair of Rahmanie, and the sieges of Cairo and Alexandria. From 1803 to 1808 he was employed in the West Indies, Hanover, Ireland, Stralsund, Copenhagen, and Sweden; and, in 1808, was at the battle of Vimiera, the affairs of Lugo, and Villa Franca, and the battle of Capbana. In 1809 he received the rank of colonel, and

was appointed quarter-master-general under Lord Wellington. He was engaged at Oporto, at the passage of the Douro, and at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1812 he became a major-general. After the termination of hostilities in France, he was made quarter-master-general in Ireland; and, at the close of the year, he was chosen to fill the same situation in Canada, with the local rank of lieutenant-general. He was subsequently nominated lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh Castle, from which, in 1819, he exchanged to the government of the military college. The colonelcy of the 72d foot was given to him in 1817. He is K.G.C. of the bath and Guelphic orders, knight commander of the tower and sword, and knight of the Austrian order of Leopold.

COLONEL LORD MUSKERRY.

THIS nobleman is of a family originally from Somersetshire, which has been settled in Ireland nearly two centuries. His ancestor, Sir Matthew Deane, obtained a baronetage in 1709; and his father, Sir Robert Deane, was raised to the peerage in 1781. The present Lord Muskerry was born in 1777, married in 1815, and succeeded to his father in 1818. He entered into the army, as an ensign, in 1792; served in the West Indies from 1795 to 1800; and, on his return in the latter year, was appointed, by Lord Cornwallis, a major of brigade to the forces in Ireland. He was employed in Ireland in 1803; at the Cape in 1805; and at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video in 1806. In June, 1807, he embarked from Ireland for Portugal. He commanded the light troops on advance of the army at Roleia and Vimiera; was at the head of the light companies under Sir John Moore, and covered the retreat and embarkation after the battle of Corunna. In 1809 he was engaged in the Walcheren expedition; from 1812 till the conclusion of hostilities, he was active in the Peninsula, during which period he was wounded; and, in 1815, he was in France. He was made a colonel in June, 1814, and is now a companion of the order of the bath.

COUNT MUSNIER

Was born in 1766, entered the military service at the beginning of the revolution, became adjutant-general in 1794, and served in the army of the North. He rose to be brigadier-general; and, in 1800, was employed in the army of reserve, and fought at Marengo. In 1805, being already a commander of the legion of honour, he was promoted to be general of division. In 1808 he went to Spain, where he remained till 1813, and gained high reputation at Lerida, Mequinenza, Manisses, Quarta, and Tarragona. His valour was rewarded with the dignity of grand officer of the legion of honour. On his return to France, in 1813, he was at first made governor of Besançon; but was soon dispatched to Lyon, to take the command of a division under Marshal Augereau. He exerted himself vigorously, and was successful at the outset; but the arrival of reinforcements to the Austrians, and the tardy measures of Augereau, rendered his efforts unavailing. The king made him a knight of St. Louis, one of the inspectors-general of infantry, and, lastly, a count; but, Musnier having been employed during the hundred days, he was put on half-pay after the second return of the Bourbons.

M. MUSSET PATHAY

Is a native of the province of the Vendômois, was born in 1768, and educated at the military school of Vendôme. For eleven years he served in the engineer corps. In 1805 General Clarke gave him a place in the war department; and, in 1811, he was removed to the home department, in which he remained till 1818. Musset Pathay has long been a bosom friend of the Count de Marescot, and has adhered to him in all changes of fortune. His literary works are numerous. Besides contributions to Sonnini's Course of Agriculture, the Universal Biography, and the Transactions of the Celtic Academy, he has translated Goldsmith's Abridgments of the Greek and Roman History; written "The Mysterious Cottage," 2 vols.; "The Cosmopolitan Englishman," "A Journey in Switzerland and Italy, with the Army of Reserve," "The Military and Private Life of Henry IV.," "Historical Enquiries respecting Cardinal de Retz;" and "The Agronomic Bibliography;" and has prefixed a historical Sketch of the Russian Empire to Count de la Méselière's "Journey to St. Peters-

burgh;" and a historical sketch to the "Relations of the principal Sieges undertaken or sustained by the French Armies since 1792." These relations are from the pens of Generals Maescot, Dejean, Portevin, Dembarriere, and others; and the preliminary sketch, by M. de Musset, gives an account of the wars of France from 1792 to 1806. M. de Musset has a cousin german, the Marquis de Cogners, who has served in the army, and been a member of the legislative assembly, and is also a writer of merit. His "Correspondence of a Young Soldier, or Memoirs of the Marquis de Lazigny and Hortensia St. Just," has passed through several editions.

ANDREW MUSTODIXI

Was born at Corfu, in 1785. He settled first at Venice, and afterwards at Milan. From the latter city, however, he made excursions into France, and to various parts of Italy. In one of these he visited Paris, where he was received by Napoleon with particular marks of kindness and respect. Having proceeded to Florence for the purpose of making a search in the Laurentian library, he had the good fortune to find there a manuscript of the *Panathenaica* of Isocrates, which contained a long fragment that was wanting in all the other copies. In 1806 he was appointed historiographer of the Seven Islands; and, in 1811 and 1814, he published the first two volumes of his *History of Corcyra*, under the title of "*Corcyrian Illustrations*." In 1815 the emperor of Russia sent to him the order of St. Wladimir. He was at Padua in 1816, when he gave to the press a dissertation, to prove that the four bronze horses, in the square of St. Mark at Venice, were cast at Chios, and removed to Constantinople, by the Emperor Theodosius. In the same year he commenced, in conjunction with Demetrius Schinas, a periodical work, consisting of unedited Greek fragments. He has also produced "*A Life of Anacreon*;" and is now preparing a third volume of his *Corcyrian Illustrations*. Mustodoxi is a corresponding member of the French academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

DR. J. H. MYERS.

THIS distinguished physician was born at New York. At an early period he commenced the study of medicine,

under the late Dr. W. Hunter, and Dr. G. Keene, as hospital and private pupil. After residing some years at the Edinburgh University, where he concurred in the respect and esteem of the most celebrated professors, he took the degree of M.D. In an inaugural dissertation, which he wrote on this occasion, on Diabetes, he promulgated new opinions relative to the cause and treatment, which mark him as a man of talent, and the validity of which subsequent experience has demonstrated. Having nearly exhausted the stores of professional knowledge at Edinburgh, he declined commencing the practice of medicine, until he had become acquainted with its state on the continent. With this view he visited the leading universities in France, Germany, and Holland; and at Leyden, in 1778, he took the degree of A.M. He spent a winter in Paris, in visiting the different medicine schools, and enjoying the society of the first literary and scientific characters of that capital. He re-studied astronomy in Berlin, and prosecuted his researches in Vienna, and Rome, and, after an absence of three years, he returned to England. In 1784, he commenced practising in the metropolis, having previously become a licentiate of the college. He was immediately appointed physician to the Portuguese Hospital, to the General Dispensary, and the General Freemason's School, all of which appointments tended to introduce him to an extensive and respectable practice. His literary attainments have not often been called into action. He has, however, made several useful and important discoveries in the medical art, and is considered to rank among the first physicians in the metropolis.

END OF VOL II